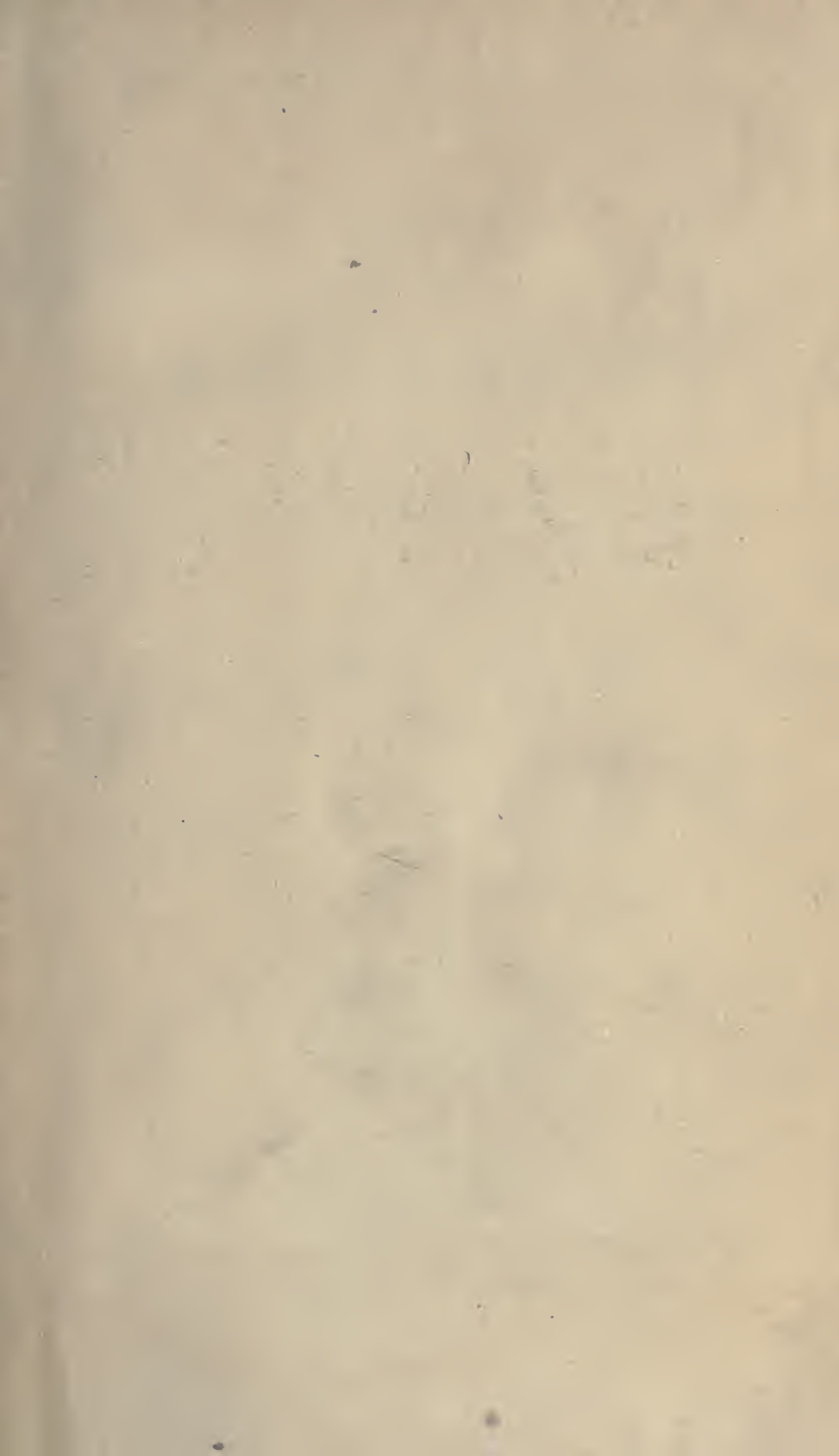








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PART V. - VI

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INTRODUCTION.

The papers dealt with in this the fifth instalment of the Calendar of the Cecil Manuscripts cover the comparatively short period of fifteen months only, namely, from October, 1594, to the end of the following year, a result which is entirely due to a decided increase in the quantity of material in the collection. As regards their contents, they will be found to furnish a great deal of the kind of information which in modern times would be sought for in the archives of the Department of the Foreign Minister, and, indeed, viewed in this aspect, are complementary to the Foreign State Papers of the same period preserved in the Public Record Office. Those of this nature here calendared relate more particularly to events occurring in Flanders and in France, describing the course of negotiations with the States General of the United Provinces, and setting forth the wants and wishes of the King of France. This is increasingly the case as the year 1595 draws to its close. Before noticing in some detail the papers which may be referred to these heads, it will be convenient to indicate the contents of others of a more domestic character.

It will only be fitting and proper, and, moreover, will be entirely in accordance with the sentiment of the time, if the first place be given to matters relating to the Queen personally. The following are examples, loosely strung together, of such as fall into this category :—An “intention of bestowing some round sum “upon one for payment of her debts” is communicated under a pledge of secrecy to Sir Robert Cecil in a letter (p. 3) from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who could think of no “better “course than such as are accustomed, either in giving lands meet “to be sold, or fee farms, or some like nature.” The return, unused, of the passport which had been requested for Sir Thomas Wilkes whom the Queen proposed to send to the Archduke Ernest, the Spanish Governor in the Low Countries, in connexion with Dr. Lopez’s confessions, a return made in part, at any rate, because the style and form of the address of the letter which

The Queen.

accompanied the required passport fell short of what was due to her "in regard of her estate, being an absolute monarch," (pp. 12, 13, 16) had indeed a wider, a national bearing, but still may not inappropriately be adduced as an incident belonging also to the personal category. The state of terror into which a loyal subject might be thrown by the prospect of a visit from the Queen is strikingly displayed by a letter (p. 19) from Henry Maynard, Secretary to Lord Burghley, begging Cecil almost piteously to endeavour to prevent it. Arthur Throgmorton strove to solve the problem how to approach the Queen in a manner likely to help him to regain her favour, forfeited by his marriage, when he proposed to Cecil (p. 99) "to come in a masque, brought in by the nine muses, whose music, I hope, shall so modify the easy softened mind of her Majesty as both I and mine may find mercy." While the song was being sung, he intended "to lie prostrate at her Majesty's feet till she says she will save me;" and then, "upon my resurrection, the song shall be delivered by one of the Muses, with a ring made for a wedding ring set round with diamonds, and with a ruby like a heart placed in a coronet, with this inscription, *Elizabetha potest.*" "I desire to come in," says he, "before the other masque, for I am sorrowful and solemn, and my stay shall not be long." As an example of devotion to the Queen's person, the action of Sir Robert Sidney may be adduced. At Flushing, at the close of the year 1595, wild reports with regard to her death were spread from Antwerp and other places in Brabant and Flanders. He could not rest with easy mind without at once verifying the truth of the prevailing rumours, and so through the December weather he sent a ship of war over to learn how her Majesty did. The Queen was pleased at this mark of his attention, and gave Sidney's page, who was his messenger, leave to see her, "at which time," writes his courtly master, "I should have wished my estate changed with his." "And," he continues, "very humbly do I kiss her Majesty's hands for vouchsafing to say that in that public misery I should have lost as much as one. And this I know, I have no knowledge of any earthly second world, and therefore, if England should lose her, I should think that for myself I should lose all."

After the Queen, her principal servants and advisers, of whom the three most prominent at this time, as all the world knows, were Lord Burghley, Sir Robert Cecil, and the Earl of Essex. Of the first named, however, now aged and infirm, there is but little appearance. The number of communications addressed to him are but few; those emanating directly from him fewer still. The most noteworthy of the latter, which indeed may be held to belong rather to the period comprised in the preceding volume than to this, is a chronicle (p. 69) of occurrences, chiefly of a family and biographical nature, compiled by himself and brought down to July 1594. A somewhat similar chronicle is printed in Murdin's collection of State Papers, not drawn, however, from the same source. Of the rest, the chief topic is the state of his health. He was suffering from severe attacks of gout during the spring and summer of 1595, though still able to take part in the management of public business, largely no doubt through the agency of his son. On the whole, however, as regards Lord Burghley, the most striking point is the comparative infrequency of the occurrence of his name throughout the five hundred and thirty-seven pages of which this volume consists, his position and weight in the kingdom being taken into account.

The absence of the father's name is fully compensated for by the presence of the son's, who may be said to share the honours in this respect pretty equally with Lord Essex. It is, nevertheless, to be remarked that in the case of both the younger men the outgoing letters are not numerous; the abundance lies with the incoming. With reference to Robert Cecil's personal characteristics, it is made evident (p. 23) that he was the kind of ^{MOU} look sharply after his own business concerns, and that when his private interests were in question, he was not to be trifled with. That he knew how to make the Queen an acceptable present appears by a letter (p. 370) from John Stanhope. That he also knew how to ask for things is shewn by a reply from the Aldermen of Colchester (p. 433). That there were on the other hand those who hastened to offer, apparently without waiting for him to ask, is shown by letters from Cambridge (p. 417) and Hull (p. 439). He is the subject of an anecdote which Anthony Bacon with a spice of malice relates to the Earl

Sir Robert
Cecil.

of Essex. Lord Wemyss from Scotland, coming out from the Privy Chamber after an interview with the Queen, asked the Lord Chamberlain for Sir Robert, "Why, Sir," said he, "he was within." "By my soul," saith the Lord Wemyss, "I could not see him." "No marvel," said Sir George Carey, "being so little," "whereat the Lord Wemyss confessed he burst out of laughing." Perhaps Essex, as he read the story, laughed too. If words go for anything, however, Cecil had his attached friends. Lady Shrewsbury, for example, congratulates him warmly on a rumour of the Queen's choice of him as her principal secretary more than a twelvemonth before the appointment was actually made (p. 213), supposing the endorsement on a letter of hers is correct.

Sir Thomas
Cecil.

The less successful fortunes of his elder brother, Thomas Cecil, are illustrated by letters from brother to brother. While the one, when Sir Thomas Heneage died, got much, the other with much importunity got little. The latter writes (p. 401), "My friends are barred to speak for me, my enemies strong to dissuade, her Majesty not apt to give, nor I to receive so small advancement as perhaps she would allow me;" and again, (p. 425) "Mine enemies have put such principles and grounds in her [the Queen's] head that I find it true that I have read, princes have no feelings but of themselves." His father, he seems to complain (p. 401), did not help him as he might have done. The relations between the brothers, however, were cordial, and the elder makes no show of jealousy at the greater success of the younger, whose "counsel" he received not ungratefully.

Earl of Essex.

If, as one casually turns over the pages of this calendar, it is apparent, without counting hands with any nicety, that the Earl of Essex does not in the number of his correspondents, numerous as they are, quite equal Sir Robert Cecil, yet when one looks to the dignity of the writers and the character of the contents of their letters, it is just as apparent that in these respects he far outstrips him. Among Essex's foreign correspondents, not to mention inferior men, are the States General of the United Provinces, Count Maurice of Nassau, the King of Portugal and the King of France, all of whom manifestly placed great reliance upon his influence with the Queen. To him the first-mentioned turned for aid (p. 36) to avert the recall of Sir Francis Vere and his regiment at the end of the year 1594, a step which

was then threatened. This appeal was sustained in a separate communication (p. 39) from Count Maurice. In the course of the next year the King of France is found appealing to him to persuade the Queen to send succours (p. 338), or expressing (p. 500) his confidence in Essex's ability and goodwill to defend his interests in the Queen's presence against those who dared to cast doubts upon his royal good faith and kingly honour, judging (so he says) Essex by himself. As in greater so in lesser matters also he turned to Essex for assistance, begging, for example, (p. 511) that he would obtain two greyhounds for him from Ireland, male and female, from which to breed. His Majesty loved, among other things, the pastime of the chase: he wished to try the fleetness and the courage of these dogs on the wild boar, and to put their reputation to the test.

And if one looks to the character of Essex's correspondents among his own countrymen they are found to include the majority of those who were entrusted with posts of dignity and importance abroad, who represented the Queen and the interests of the country as diplomatists, or maintained the honour of both and the reputation of Englishmen as warriors and brave men. From the Low Countries, describing military movements and operations, write to him Sir Edmund Uvedall, Sir Edward Norreys, and Captain Lambert from Ostend, Sir Francis Vere from the Hague or scene of war, Sir Robert Sidney from Flushing, and Lord Borough also from the scene of war, or from the place of his government, Brill. The ambassador, Thomas Bodley, and the Queen's agent, George Gilpin, keep Essex well informed as to the progress of political negotiations, the former communicating to him copies of despatches (p. 130) originally written to Lord Burghley. Similarly, for French information, independently of many of French nationality, he could rely upon Ottywell Smith, Edmund Wiseman, Edward Wilton, and, from the time of his arrival there on his special mission in the autumn of 1595, Sir Roger Williams.

Two letters written by Essex himself to Cecil may be noticed. The first is penned (p. 127) in a moment of chagrin when he was, he says, "more amazed and thrown down than I would make show of," in which he relates that the Queen offering to talk with him that morning about sea causes, he told her my

Lord Admiral was in the house, and Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins were in the town, and that he himself had drawn all his thoughts within the cliffs of the English sea coast. The other was written some months later (p. 291) in more complacent mood, though with suffering body, and intimates that if he thought Her Majesty did either miss his attendance or his service he would quickly be at the Court, promising moreover that in any event he would rest but one night "after letting blood." A letter about this date (p. 280) addressed to Sir Henry Unton who had appealed to Essex to assist him to escape from the "clownish life" he was unwillingly living down at Wadley, contains a freely expressed opinion of the men nearest the Queen, including, there is some reason to think, the Cecils. "I am so handled by this crew of sycophants, " spies and delators as I have no quiet myself nor much credit " to help my friends. Perhaps once in a year I shall cry " quittance with them." A sharp demand (p. 414) addressed by him to Sir John Norreys in connexion with a statement he was reported to have made to Sir Robert Cecil about the appointment of captains in the army in Brittany shows Essex's sensitive humour.

The Queen had now reigned a good many years, and it was natural therefore that from time to time she should lose one and another of the men who had served her long and loved her well. Two such died in 1595, the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the Council of the North, and Sir Thomas Heneage, the fortunate holder of many lucrative posts. The last named was the first taken. He and his second wife, Lady Southampton, are among Sir Robert Cecil's most affectionate and appreciative correspondents. It was Heneage's desire, though he was himself in a weakly state of health, to entertain the Queen at his "poor " lodge at Copthall" (pp. 290, 299) ere he died, but there were obstacles in the way. Towards the end of August he was in London, at Heneage House. In September he was travelling about. In the course of the following month (pp. 425, 427) he died in London. A letter written a few weeks before this event contains a warm-hearted tribute to the tender nursing of his wife, that "most kind companion that cares not to kill herself " to cure me. God reward her!"

Sir Thomas
Heneage.

Lord Huntingdon's death was sudden and unexpected. He had taken a journey late in November (p. 493) to Newcastle in order to see with his own eyes the true condition of the Middle March and to consult with Lord Eure, the new Warden, what was best to be done "in that so weak and disordered a regiment " now fallen to his charge." Immediately on his return to York and before he was able to put his impressions of this "painful journey" (p. 505) into the shape of a report he was taken ill—with a cold as was at first supposed, but the sickness soon became more serious, and in a few days he passed away. His intention had been to proceed forthwith to London, and he himself made light of his illness and would not allow any knowledge of his attack to be conveyed to Lady Huntingdon, seeking also (p. 509) "to conceal and extenuate his grief, labouring " merely of melancholy and thought by conceit taken of the " weakness of the Middle Marches." His secretary, John Ferne, defends himself from a charge of neglect in not despatching information of the Lord President's illness, and in so doing gives some details of its course and of the manner in which the Lord President's household was regulated, which are interesting and which otherwise might not have been forthcoming.

The Earl of
Huntingdon.

As regards naval annals, 1595 is to be reckoned among the years of disappointment and ill success, a result that was quite contrary to the expectations of both friend and foe. Of the terrible "corsair" Drake, [the Spaniards entertained the liveliest dread. The report brought home from Spain by an English traveller (p. 186) was probably not far from the truth. "The " King had intelligence of Sir Francis Drake's preparing to go " to the seas, which doth wonderfully trouble him because of " the Indian fleet that is to bring great treasure." The feeling of the time is expressed in a sentence such as this (p. 461), "All " men wonder what Sir Francis Drake will do " for Drake is much feared, and great dread is over all he will " do no small mischief before his return." An aggressive naval enterprise under Drake's command is referred to in the very earliest days of January (p. 79). Spain forewarned made active preparations against such an expedition both at home (p. 322) and in the West Indies (p. 263). The expedition which ultimately started, and which, conducted under the joint com-

Drake and
Hawkins.

mand of the "generals," Drake and Hawkins, ended fatally for both, did not set sail however till August, too late to intercept the Indian treasure ships. The story of this first failure, with the causes that led to it, is told in a mournful letter (p. 397) from Capt. Crosse, who had been sent out in advance with the *Swiftsure* and *Crane*. In the meanwhile, in July there was an unpleasant example of "Spanish bravado" (p. 296), the landing of a small body of soldiers on the coast of Cornwall (p. 285), who "burnt Moldsey, a small village, and Newland, " with Penzance, a very good town" (p. 290). There was momentary consternation in the immediate neighbourhood and scene of the attack. "For the town of Penzance, had the " people stood with Sir F. Godolphyn, who engaged himself " very worthily, it had been saved, but the common sort " utterly forsook him, saving some four or five gentlemen." But confidence soon returned, and in fact the Spanish galleys retired without attempting any further mischief.

There was considerable difficulty in settling preliminary arrangements, and considerable delay at Plymouth before Drake and Hawkins, with Sir Thomas Baskerville, as "Colonel General," were allowed to start. The last named was careful to have set down in writing (p. 318), "under their hands and seals," the nature of the "entertainment" he was to have for his office and his share of the profits of the adventure. His demands are set forth *seriatim* and categorically granted. Discussion arose on the question who should bear the cost of fitting out the expedition (p. 319). There was also a difference between the Queen and the Generals as to its first destination. The latter were anxious to make straight for Porto Rico (p. 324), while the Queen desired them to cruise upon the coast of Spain to intercept the Spanish forces issuing thence, and to spend a month looking out for the Indian fleet. But although she passed by their refusal to comply with her directions in these two particulars, with regard to their wish to be absent for an unlimited period, she sharply told them, "We can no waies allow your " uncertain and frivolous answer to our notion to have know- " ledge in what time we might hope of your return. . . . " But considering you have not herein answered us, as you " ought to have done, we cannot assent to your departure

"without you shall presently herein satisfy us." Nine months they might be gone, but not a day longer, "having, with God's "favour, a reasonable wind to further you." Their reply is not among these papers, but only an indication (p. 332) of its nature, which they anticipated would be to the Queen's "good liking." On this as on other points the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth*, contains complementary information.

The ships under Drake and Hawkins's command were (p. 307) the *Garland*, *Defiance*, *Bonaventure*, *Hope*, *Foresight*, and *Adventure*. The first intelligence of their progress at sea reached Plymouth on the 28th October (p. 433). It was immediately despatched to the Court, leaving Plymouth at noon on the one day, and getting as far as Hartford Bridge by 7 o'clock on the afternoon of the next. A month later (p. 474) came further intelligence of their arrival at the Canaries and their failure to do more at that island than "water at their pleasure" during the six days they remained, losing ten men who straggled abroad, and giving the Spaniards opportunity to send advice to the Indies of the impending arrival of unwelcome English visitors. The last intelligence of which notice is contained in this calendar, is given by Lady Hawkins herself (p. 495). She received a letter from her husband by the hands of a captain who had met with the fleet after it had left the Canaries. The purport of the letter was that nothing had been done worth the writing, but it contained an account of what befell at the Canaries. "Although "it be not as good as I wish and daily pray for, yet I thank "God it is not very ill," writes the anxious hearted wife, little thinking at the moment, poor lady, that even then she was a widow, and that her gallant husband had in reality weeks before sunk to rest in a sailor's grave.

The wife at home of another of these famous heroes of ad-
venture by sea is, like Lady Hawkins, the sender of news of her
husband, but it was her happier task to announce his actual
return. The hasty epistle by means of which this is done
(p. 396)—penned "this Sunday" and doubtless despatched as
soon as written—came from Cecil's "poure frind, E. Ralegh,"
made proud and happy by the "goodnes of the newes" which

Sir Walter
Raleigh.

also serves as her excuse for her "rewed wryteng." "Sur hit
 " tes trewe I thonke the levenge God Sur Walter is safely loded
 " at Plumworthe with as gret honnor as ever man can, but with
 " littell riches. I have not yet hard from him selfe. Kepe
 " thies I beseech you to your selfe yet; only to me lord
 " ammerall." Of the incidents of Raleigh's voyage to Guiana in
 1595 the papers of this year in the Hatfield collection tell
 nothing, but a few letters written on the eve of his departure
 describe his position and state of mind then, and some others
 written on his return give vigorous expression to his hopes and
 fears at the later period. All these, however, have been already
 printed by Mr. Edward Edwards in his *Life and Letters of Sir
 Walter Raleigh*, published in 1868, Mr. Edwards having gone
 through the Cecil papers for the purposes of his work, and
 therefore, interesting as their contents are, no more than an
 allusion to them is needed in this place.

The Bishops.

The closing months of 1594 and the first half of 1595 witnessed
 considerable movement in the higher ranks of the English
 ecclesiastical world. During this period York received a new
 archbishop, and London, Durham, Worcester, Norwich, Exeter,
 Winchester, Lincoln, and the "two small sees," Bangor and
 Llandaff, new bishops. In the transaction of the business
 arising out of these changes, Sir Robert Cecil was largely con-
 cerned, the letters connected with these matters (some forty in
 number) almost without exception being either addressed to him
 or written by him. In the course of these affairs he was the
 happy object of much episcopal gratitude. A study of this
 part of the Calendar is not without interest. The changes did
 not bring unalloyed satisfaction to every man whose name
 appears in this connexion. The story of Dr. Day, Dean of
 Windsor, is a case in point. He had cherished hopes of London,
 but when these hopes vanished, expressed himself as well content
 should Durham fall to his lot. Not too sure, however, was he of
 even this situation, for he tells Cecil that on the former vacancy
 Her Majesty gave him that place, "but while the finishing of it
 " was some while put off by my Lord of Leicester's coming out of
 " the Low Countries, it was clean overthrown, and this man put
 " in place who now doth enjoy it." His fears of further disappoint-
 ment were realised. Another was appointed to Durham, and he

Dr. Day, Dean
 of Windsor.

had to put up with Worcester—not too willingly, rumour said, though his friend Dr. Ridley hastened to assure Cecil that in this rumour lied. His “contentment herein,” which he prayed Cecil to make known to the Queen, was nevertheless not of long continuance. Scarcely a week after, finding from a friend’s survey that he had been much deceived in his choice, Dr. Day wrote to withdraw and begged the Queen to allow him to continue where he then was. A second letter (p. 84) sets out his excuses in detail. They turn upon the value of the living, and his plaintive petition is that in his old age he may not be put “to seek another country, a strange air, new acquaintance, and another living without sufficient maintenance.” In order to support him in his withdrawal, Lady Russell writes a very characteristic letter (p. 121) to her nephew on behalf of this “so godly and worthy a labourer in God’s vineyard,” whom she “dare affirm to have been as learned and good a preacher “as any hath been of his time, and more fit for counsellor than “either Burne, Boxall, or Whitgift.” She concludes: “By the “holy God, I never yet found Day willing to remove for to be “Bishop of Worcester, nor I think will not without ‘anmers-“‘bisiop’”—by which expression she doubtless means the dignity, influence, and emolument pertaining to an archbishopric.

Opportunity was taken of these promotions to extract pledge from the promoted that certain good things in the ^{King's} gift should go to the Queen’s nominees. Thus Dr. ^{pls and} Day, who was transferred to London, was applied to on behalf of Sir Edward Denny, and the bishop elect of Winchester on behalf of Sir Francis Carew, the writ in this last case being suspended until the bishop could be informed of the Queen’s pleasure and her Majesty advertised “what purpose you have to gratify this “gentleman, to whom her Majesty is extraordinarily disposed “in regard that it is the first suit that ever he made unto her.” With respect to these requests the Queen did not meet with complaisance. Fletcher, demurring to the Queen’s demand, fortified himself in his position of non-compliance by calling to remembrance (p. 32) “her gracious words to me when it first “pleased her Majesty to call me into this order, that if anything “were by her Majesty required of me to do, which with “testimony of my conscience I might not yield unto, that then

Dr. Fletcher,
Bishop of
London.

I should, upon good reason rendered, satisfy her Majesty and "retain her gracious favour." But it is evident that on this occasion he did not satisfy her Majesty; on the contrary, he received an answer "so sharp and pricking" that it made him—to use his own phrase (p. 42)—"sick and sorry out of measure," and speedily brought him to a state of mind sufficiently humble to cause him to beseech her to accept at his hands the "willing tender of her desire." In Dr. Fletcher's case, a little later, there arose another cause for the Queen's displeasure, namely, his second marriage. The letter written in reference to this to Sir Robert Cecil (p. 106) is interesting as showing the arguments that may lead an elderly bishop to decide for matrimony, and how a rumour false at the time of its propagation may by the very fact of its being set about nevertheless ultimately realise itself. Another letter from him (p. 171) written immediately after receiving a command from the Queen at the last moment not to act as her almoner at the ensuing Maundy, also calls for remark. This prohibition he infers to have been caused by another rumour, the truth of which he indignantly denies, that he himself and his wife had "used "insolent speeches and words to be wondered at."

Later on in the year Dr. Fletcher gives Cecil an account (p. 394) of the condition of affairs which were revealed to him in his diocese as the result of his visitation of Hertfordshire and Essex. He reports that at Colchester and Maldon he found great "contentions, both in their civil bodies and among their ministers, the people divided, and the priests taking part on both sides, and at war with themselves, as well in matter of popular quarrels as points of doctrine. He succeeded, however, in putting "moderation to their perturbations and peace to "their places." He would seem to have been a particular sufferer from "malignant invention," for the last letter from him in this calendar (p. 475) is concerned with an eager denial of some story which some mischief-making tale-bearer had apparently carried to Cecil's ears.

Returning to the subject of the bargaining for the grant by bishops elect of favours to the Queen's nominees from which other matters of interest in the correspondence of Dr. Fletcher caused us to stray, it should be noted that the letters to and from Dr. Hutton on the occasion of his translation from Durham

to York give the particulars of such a demand made upon him but with a different result. The old man in the course of the business turns upon his friendly advisers, Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Wolley, with surprising spirit and dignity. A somewhat similar request will also be found in the correspondence with Dr. Wickham in connexion with his exchange of the bishopric of Lincoln for that of Winchester.

Of the events that followed immediately upon a quarrel which terminated with the death of Henry Long, one of the actors in it, and the exile of the other parties to it, namely, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, or Danvers, these papers give somewhat detailed particulars. The tragic occurrence itself and the hurried flight which it necessitated had taken place in the early days of the previous month of October, but the incidents of that flight are to be learned from the series of examinations taken in January 1595 (p. 84) of various individuals, either connected with or living in the vicinity of Calshot Castle, where Charles and Henry Danvers first took refuge, and with the cognisance and even active aid of whose captain and his deputy their ultimate escape was compassed. These examinations furnish lively and picturesque details of the arrival at Calshot Castle on the Wednesday, of the stay there, and of the helter-skelter departure, Tichfield way, on the Friday. The reader may learn how they sadly ate their supper of beef, mutton "and cold pasty of venison" in the deputy's hall; how they got these viands and where they came from; how the Captain of Calshot, receiving orders to arrest them, took care to send a messenger beforehand to warn them in good time; how this messenger, notwithstanding the urgency of his despatch, fearing that the result of his errand might be injurious to his master, prosecuted it with unwilling steps, not making undue haste, heavy and tormented, weeping most of the way, notwithstanding the two pots of beer with which he endeavoured to comfort and cheer his heart; how, in spite of his laggard going, he arrived in time to give the "unlawful company" assembled at Calshot a start, which result was materially aided, it would seem, by a like partiality for the national beverage on the part of the messenger sent to apprehend them; and how when the warning message came, they all departed suddenly

Sir Charles
and Sir Henry
Danvers.

in a great hurly-burly, going into the boat with such haste that they were like to sink it.

What happened afterwards, between the time of their thus leaving Calshot and reaching a safe haven on the French coast, these papers do not tell. That the fugitives did succeed in getting away, however, might be sufficiently proved by several letters written from that country by both brothers which this calendar contains even if there were no other sources of information. Henry writes to Essex, Charles chiefly to Cecil. Henry in January 1595 (p. 77) having heard secretly a report that Essex intended to undertake some enterprise in the ensuing spring, expressed a desire to accompany his patron, who had been exerting friendly offices on his behalf, so long as it did not bring him "within the confines of a constable." Henry Danvers seems to have chiefly relied upon Essex's influence, "expecting" (p. 532) his doom of banishment or hope of return "as the result of his solicitations. Charles Danvers, who, it is said, actually committed the fatal deed, appears on the other hand rather to have sought the friendly aid of Sir Robert Cecil, and connected with a letter of his written in March 1595 shortly after the death of his father (p. 129) there is a peculiar and interesting circumstance. It was not infrequently the practice at this time, beneath the wax which sealed a missive, to fasten down a number of strands of fine silk. So, attached to the letter now transferred to, securely held in the waxen seal, is a skein, composed not of silk, but of what, microscopically examined, proves to be human hair. It is of a yellow flaxen colour and of fine texture, and not improbably is the fact, it is a lock cut by himself from his own abundant tresses, here is at once lively evidence of a kind of sentimental appeal to Cecil's heart and a pathetic and remarkable relic of the woful exile, Charles Danvers. No successful issue in regard to the restoration of the brothers to their estates and to the bosom of their widowed mother at home was reached during the period over which this portion of this calendar extends. The exiles attached themselves to the army of the French King who sending de Lomenye to the Queen in Sept. 1595 on other business, charged him incidentally (p. 390) to solicit their pardon—unsuccessfully, however, as it turned out. Charles writes towards the close of the year to Cecil (p. 404)

from the camp before La Fere—‘ And for that in this
 “ country where the wars leave retired courses only unto the
 “ baser spirits, and where I am generally known, I cannot well
 “ leave to live as I do but with a touch unto my reputation, I
 “ am resolved to expect the end or continuance of the banish-
 “ ment where a privater life shall be no such reproach unto me.
 “ We have here news that the Spaniards make preparations to
 “ come unto the succour of this place; as soon as the expecta-
 “ tion of this service is past and this bearer returned out of
 “ England, I determine to pass unto Venice, and from thence,
 “ with the first good opportunity, satisfy my desire of seeing
 “ Constantinople. But this I write not unto my mother, who
 “ although she cannot have the presence of her sons to assist
 “ her widowhood, yet, I think, would not desire to have any of
 “ them so far off.”

The Danvers's were not by any means the only Englishmen ^{Englishmen abroad.}
 who, impelled by one cause or another, found it necessary or
 convenient to travel abroad without first obtaining a licence
 from the Council for the purpose, as according to the law of the
 time they ought to have done, and among papers of a mis-
 cellaneous character are about a dozen * which may be classed
 together as all emanating from or owing their existence to
 adventurous spirits of this kind. Starting without proper
 credentials, sooner or later they either found themself
 compelled to give an account of their past proceedings and
 adventures when they came within the limits of English authority
 —not conterminous with the English coast-line—or will
 tendered it with a view of recovering their free citizenship. In
 either case, the story of their adventures and experiences is not
 without a certain curious interest for the modern reader. He
 however, would often fain find enlarged upon and set out in
 detail that which they pass over in silence or describe in a word.
 For example, when one says that (p. 184) disliking the idle life
 of Sir Roger Williams's company at Flushing he “travelled to
 Rome,” we may now regret that he did not relate his adventures
 by the way or give some description of the countries he passed
 through. But that was not the kind of information his inter-

* See pp. 173, 184, 186, 203, 207, 220, 225, 236; 313, 445, 504, 515.

locutors wanted, and no doubt they would have ill concealed their impatience had he attempted to supply it. As it is, this informant makes it his business rather to relate what he knew or had heard or could invent with respect to the designs of the enemies of England and the Queen abroad.

These travellers give scarcely any hint of any great difficulty in getting from place to place. They seem to have trusted very much to the chapter of accidents or taken advantage of a miscellaneous hospitality. Where religion was the cause of departure, as in the instance of George Herbert (p. 225), there would be great facility of passage, and at least equal facility in the case of anyone who had been a scholar at Douay (p. 178). A narrative, as artless and ingenuous perhaps as any, is that of Thomas Richardson (p. 207) who followed a debtor who had robbed him, from Waterford to Rochelle and thence to St. Sebastians and Madrid; but John Doulande's story (p. 445) also merits perusal, and he may furthermore be noted as an early instance of an Englishman going to Rome to study under a famous musician. Some account of Englishmen settled in Rome is contained in a paper which will be found on p. 313.

Ireland.

There is in the Hatfield collection little information with regard to Irish affairs for the period now under review, nor with regard to Scotch matters is it great in amount. Letters from John Colville to his "Mæcenæ," Sir Robert Cecil, from correspondents of Archibald Douglas, and others give some particulars of the events occurring in Scotland, the movements of the King, the defeat of the Earl of Argyll by the Earl of Huntly, etc. A report of what passed at Lord Wemyss' interview with the Queen is given in Anthony Bacon's letter already alluded to (p. 97). Col. Stewart's mission to the States General on behalf of King James is dealt with in Bodley's despatches, and a copy of his instructions, transmitted by the last named, will be found on pp. 108-9.

Borders.

A small number of papers show the condition in 1595 of the Scottish Borders. Sir John Forster, now old and feeble, was about to hand over his charge as Warden of the Middle March to Lord Eure. The state of affairs there was evidently sufficiently serious and was engaging the attention of the Queen and her ministers. There had been, it is stated (p. 477), "huge

"decays and losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Middle March in these two last years by Scotland." A few north country gentlemen reckoned up in an hour's time, from their own knowledge, one hundred and fifty-three persons murdered in the act of defending their own property. Times and manners have truly changed much since cruelties such as are described were practised upon prisoners taken in the course of forays made by the peoples of neighbouring friendly nations one upon the other—hot irons thrust into the legs and other parts of the body; men fettered naked in the "wilderness and deserts" by chains of iron to trees, to be eaten up with midges and flies in summer and starved with cold in winter; or set on a harrow on a crooked tree hanging over deep water. This last, an "un-christian device" for exacting greater ransom locally known as "Paytes Jockes meare," put the miserable subject of it in a position which may be fairly described as between the devil and the deep sea; if he moved he fell and was drowned; if he sat still, he was "pinched with extreme and continual pricking his flesh." No doubt, if in any manner procurable, the required ransom was early forthcoming.

When it is stated that the number of individual papers in this volume, many of them lengthy despatches, which may be classed under the heading of "Netherlands," amount to over one hundred, and the number of those which similarly come under the heading "France" amount to more than sixty, it will at once be seen how great a proportion of its pages tell of events negotiations in which these two countries were concerned. letters in both categories there are but few which addressed to Essex. Documents bearing upon French are not numerous until the middle of 1595; in the latter half of the year, however, they multiply and relate in detail the course of events in that country. One of Essex's most voluminous correspondents is Ottywell Smith, an English merchant at Dieppe, who combined trade for private profit with a position representative in some degree of English interests in Normandy and Picardy. His letters are long, chatty and full of news, but his orthography, especially his manner of writing French names, is peculiar in the extreme. The trade he carried on is illustrated by the kind of payment made to him

for the war material with which for six years he had been supplying the French King (p. 150). "Glad to take what he could get," he obtained a seven years' monopoly for the import of lead into Normandy and Picardy. In his capacity of English representative he financed Thomas Edmondes, the Queen's envoy in France, advancing him necessary sums of money at Essex's request. As to his personal views, he seems to have been an earnest adherent of "the Religion" and an advocate of the policy of supporting the French King with men and money.

From the time when, early in August 1595, Antonio Perez left England for France, Essex had two other correspondents there, namely, Edmund Wiseman and Edward Wilton. They accompanied Perez on his journey, and in their letters tell the story of his displays of childish timidity and "harsh and cross humours," in addition to the current French news. Wiseman, however, returned to England early in October. Another correspondent was Sir Roger Williams, sent early in September by the Queen on a special mission to the King of France. Mons. de Lomenye, despatched on the other hand from the King to the Queen, Mons. de la Fontaine, Mons. de Chastre, Governor of Dieppe, and others, in addition to the King himself already referred to, make up a band of correspondents by whose means Essex was kept well informed as to French designs, desires, and "occurents."

For copiousness, however, no other portion of these papers can be compared with that which originated in the Low countries. The principal writers have been already enumerated.

The course of the remarks made with special reference to the ^{up}inter-ⁱⁿ Essex. With regard to the subject-matter of one section of this correspondence, namely, the despatches written by Thomas Bodley, the special envoy from the Queen to the States General, during the time of his abode at the Hague, as versions are given in Murdin's collection of State Papers and elsewhere, little more need be said than to remind the reader that the object of his mission was to demand repayment of the Queen's debt and "cessation of her charges," an object which all his efforts were unable to accomplish; and that during his stay at the Hague, there arrived there from the King of Scotland, Col. Stuart, who was also entrusted with a special

mission to their High Mightinesses. The letters of George Gilpin resident at the Hague, call for similar short notice for like reasons. With regard to Bodley himself, certain representations made by him during the interval which he spent in England between the two journeys to the Hague in 1595, throw some light on his personal concerns. He begged that someone else might return to Holland in his place (p. 237), a petition repeated (p. 275) upon the sudden decease of his brother and factor. The diplomatist's lot in Elizabethan times was clearly not a happy one. Bodley writes :—" If her Highness upon this [the death of his brother],
 " which is as great an allegation as can anyway concern a man
 " of my quality, be not moved to release me, I have nothing
 " more to plead, but to conform myself to all that she shall
 " command. I have only this petition to make.
 " That in regard of almost seven years' continual employment
 " in one place, during which time I have had little comfort of
 " my country and friends, but have been greatly damnified
 " through my absence from home, and shall be more and more
 " whensoever I do return, it may please her Majesty to allow
 " me that which is behind of my ordinary entertainment, sith
 " others of those countries that return upon licence receive it
 " always of course. Of 14 months' pay I had a warrant for 3
 " in January last, but there remaineth unpaid from the 11 of
 " June in the year '94 to the 4 of May ensuing, which if I
 " might obtain, it would repair in some part my domestical
 " detriments. In all this time of my service in
 " the Low Countries, I never craved allowance for the postage
 " of letters which have been chargeable to me, nor for ^{the} in
 " expenses of many messengers, which I have pur^{chased} ^{for} ^{the} ^{post}
 " employed by express commandment and with prom^{ises} ^{of} ^{re}
 " rembursement." Doubtless in due time this part ^{was}
 complied with, but not so that which he "chiefly desir^{ed}" his
 discharge altogether, for in the next month, Att^{est} ^{was} find
 him again (p. 327) dating his letters from the ^{letter} and
 thenceforward detailing his fruitless negotiations with the
 States General.

Of other correspondents in the same corner of Europe Lord Borough, governor of Brill, is by far the raciest and most entertaining. A man of action who loved fighting, he gives

expression to his views philosophically and poetically in one of his letters (p. 406) thus:—"A virtuous man unexercised is like the plants in winter whose sap is retired to the root; and being called to practise, is beautiful as they be when their fruits make appearance." And his practice conformed to his precept, for when the enemy was "stirring in Brabant" and appearances pointed to the massing of their forces to relieve Groll, then besieged by the army of the States General, Lord Borough started with alacrity to take part in what should befall in the trenches (p. 266), "embracing with exceeding gladness this occasion of exercise." Having arrived before Groll he gives Lord Essex (p. 283) a "plain account" of the army and of the councils of war, and describes the works by which the place was being approached and the positions occupied by the troops. His opinion of the army to whose company he had betaken himself was not high. "This people," he writes (p. 286), "fight by the nature of mechanics for commodity, and have little sense of honour, so they lie in wait to catch without hazard I must confess to your lordship I grudge these idle commanders, and think scorn to have my name amongst these digging moles whom with undeserved fame the spade hath raised." As time went on and nothing was done, or rather what was done amounted to "a rising from Groll no less shameful than sudden" (p. 529), Lord Borough did not conceal his impatience for a fight (p. 304), but with Count Maurice at the head of it the army wanted leading (p. 529), and it was not easy to screw up this commander's resolution to the sticking point. "I assure you," writes the militant governor of Brill (p. 304), "he hath had his ears filled with continual sound of reputation, in the contempt which will be spread to the disgrace of him if of this fair not the fault before Groll. If now he waver, I protest Thomas never come amongst them again, and will blaze the general, of courage with these people." It may have been the lions and a fit of ague which attacked him in the meanwhile, or perhaps the state of the weather, but be the cause what it may, we find him complaining not long after (p. 321): "It shall be without purpose to write of this dull army, which is patient of all misery and injury of weather, and never moved to anger against the enemy, who braved us to our teeth." He

was soon called upon, however, to withdraw from their uncongenial company, his absence from his government being displeasing to the Queen. Indeed he was in general little of a favourite with Her Majesty, who, he had been told, in all speeches had of him, "entitled" him (p. 338) "with the most villain and "dishonourable to her court." Yet he was anxious to placate her, and his deputy, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, being recalled to England, Lord Borough's eagerness to prove the devotion of them both induced him when he left the camp to travel night and day in order the sooner to return to his charge and so to set Sir Ferdinando free to depart. But his care to please was ill rewarded by circumstances (p. 338). "In the dark my wagon "fell from the height of a great dyke, and hath bruised my ribs "and torn my left leg. No bones broken, I thank God, but on "my flesh much harm is wrought." It was shortly after his departure from the army that the fiasco occurred in which Count Philip, sent out by Count Maurice to surprise a party of foragers, was himself surprised and wounded and taken prisoner, and with him his brother Count Ernest and the young Count Ernest of Solms, the capture being followed by the death of the former two. In this ill-planned but not ill-fought (p. 347) sally, Captain Robert Vere, brother of Sir Francis Vere, was also slain (p. 347), "run into the face with a lance and died on the place." Another of the "adventures of the summer" (p. 405) which Lord Borough recounts, which indeed were misadventures, serving "to check and control" the prosperity of the previous years, was the attempt made upon Lere, in Brabant, by the Governor of Breda. The town was surprised and taken, but the men "intending altogether to their greediness of spoil, dispersing into the houses and neglecting all precautions," the burghers plucked up heart and "repossessed a port" calling their neighbours to their assistance, they recovered the city and slaughtered half the number of the invaders. In sad-coloured October Lord Borough writes (p. 411) in the lowest of spirits from "melancholy Brill," and falls to moralising—a kind of moralising not unfamiliar to modern newspaper readers, as old too as Aristotle, from whom his lordship quotes in support of his contention. "It is now time to look about; it is "safe to make provision while we be threatened, and to be

" suddenly surprised argueth want of counsel and bringeth
 " inevitable peril. They sleep quietly at whose doors the guard
 " is watchful" is his own summing up of the question. He
 dismisses in this letter the martial news of his neighbourhood
 contemptuously as "giving no cause for a penful of ink." In
 the next he reports (p. 416) the dissolution of the army and
 its retirement into garrisons, and the rumour of a general peace.

This survey of the papers in this volume must now conclude
 with short notices of some miscellaneous items. "Spare to
 " speak and spare to speed" was, it appears (p. 173), an ancient
 adage three centuries ago. Gardeners will be interested by the
 mention of certain lettuces (p. 1), "of seeds that came from
 Barbary." Musicians may be directed to two letters from
 Richard Champernown, who was naturally aggrieved by an un-
 truthful tale about himself current at Court (p. 155). He had
 learnt from experience that music had power to purge melancholy
 (p. 437), and in order to provide himself with this medicine
 for the mind, had "bought" boys whose voices pleased him.
 Cecil had, it would seem, applied for the loan of one of these lads.
 If Champernown spared him, he spared him most unwillingly,
 for though he says that the report as to the boy's voice was
 far beyond his deserts, yet losing him, "his whole consort for
 music were overthrown."

The contest between a sturdy parent who had made sacrifices
 to fit his son for his place in the world and wanted him to dis-
 tinguish himself in the wars abroad and justify his training,
 and the soft self-indulgent wife who wanted her husband with
 her at home, is amusingly shown by a letter from Sir Matthew
 Arundel (p. 480). It might seem an unusual prayer perhaps
 of a parent to make, but it is a petition characteristic of the
 time when Cecil is importuned to deliver
 Arundel from "the scandal that either he durst not tarry
 " or he took the journey to cosen his father of all his
 " horses worth 1,100*l*." While Sir Matthew Arundel interposed
 to defend his son from that son's wife, Sir H. Palavicino was a
 believer in the advantages of matrimony, and to promote it he
 made a special journey to Holland. He writes (p. 2): "My
 " wife's mother and her two daughters are there, whom I have
 " long tried to get into England to be married according to

“ practices I have held with certain English gentlemen, but
 “ these women are timid and without my presence will never
 “ come.” This is by no means the only letter in the collection
 coming from Sir H. Palavicino. R. A. R.

In the preparation of this portion of the Calendar the Commissioners have had the assistance of Mr. R. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Robert F. Isaacson, Mr. E. Salisbury, and Mr. Robert H. Brodie, all of the Public Record Office, and most valuable help has also been given by Mr. R. T. Gunton, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. The index has been compiled by Mr. Brodie.

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CALENDAR OF THE CECIL MANUSCRIPTS
PRESERVED AT HATFIELD HOUSE,
HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART V.

A.D. 1594.

HENRY BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 1.—Writes by the Queen's command to desire that my lord, Cecil's father, will send "Mr. Hicks, if Mr. Maynerd be not returned, to look in his lordship's coffer of ciphers for a cipher which my lord himself made the last year at Windsor for the D. of Bullion. " Because to-morrow her Majesty removeth, she doth make the more haste."

Endorsed :—"Primo Octob. 1594."

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 137.)

LORD LUMLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 3.—I am right sorry that I have no more left of these lettuces to serve my good lord; only two are left which I do send by this bearer; they are of seeds that came from Barbary. The next year I trust to supply his lordship with good store, for now the year is past for them. God send his lordship perfect health and all goods to you both.—From the court at Nonsuch, 3 October.

P.S.—Her Majesty (God be thanked!) came hither yesternight very well and in very good time of the day, before 5 of the clock, a time heretofore not usual.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (28. 77.)

SIR JOHN WOLLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 3.—I have acquainted her Majesty with the letters sent from Mr. Edmondes; who misliketh much of the stay of the Duke Montpensier, whose presence in Brittany would much have swayed that country, and reduced the same, in all appearance, to the King's obedience. She cannot be persuaded that the cause of that stay grew from the ambassador's letters hence, which she saith were shewed to her to the end they might agree with hers. Because the letter to Sir John Norris required haste, I read it to her. Her highness liketh well of it and

wisetheth you to send it away with all speed, subscribed with your father's hand, my lord of Buckhurst's and yours, because ye be there all in London, and others that wrote before unto him be all far off. Ye shall do well, therefore, to despatch the same with all speed. At the writing of the last clause, her Majesty sent for me again and willed me to write that the French ambassador should be charged with the letters he wrote whereby Mr. Edmondes writeth the stay of Duke Montpensier should grow, for she hath even now received letters from the said Duke of 29 September, wherein he writeth the King spake unto him for his speedy departure into Brittany. If that be true, Mr. Edmondes is deceived. The intercepted letters I have not yet read to the Queen for that she hastened the despatch of the enclosed to Sir John Norris. And so praying you to do my humble duty to your father, with my excuse for not writing unto him because of the hastening away of this messenger, I wish you and him all health and happiness.—At the Court, 3 October, 1594.

P.S.—I wish ye made some haste to the Court because her Majesty looked this night for you.

Holograph. 1 p. (28. 78.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 5.—Although my body is as weak as I described it yesterday, my heart is still so much alive that I would like to make a journey as far as Holland upon private affairs of importance. My wife's mother and her two daughters are there, whom I have long tried to get into England to be married, according to practices I have held with certain English gentlemen; but these women are timid and without my presence they will never come. There are now here some good ships of war, to convey the ambassadors of the States who are come from Scotland. I would take passage in them, though they leave with the first wind; but must give her Majesty notice. As I cannot come to Court to kiss her hands, because the hobbling gait is too ungraceful, I beg you to inform her Majesty and get her acquiescence.

I am in present need of 1,000*l.* and think of begging Mr. Fortescue to move the Queen to let me have it on account of the three pays which I have let pass.—London, 5 Oct., 1594.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 20.)

W. WAAD to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594, Oct. 7.—According to your commandment and good pleasure I have used that boldness in the perusing this discourse which else I know would not become me, and because the whole course of proceeding in that cause is perfectly known to me, as my memory did serve me, I have noted the same that it may in all points agree with the truth. If you will give me leave to utter my opinion for the inserting of some special examinations which are both clear and declare notably the truth of the matter, I do wish the two principal declarations of Manoell Lowys and two of Ferrara inserted or added in the end; and the two letters from the Count Fuentes and the secretary, which were brought by Manoell Lowys, without interpretation. The letter also, or part of it, from Manoell Lowys to Ferrara, wherein he doth speak of the pearls, and the interpretation of the same. I do conceive the doubtfulness of those two letters of Ibarra and Fuentes, specially of Count Fuentes, which indeed doth grow by reason two

great matters are dealt in that letter, the one touching the Duke of Bragança, and the destroying of her Majesty, which maketh some doubtfulness. But the letter of itself is suspicious, and credit being given to the bearer he hath revealed the credit. I do but in all humility declare my opinion to publish these only with the confessions of Lopez.—From Wood Street, 7 October, 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. [*Murdin*, p. 680.] (28. 79.)

THE KING OF PORTUGAL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Oct. 17.—Has delayed writing until he could send some good news of his affairs, as he is sure of Essex's sympathy with them. "Ma essendo il di (*sic*) questo regno tanto travagliato, resta el Re Christianissimo impossibilitato di ajutarmi per adesso, anchorche lo desideri quanto e possibile, ma li manca il modo, et, con tutto, mi fa offerta di farsi debbitor et mia sicurtà a chi m'accomodara della summa de tre o quatrocento milla scudi, et di piu quei capitani et tanta gente che vorró. Travaglio per trovar chi mi faccia questo beneficio accioche possa, come desidero, dar il possesso de Portogallo a vostra Eccellenzia, cognoscendo che sete estato la cagione di trovar sua Maesta Christianissima tanto propitia, et che davantagio mi sete un forte propugnaculo per di la contra quelloro che vogliono davanti sua Maesta Serenissima calumniar la sincerita et fidelta mia verso di lei." Although I have not been able to send for these your two servants, as her Majesty ordered, I beg you not to *dismamparar* (*qu.* cease to protect?) them; and perhaps events will so turn out that your Excellency will send them straight from London to Portugal, in company with some servant of your own who will aid me to win it.—Paris, 17 Oct. 1594. *Signed*, "aficionatissimo di v. Ex^a.—Rey."

Italian. 1 p. (133. 127.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 8.—Not long before her Majesty's departure from Greenwich, she acquainted me with her intention of bestowing some round sum upon one for payment of her debts, giving me in charge to hold it secret; which I have truly performed; and touching the matter cannot find any better course than such as are accustomed, either in giving lands meet to be sold, or fee farms, or some like nature; and for that I have not conferred with your father I cannot make any certain answer, but at my coming to London against Friday I will be better instructed and acquaint you therewith, if you be at the Star Chamber; otherwise I mean to be at the Court on Saturday night.—Hendon, 8 October, 1594.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (28. 80.)

SIR GEORGE CAREWE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 10.—As your honour willed me, I shewed the bezarrs stone to Josepho. Had it been of the East Indies, he would have valued it at the least at an hundred pounds. Of the West Indian bezarrs he never made trial, therefore he will make no estimation of it lest he should err; and yet he doubts not but those of the West have the like value. But to him it is unknown and therefore would

not wish you to buy it before some experience be made of the same.
—From the Mynorits this 10 October, 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (28. 85.)

THE EARL OF SUSSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 11.—This gentleman, my kinsman, Captn. Francis Ruishe, one that hath spent his years in service and in that place hath taken charge much to his own detriment, hath now at last some hope of getting one of the old companies of the Low Countries. In pursuit and achieving whereof he shall much want the assistance of such honorable friends as you, and therefore I do earnestly entreat you to do him what good you may in favouring his suit.—Newhall, 11 October, 1594.

Signed. *Part of Seal.* 1 p. (28. 82.)

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 11.—My neighbour sends me word that these Low Country Ambassadors make haste to be gone; the fair weather and agreeableness of the wind increaseth their desire, insomuch as to-morrow at night he heareth they determine. He hath taken his leave yesternight of my lord, your father, and lacketh nothing necessary but his passport which, sir, he prays you to procure; though upon argument with my lord yesternight he proved it to be superfluous, having a warrant *dormant* under the Great Seal of England to pass and repass at his pleasure.

Sir, many businesses this Term, of taking up and paying money, holds me here, and makes my humours too sad for such a place as there. I am loath to cloy your stomach with often offer of a dainty dish, yet once again I will remember you that I will sell Highgate and make my wife contented therewith. For the price, I will prove it reasonable, Sir, and myself a loser by it a 1000*l*. Think, Sir, what you please hereof but say you nothing, I pray. I had rather you had a thing I love well than some other I love not half so well, for I profess and protest I do, and resolutely mean to do; and, though you shall find nothing in my fortune worth your caring for it, yet you shall ever in mine nature, honesty, constancy and silence; and in exchange, Sir, I pray your constant favour and good opinion and your regard and remembrance of me if you see any door open of place or profit for me to enter of, without your own prejudice. So shall you find me and bind me in all fortunes and times your most assured poor friend.—This Friday.

Holograph. 1 p. (28. 89.)

JOHN COLVILLE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 11.—My honorable lord and Mæcenas. The 9 hereof I came to Tweedmouth to transport my family, yielding to your honour humble thanks for the favourable discretion used by sweet Mr. Governor, upon your information, to my wife and children. The 14 hereof we remove, and thereafter look for a continual intelligence, craving pardon that now being distracted I have been somewhat negligent.

Ere now your honour has heard of the conflict betwixt Argyll and Huntley, whereof there is so many contrary reports that I dare write no certainty; yet true it is that Argyll is presently at Dalkeith with his father-in-law, the earl of Morton, whereby I do think he is vanquished and sundry of his slain. Arroll is either dead or deadly hurt, and some principals of Huntley's slain.

His Majesty is this while at Aberdeen, with whom your ambassador has one and I another to make us fresh advertisement how soon his Majesty shall be settled in the north : and Sir George Home has not only promised to inform our agents of all occurrences, but also to do all good offices lying in his power.

This victory will make Huntley proud and give . q. [the King] occasion the more importunately to seek your help, but if . S. be permitted to come up he can well shew you what they that loves you best here, under way of correction, would propose for establishing a friendship and saving your money, which the sooner it be known unto you the sooner may you take a conclusion and election.

Argyll though he have gotten the foil yet his zealous proceeding is much commended with all that-loves religion and their country, and I do think he will privately insinuate himself in her Majesty's good grace, whereof I thought good to forwarn your honour.

As to . q. his proceeding and meaning at this time, assure yourself I shall faithfully inform thereof. How suspicious . h. his doing is, your own . S. and our Church sees well enough. Whereof I will write no more lest I should seem partial.—This 11 October, 1594.

P.S.—The persons delated by Mr. Walwood your . S. if he come will inform you, and thereof I shall send their names with the next. They be men to my opinion so honest as I marvel they should say any such matter to the said Walwood.

Holograph. 2 pp. (28. 90.)

ARTHUR GREGORY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 12.—I return the contents of two of the principal whereby your honour may conceive of how little importance the third was, which therefore I left uncopied, as I might have done the others had I not desired to satisfy you, as you shall find me to be ever. The breaking of the covering and folding it after in other crests caused me to have much trouble, which I little regard did not the same enforce suspicion also, which I presume to note that some care may be had hereafter upon the like occasion. If these letters had been aught worth I would have attended your honour, the rather to have excused the intolerable delay of the workman in your box for your "chrystalne" glass which now I am promised presently; and also to intreat your honour, now that Adames hath the surveyor's place, that myself may be controller in reversion except any man can disable me. If her Majesty encourage me therewith, I will be more near attendant to do her service, and in gratitude therefor I will frankly deliver the instructions and knowledge of my best skill and be most ready to do your honour all other services and devotions while I live.—From my poor lodging, 12 October, 1594.

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 p. (28. 91.)

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.—LOW COUNTRIES.

1594, Oct. 12.—Money paid by Sir Thomas Sherley, Knt., Treasurer at Wars of her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, to divers persons upon extraordinary occasions, from the first of February 1586 to the 12th of October 1594, by virtue of sundry warrants to him directed, besides the money paid to her Majesty's ordinary, cautionary, and auxiliary forces.

Among the objects of the payments are :—

Cost of the forces sent over in 1587 for the relief of Sluys.

To Sir John Norreys for the 1,500 men divided into 9 bands and sent into the Low Countries under his conduct for the relief of Bergen-op-Zoom in October, 1588.

Payment of 450 footmen sent in June 1589 for the supply of Ostend.

To English captains in the States' pay.

To divers Colonels, captains, and officers strangers, including a sum which was distributed by Sir Roger Williams among eight Dutch companies that came out of Sluys.

For repairs of the sea-breaches at Ostend.

Reward of 100s. to Peter Tyboutte, the 22 Aug. 1587, for discovering the enemies.

Payments to spies, etc., and 4*l.* each to Michael Van Grappen and Henricke Geerte for swimming into Sluys on the 16th June 1587 with letters.

To Sir John Conwey, Knt. the 23 March, 1586, for expenses at Ostend, being Governor there without entertainment.

To Sir Wm. Russell, Knt., Governor of Flushing, 18 May, 1587, for the making of a turnpike to shut and open with the tide at the mouth of the haven of Flushing.

To Mr. Thomas Webbes, in May and July, 1587, being sent into the Low Countries about Her Majesty's service.

38 pp. (139. 4.)

JOHN COLVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 14.—My honorable good lord and Mæcenas. Since I am this day to depart homeward I beseech the Supreme Majesty reward her gracious Majesty for the undeserved hospitality and entertainment by me received, and to make me so fruitful to your service as (God willing) I shall be faithful. The certainty of these northland wars being come, I do find Argyll was distressed for lack of "wivers," and his army scattered, and he invaded by Arroll and Huntley unlooked for. He has many of his covenanters killed, and some three or four of his principal friends, but he has not quitted the field, but is joined with his Majesty with great commendation of all honest men, Arroll being hurt in the leg with an arrow and in the arm with a pellet. The laird of Achindoun, Huntley's uncle, Bukkie, and some six or seven of the principal of Arroll's and Huntley's friends, slain, with some fifty of their communes and many horse. His Majesty by the way has razed the houses of one Mr. Walter Lyndsay (who is presently in Flanders their agent) and of Jo. Ogilvy, second son to the lord Ogilvy, and is presently at Aberdeen ready to go for demolishing the houses of Huntley and Arroll; who in all men's opinion will either take the sea or else flee to Sutherland and Caithness, the former Huntley's cousin and the other his brother-in-law. But in respect Mr. Ro. Bowes is to be the 16 hereof in this town and to come up, as I hear, with speed, I commit many things which I dare not write to his relation, for certainly he bringeth with him the information of all your friends here and doth see more in our estate nor many of ourselves.

The actions of our Chancellor grows daily more and more suspicious to our church and such here as loves you best, as by him you will know, for which cause, knowing your approved wisdom, I need not inform your honour to trust but so much of his nephew as you see with your eyes, for certainly his advertisements from thence may well quench the small zeal that is in our court, but they shall not be found to encourage.
—14 October, 1594.

P.S.—Bothwell is privily in Liddisdail, dismayed and almost all alone. If he steal not away suddenly by sea he cannot escape unapprehended.

Holograph. 2 pp. (28. 92.)

SIR EDWARD COKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 16.—I have considered of the state of the cause between my lady Russell and Mr. Lovelace, and of the proceedings on either part, and I take it the Star Chamber is no fit Court for my lady to complain in; for, as your honour knoweth, that high court without respect striketh on both sides, and in this case, the causes be so intermixed as on the one day they cannot punish Lovelace but on the other they must sentence against my lady. For, albeit an honourable lady being so abused as she was could hardly (all circumstances considered) brook such indignities, yet her stocking and imprisonment of his men is not justifiable in law, and seeing there is so great inequality of persons, I would not have them suffer equal punishment. But, if it would please you and other of the Honourable Lords of her Highness's Council to call Lovelace before you and let him understand the quality of his offence and, if he do not to my lady Russell's satisfaction submit himself, that then it would please you to bind him over till the matter might be more deeply examined, in my opinion it were the best and safest course for my lady.—16 October.

Endorsed:—"1594. Mr. Attorney General to my Master."

Holograph. 1 p. (28. 94.)

THOMAS RIDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 16.—Mr. Dean of Windsor having written unto you as concerning his contentment for Durham in lieu of London, I held it best forthwith to send his letters to you, lest delay of answer and acceptance of it might, peradventure, breed innovations in some men's heads which are ready enough to cross such matters. Besides, there is a friend of mine who having heard that some of these preferments are like to light upon the Dean of Durham would, if it should please your honour to be the means, be a suitor for his room. Which if it please you to undertake, I will attend your return to London, and then both let your honour understand who the party is and what his merits are, and also how thankful he will be for such courtesy.—From my lodgings in the Doctors Commons, 16th October, 1594. (28. 95.)

Encloses:—

William Day, Dean of Windsor, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, Oct. 14.—I understand by letters from my very good lord that her Majesty meaneth to bestow London upon the Bishop of Worcester, and that, upon conference had between your honour and my lord Archbishop, they have set me down for Durham. Seeing it is her Majesty's pleasure to have London so filled, I am well content for my part, but I am sorry in respect that some will account that they have prevailed against your honour, at whom (no doubt) they aimed at the first. If Durham fall out to my share, I will take it in very good part (though I could have wished to have been nigher your honour), and will be as thankful to my friends as any way I shall be able. But, Sir, if this meaning shall take place, it must be speedily effected

for time will draw danger. Once her Majesty gave me that place, but while the finishing of it was some while put off by my lord of Leicester's coming out of the Low Countries, it was clean overthrown, and this man put in place who now doth enjoy it. And whether it be likely that some now will devise how to disappoint this meaning or no I refer it to your wisdom to consider. How much I am bound to your honour I understand by my cousin Rydley. I will endeavour by the best means I can to requisite some part of this your courtesy, which I heartily pray your honour to continue.—From the King's College of Eton, 14 October, 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (28. 93.)

THOMAS WINDEBANK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 16.—Upon presenting of the warrant for the money for the King of Scots, her Majesty hath made stay of signing it, for that it is come to her knowledge that this last summer, when the King's ambassadors were here and obtained 4,000*l.* for the King, 2,000*l.* thereof was employed at London, so as there came of that sum but 2,000*l.* to the King's hands. And so likewise of this 2,000*l.* she understandeth that 1,000*l.* is to be left in London for goldsmiths, &c. and so but the other 1,000*l.* to be carried to the King. Whereas her Majesty's meaning is that the whole should be carried into Scotland for the furtherance of the King's affairs and present actions now in hand. And otherwise than to that end and use her Majesty is unwilling to grant this 2,000*l.* And so your honour may let Sir Richard Cockburn know lest he should think unkindness or other want in you.

By this I think that, if her Majesty may be made assured that the whole 2,000*l.* shall be employed to the advancement of the king's cause for his service in Scotland, she might be induced to sign this warrant, the contents whereof I did fully impart according to your letter, for indeed the words in the warrant be so.

The letters for the levy of men you willed me to stay till your return, and said you would deal with my lord wheher the men should be of the trained companies. I am bold to send your honour a scribbled minute thereof wherein, in some place apt, may be words inserted for the men to be of the trained bands, if it must be. If your honour will return it corrected as it should be, in any time, I will write them and present them to-morrow. And so I pray your honour pardon my rude tediousness written in the dark.—16 October 1594.

P.S.—I will also make ready the warrant for the powder for Vlissing.
Holograph. 1 p. (28. 96.)

JOHN BRISTOWE [M. MOODY] to [POLY].

1594, Oct. 17.—I entered this town from Brussels even as the gates were to be shut in and the post to depart in the morning, which causeth me to be so short; only, I expected to hear from you at this present, as you promised, but I hope you will come with this ambassador as a thing very necessary for 4,000 and . 88 . service; and so in haste I cease to trouble you. Yours in his power, John Bristowe.—17 October 1594.

P.S.—His enemies give out that he hath done very ill offices in England of late.

Addressed:—“Aenden eersamen Welcher van Drapp, copeman, woonden in dem Marke Lane, tot London, betalde den bode.”

Seal. ½ p. (28. 97.)

R. DOUGLAS to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS].

1594, Oct. 18.—I perceive by your last, written the last of the last month, you marvel that I have been so long in writing unto you principally, this country furnishing daily such variety of news and subjects of new writing; and that, having the opportunity of divers bearers, such as Doctor Hawkins, Alexander Denistounne and the Baron of Fingas, I did not by one of them write, unto your lordship. It is of truth I delayed long time to write, hoping thereby for some matter of importance which was promised, and which I knew would have been acceptable unto you. But that failing, as it is hard here to build upon promises, I abstained to deal with those persons for a while; and, were it not the respect I must have to the preservation of the house of Angus and that I think it a sin not to do that which I think I may in good conscience to relieve it, I would meddle no farther with their follies. And the time of the baptism and the ambassadors here being I abstained for many causes both from the court and this town, so that I did not see Doctor Hawkins nor know that he had a letter to me: until that same very day of his return to that country, coming hither upon accident, I understood it, and thereupon had only the occasion but to see him, being sorry that I had not time, both for your lordship's recommendation and for the good parts which appears to be in the gentleman, to have shown him farther pleasure. So that neither by him, nor by Denistounne who returned at the same time, could I have any leisure to write. By the baron of Fingas, who went easy journeys and far out of the way, I thought it to little purpose to write, looking assuredly to have had letters at your lordship's before his coming. Since that time the daily tragedies which has been here caused me both to abstain from communication and writing, knowing that my enemies who carries principal credit here were spying the least occasion to trouble me, which moved me to remain still here with my lord of Mortounne, by his good countenance to protect me from the malice of the time. And so your lordship has the causes of my long silence. And as to that you touch in your last letter of my intention to come in that country, I marvel how you are so informed, for except an earnest desire which I have this long time carried, if any good occasion should occur, to visit you, I have not had this great while any such resolved purpose; and, if I looked for any such occasion, you might be sure I would advertise your lordship before. In your postscript you wrote that you hoped to do some good ere it was long in the matter which I recommended to you by my last. In the meantime you desired that the parties should forbear to conclude any matter with foreigners until the time should appear what resolution would be taken upon an overture made by some in that matter of late, which you say could not take long delay. I have dealt with one and caused him deal with the rest delayed to conclude any course with any foreigner, and refused great offers, until the time they may see what her Majesty will do, and has promised yet to delay until St. Andrew's day, and in that meantime, as her Majesty's ministers has been the principal cause both of their forfeiture and this rigour prosecuted against them, so if she will deal for their release and restitution to their own places betwixt [now] and that day, and send some friendly ambassador for that effect, they will gladly observe and keep all that was promised, and with the performing thereof deliver their bond to her ambassador; or else, if you will promise to them that such things shall be truly performed, they will consign the bond in your hands until they be performed. The cause that moves them to be so loth to deliver their

bond before, is not that they in any ways suspect her Majesty, but having the proof of the rigorous and malicious dealing of some of her ministers they are afraid that they [may], if their bond come in their hand before, send it beyond the sea to disgrace them at their friends' hands, and in the meantime do nothing for them. And as concerning that overture and offer made in their name, I know not of whom you mean except it be Bothwell, who for all that which passed betwixt them, which is not so much as many believes and yet more than was expedient for any of the parties, as I am informed, neither he nor any other has any power of them to make any offers in their name to that state except so much as your lordship has. Bothwell may well, to augment his own credit, promise farther than either he has commissioned or may perform. And thus far for that matter.

There is no word as yet come from his Majesty since his going north, and it is thought that he shall see no enemies, neither that he shall do any farther at this time than he did at his late journey in that country, and at his return those lairds are apt to be as strong as ever they were of before. Therefore to my opinion it were a good work for the Queen to pacify all our troubles, and so oblige unto her both the parties, before the matters grow unto a greater height; no question, if this present combustion be suffered to get long forward, it shall not fail to draw in strangers amongst us, and be consequently a trouble to that state. Mr. Bowes is lately returned to that country after that he has kindled a fire amongst us which will not be so easily quenched. It is said he is to return again shortly, but I wish a more peaceable and quieter spirited one may be sent unto us, who may do as great good as he has done harm, in so doing perhaps mistrust. It is better state you have heard the event of the conflict betwixt [Huntley] and Argyll, and albeit the field be left to Huntley, yet his loss is greater, having lost nine or ten principal gentlemen of his name, the laird of Auchindoun, who was the worthiest Gordoun alive, and other gentlemen, dependers and servants to him and Erroll.

Bothwell seems to be weary of his violent courses, and it is thought he shall retire him of the country to France. Buccleuch has taken the greatest part of his living, and promised to banish him and his that part of the country where he dwells. I understand that Buccleuch has persuaded him to this honourable course, and to [leave] the country, with promise that his living shall come to his own use, and that with time he may return with favour, but this is secret. Mr. John Colveill has left him and obtained his pardon.

My lord of Mortoun and my lady would be commended to your lordship, and desires you to request their son Archibald, who went away by [against] their knowledge, to return, for they are nothing contented with his journey. My lord is so offended he will not desire him himself, but he will be glad your lordship would persuade him to come home. Your loving nephew to serve you, R. DOUGLAS.—Dalkeith, 18 October, 1594.

Holograph. 3 pp. (28. 98.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 19.—Did not cross the sea until the 18th because of the uncertainty of the wind. Goes into Holland in two days; but having seen the Admiral, son of the Prince of Orange, and learnt from him and others news worthy to be related to the Queen, sends it herewith.

In Berghes has been taken a native of Liege who, under torture, has confessed that he sought to put himself as a soldier in the Guard of

Count Maurice, in order to take occasion to assassinate him, being stimulated thereto by the secret council of the archduke Ernest, and by the archduke himself, by promises of reward. He has signed his confession, of which the Admiral promises me a copy in three days. There is some talk, and some suspicion, of the journey the Cavalier Wilks is about to make to Brussels. Made bold to say it was only to expostulate about those traitors that from time to time pass from thence into England. Count Philip of Nassau has passed the Mosa, with 3,000 foot and 500 horse, to meet the Duke of Bouillon on the borders of Picardy, there together to make war in Artois. He has done so at the repeated instances of the King, and now, when he has left, a messenger is come saying the Duke of Bouillon cannot be ready for some days, and desires him to halt: it is feared he may fall into some difficulty. The Duke of Monpensier has given up his journey to Brittany, the King taking him with him to Lyons "*ma intanto cio sarà contrario all' aspettatione de nostri in quella provintia.*" The strong city of Giaverino has surrendered to the Turk. This is not yet in the gazettes, but I have it fresh from Germany. The country which it protected is abandoned to the Turks, who have also taken another city on this side of it called Komora. The Emperor has stopped in a castle between Ratisbon and Prague and gives access to no one, so that no business can be done.—Medelborgo, 19 Oct., 1594.

P.S.—The marriage of the Duke of Bouillon with Mdle. Isabella, second daughter of the Prince of Orange, by his third marriage, is said to be settled.

Italian. Hol. 2 pp. (171. 21.)

RICHARD [HOWLAND,] BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 20.—It hath pleased God in his great mercy to look upon the low estate of me his poor minister and meanest bishop in England in stirring up the right honorable the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North, with the council there, to nominate me unto the archbishopric of York, without my suit (I protest) or any man's with my privity; which as I take to be my great credit and comfort, so do I take it in discretion my part, not by silence to be only wanting unto myself, but to make it known unto my most honorable and only patron your good father. Which because I can do by no means so well as by your honour, and do greatly presume of your honorable favour in respect of my dutiful affection (long since begun), I fly unto the same as to my only anchor hold, humbly desiring you so to tender my credit and comfort, which is thus set on foot by strangers, as that my honorable good lord, by whom "I am that I am," would now extend his favour to the consummating of my happiness, which with his word only his honour may now so do, as that I shall cease to trouble him with any more suits, and rest for ever in the fruits of his exceeding great and honorable favour bound, and at his direction and commandment during life. Your honour doth well remember the princely mind and speech of Alexander the Great who, in raising a poor gardener unto a kingdom, answered that he did glory more of his power to make such a man a king than of his own being a king. I confess I am greatly advanced already by the place I have by his honorable favour beyond my deserts; but, since it hath thus pleased God to cause so great and so many good men to think better of me than I can deserve, I beseech you to stand so my honourable and good friend as that I may not be thought unfit by my only countenance and credit, your honorable good father, upon whose

liking and dislike in this action dependeth my whole credit and discredit for ever.—Peterborough, 20 October.

Signed. 1 p. (28. 100.)

LADY ST. JOHN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 20.—I make bold to move you in the behalf of this bearer, Mr. Clerk's brother of the privy seal, to be a means to my lord and grandfather for the office of escheator of Hampshire for this next year; not for the office's sake, as he pretendeth, but to disburden thereby his brother's and his own land liable to former accounts, as himself will acquaint his lordship and your honourable self more at large. I pray you therefore the rather at my mediation that you will please to befriend him in his said suit, wherein I have been moved by some of my very good friends as well as by himself. Your most loving niece, Lucy St. Johne.—Basinge, 20 October, 1594.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (28. 101.)

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to MONS. RICHARDOT.

1594, Oct. 20.—Monsieur: Forasmuch as it is not unknown to you that her Majesty, our sovereign lady, having directed her letters by a special messenger to the Archduke Ernest, governor in the Low Countries for the King of Spain, thereby requiring safe conduct for the going and coming of her secretary, Sir Thomas Wilks, by whom her Majesty meant to have opened such important matter as nearly touched the said King of Spain in his honour throughout the world, received by your hands a letter from the said Duke directed to herself, and withal a safe conduct for him and his company. It hath pleased her Majesty to command us whose names are here written, to let you know what is the cause of her stay of anybody to be sent unto him concerning that matter.

First, her Majesty perusing his letter doth find the style and form far inferior to that which she (in regard of her estate being an absolute monarch) expected from the Duke, wherein are omitted all honours formerly given to her in all letters sent by emperors and kings, and namely by the grandfather and brother of the said Duke Ernestus, all being emperors. Whereof, although peradventure in some other time her Majesty might have suspended her judgment, yet now (all circumstances considered) her Majesty is too tender of the greatness of her estate, being by God an anointed queen over kingdoms and countries, to let pass so notorious an omission, either by error or of purpose, committed to her sacred person, especially by one to whom in so honourable sort she vouchsafed to send notwithstanding the person of him whom he representeth at this day in the place where he abideth.

Secondly, her Majesty findeth one clause in his letter expressing the Archduke's expectation, as a forejudgment, to have nothing propounded to him that might be to the deservice of the King of Spain. Whereupon, considering that the matters are in very truth such in nature as without some extraordinary course taken by the King for his clearing there will be left upon him a most notorious and foul imputation in the judgment of the whole world; of which, for the honour she beareth to a king's estate, her Majesty as a stranger prince could wish he could clearly discharge himself. And forasmuch as in the whole course of the matter there will appear manifest proofs directly convincing (without possibility of evasion) divers of the King's principal councillors, both attending there

on the Archduke and also nearest to his person and inwardest with him in Spain, of horrible attempts and detestable acts (abhorred even by the heathen) against the life of an anointed prince, her Majesty is now resolved to trouble the Duke neither with letter nor message any more, being now rather through his cold and unrespectful manner towards her (which she little expected at his hands considering the honorable regard she hath ever borne to the Emperor, his brother, and himself) induced to look for small indifference at his hands, and therefore will forbear to deal in it any more, and reserve to herself a further consideration how the same may be made known, even according to the naked truth confessed and sealed with the blood of the conspirators, without any addition or colouring of anything therein; Whereby the same may come both to the King's understanding and the Archduke's; and which being thus long forborne may yet notify to the world how unwillingly her Majesty hath been drawn to take that course to which she now is forced. Of which her Majesty's princely purpose she hath commanded some of us of her privy council, who have perfect knowledge of all the matters and circumstances which were intended to have been sent to the Archduke, to signify the same by these our letters unto you, Mr. Richardot, who did receive her Majesty's letters and gave back to the messenger the aforesaid two writings without any other answer to him.

Endorsed:—"20 October, 1594. M: to S^r Richardott."

Draft. 1½ pp. (28. 102.)

Another draft letter from the Council to the same purport and effect as the foregoing; returning the passport, to be handed back to the Archduke.

Endorsed:—"Copy in English of their lordships' letter to Monsieur Richardott."

1 p. (28. 109.)

THE QUEEN to the ARCHDUKE ERNESTUS.

1594, Oct. [20?].—We have received a letter, signed by you the 14 of October, which was brought to us by him that carried our letter dated the 11 September; which, being considered by us for the form of the direction within your letter, we see so different in style and title from that which is due to us, as being a sovereign queen of realms, and that both by the emperors, your grandfather, your father and brother, yea, by all kings and potentates in their letters, hath from the beginning of our reign been attributed to us; and also adding thereto the consideration of a special clause in your letter that you do trust that we will not cause anything to be proposed to you *au desservice* of the King your lord and uncle, we are now sorry that we did write to you in such friendly manner as we did, having no reciproque regard of us by you in your letters, and have cause also to forbear to impart that which we meant in a friendly manner you might understand, as being a governor under the King of Spain, and assisted by some persons as councillors with you, which was that we had sundry matters to declare to you, which being true touched the King, your uncle's, honour, either to suffer great lack thereby or by some good means to discharge himself thereof. And in like sort for certain others, his principal ministers with you, it should have appeared by what good proofs they were to be charged with certain detestable facts to be abhorred by all good Christians. And now that by your writing you seem to be unwilling to hear of anything to the deservice of the King, how far you will interpret to concern the deservice of the King, we know not; and therefore we mean not to

trouble you herewith otherwise than we mind to publish the matters to the world, as the same are proved or affirmed, without any sinister additions, and then we shall expect such issue thereof both by you, under whose governance such detestable acts have been attempted, and by the King of Spain, whom the same doth so nearly touch as in reason he ought to discharge himself of the same being imputed to him by his own ministers. Which if he shall not, we mind otherwise, by God's favour, to procure a redress thereof by such other course as hitherto we have forborne.

Draft with corrections by Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil.

1½ pp. (28. 108.)

JOHN COLVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 22.—In respect your ambassador at his coming out of Scotland appointed a friend of mine to follow his Majesty for furnishing intelligence, such matter as has come from that friend I have sent to him even as I received it; and therefore, lest I should importune you by writing one thing twice, I shall, during his abode in England, (if so please your honour) refer the estate of all our affairs to his relation, beseeching your good lordship to accept my mean labours in good worth as testimonies of a well affected servant lacking further power.—Edinburgh, 22 October 1594.

Holograph. Part of seal. ½ p. (28. 103.)

JOHN COLVILLE to HENRY LOK.

1594, Oct. 22.—My loving brother: Your letter was so near my mind as my heart could wish, whereof I thank you, and of all your kindness, and you shall be certain, since I am entered in some favour, that your honesty is and shall be more known here, and you without fear as able to travel among us as ever you did, so that Cranston and the rest, who thought to undo us by sowing discord betwixt us and unhappy Bothwell, has but undone themselves.

For our estate, his Majesty, I assure you, goeth roundly against the papists. Mr. Walter Lyndsay's, Jo. Ogilvie's, Abergeldie's, and Clune's houses already cast down; and the houses of Strabogy and Slanes, to be demolished; Forbes and McIntosche made searchers to find out Huntley and his favourers, and his Majesty to bide till he so settle matters as these papists shall have no residence there. And for this effect his Majesty is gone north, and the ladies of Huntley and Arroll refused any presence. It is thought Arroll will die, and sundry more of Huntley's friends are slain and dead nor was reported at the first. Haste Mr. Forret home, unto whom I can write nothing till he come.

I have heard as yet nothing from Mr. Governor of the note you said was from my Mæenas directed to him. I commit that and my recommendation to your wonted diligence and favour.

Your papers in the merchants' matters I shall send out.—22 October 1594.

P.S.—I cannot but still remember Mr. Hoodgson and his bedfellow: remember me as he pleases.

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 p. (28. 104.)

P. EDGCUMBE to the GOVERNOR, ASSISTANTS AND COMPANY OF THE MINES ROYAL.

1594, Oct. 26.—Having received their letter of 31 August, wherein, after certificate that John Smythe Esq. has surrendered to them copy of

a lease to the writer of the mines royal of Cornwall and Merionethshire, they require payment in the beginning of this Michaelmas Term of the rent due, he acknowledges the yearly rent of 200*l.* to be due from the making of the lease, for which rent, when time shall be for payment, he is now providing, but craves in the mean season reasonable favour in the matter. They will find by further advertisement to be given by the bearer, he is doing worthy of this; and, as a poor member of the Company ready to further their mineral affairs by all good means, and able also to do so from some reasonable knowledge and experience in mineral affairs, as well as from special matters which the bearer will communicate, he hopes for a favourable answer by return.—Mount Edgecumbe, 26 October, 1594.

Seal. 1 p. (28. 105.)

ANTHONY POULETT TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Oct. 27.—Her Majesty's works being now at an end for this year, has despatched the bearer with letters to inform the Council of the true estate of all things, and in what sort the islet is left, and has also sent unto the lord Treasurer the book of the particulars of the charge. Would not let pass this commodity without refreshing the offers of service unto Cecil.

To write any particulars of the fortifications this year would do wrong to Mr. Paul Yve, the surveyor, who will inform him both by plots and by mouth very exactly what is done and yet to do. Begs a favourable construction and countenance for the letters to the Council so far as they shall seem to import her Majesty's service. Has no new matter worth the advertisement, only that their neighbours of St. Malo were like to have been betrayed by the Duke of Mercure's faction within these few days. The deputies of that town have been with the King and made a very advantageous capitulation for themselves. The Duke of Mercure hath carried away to Nantes nine of the principal burghers of Dinant because they would have submitted themselves to the King's obedience.—Jersey, 27 October, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (28. 106.)

FRIDESWEDE WALKER to the QUEEN.

1594, Oct.—Prays for a lease in reversion of 20*l.*, in consideration of her late husband's services in increasing the rental of the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, of which he was collector, in apprehending William Sherwood, a convicted traitor, and as forage master at Tilbury Camp and elsewhere.

Endorsed :—Oct. 1594.

Note by Wm. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

1 p. (1083.)

MERCHANTS of VENICE.

1594, Oct.—“Licencia mercatoribus Venetie.” Draft letters patent.—Oct. 1594.

3 pp. (141. 160.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to MONS. CARON.

1594, [Early in November].—It is not unknown to you that there hath a messenger passed from the Queen to the Archduke Ernestus and

it may be you have heard of some letter returned from the said Duke. Wherein, lest haply the world in generality (as especially those States with whom her Majesty holds correspondence) might have any jealous apprehension of some secret negotiation with the King of Spain or his ministers, it hath pleased her to command me particularly to inform you both how the matter began, how it hath proceeded, and in what terms it now standeth, which in short is this. The Queen having sense of the foul and dangerous practices, substantially proved by the confession of Lopes and others resolved to destroy her person, (not knowing any way more proper to expostulate the barbarous acts of the said King in contriving and furthering of so foul an intention to take away the Queen's life, as by putting him either to avow it; or, if he would deny it, to correct the instruments of the same, some of them being inward in his secretest councils, as Christofero di Moro, other such as are of the Council resident in the Low Countries, as the Count di Fuentes and Ybara) resolved to send some one whom her Majesty meant should open that matter and the proofs, and so sent to the Archduke for a passport for one that should open some things concerning the King, his uncle, in honour, and only so, with a letter to that end, sent a gentleman to the Duke. He returned with a passport in ample form and with a letter from the Archduke, but in a gross and bare style, without complete respect of giving her Majesty her usual honour due (being a sovereign prince), and a clause contained in the letter that her messenger should be welcome so he propounded not anything to the deservice of the said King. Hereupon her Majesty, moved with the neglect used to her in the form (though he gave her in the outside barely the name of *Royne D'Angleterre*) and not being sure what liberty of construction he would reserve what was to the King's deservice or no, and doubting that he would not notify the cause to the King, hath resolved without any more dealing to cut off the proposal; and hath caused the passport, in a letter to Mons. Richardott (one of the King's councillors there with the Duke, from whom the Queen's messenger received the passport) to be returned with a bare and meagre letter signed by the lord Treasurer, the earl of Essex, the lord Buckhurst, Mr. Vicechamberlain and myself, wherein he is required to tell the Duke that her Majesty, finding him to use less respect than kings and emperors have formerly observed in their writings to her, and noting that it may be doubtful (by the liberty of his construction reserved) how her servant shall be used when his errand shall be known, is now resolved no more in this sort to deal in it, but by more public manner to declare it to the world how far the said King is directly to be touched in that foul and wicked practice.

Endorsed :—"Copy in English of my master's letter to Mr. Caron."

1½ pp. (28. 107.)

The French version of the preceding letter.

Endorsed :—"No[vember] 1594. Copie of my master's letters to Mr. Caron."

1½ pp. (29. 11.)

The Company of MERCHANTS TRADING THE EAST PORTS to
LORD BURGHLEY.

1594, Nov. 2.—Have instructed their deputy to be a suitor for these things following.

That Burghley will consider a mandate from the King of Poland, served upon their company in Elbing, which their said deputy left

with him some weeks past, and think upon some means whereby they may, by the Queen's protection, be kept harmless from the attempts of the Danskers to get commission from the King to arrest their goods for damages sustained by her Majesty's seamen.

To obtain letters in execution of their charter to some ports for receiving such duties as may be necessary for maintenance of the company, and for keeping their trade at Elbing without distraction to other places, which might be cause of great confusion, as set out in the enclosed petition.

The deputy not having been able to obtain access to Burghley owing to the pressure of business, they have thought it convenient to write this letter.

Endorsed:—"2 November, 1594."

1 p. (28. 110.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1594, Nov. 2.—Her Majesty having had some small indisposition caused by cold which now, thanked be God! is perfectly amended, being acquainted with your letters, finding some contrariety in the advertisements received from Scotland, hath willed me to pray you I may see those letters and significations you have from those parts whereupon your opinion is grounded; for she understandeth the King to have no resolution answerable to any agreement with the Earls, and that Angus is retired into the south parts of that country, Arrolld by his hurts and overthrow brought into hard terms; and therefore is more desirous to understand of your knowledge and opinion, which I pray you I may have with your convenient speed. I send you back the letter to my lord Chamberlain, which you must send to Somerset house in Strand to be delivered unto him.—Richmond, 2 November, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (28. 111.)

JAMES DOUGLAS to WILLIAM DUNDAS, Baron Fingask.

1594, Nov. 2.—Has received his letters of October 30. Thanks him heartily for writing to him in Latin; wonders at his skill in that tongue, so far away from Latin books; is replying in the same language and hopes he will pardon his mistakes. Thanks him for the account of his journey and passage; has delivered the letters enclosed in his to those to whom they were addressed. Had dated his letter at the end 19 *Cal. Nov.* by mistake for *pridie Id. Octobris*, it being the 14th day of the month. No news except that there was a sharp skirmish some days ago between Argyle and Huntley, in which Francis Hay, Earl of Errol, was wounded, who had come with Huntley. Hopes no distance of space or time will injure their friendship. Salutes the most illustrious Earl, Bavard and the rest of his Warelling companions. Archibald Douglas left London October 15, was detained at Gravesend two days, but has now been at Hamburgh some time, he thinks.—London, *quarto Nonas Novembr*: 1594.

Addressed: "Jacobus Douglassius Willielmo Dundasso, Fingassia domino, S. P. D."

Latin. Injured. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (171. 29.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND to ROBERT BOWES.

1594, Nov. 3.—Notwithstanding of the manifold indignities done unto us by Francis, sometime earl Bothwell, in pursuing our life at our palaces

of Holyrood House and Falkland, and in coming with displayed banner in the month of April last to our town of Leith, we remaining for the time within our burgh of Edinburgh (to which his treasonable attempts we are eyewitness), and last of all in joining in bond and society with the earl of Huntly and other his associates, enemies to God and the true religion, conspiring with them for inbringing of Spaniards (enemies to both the countries) for the overthrow thereof and the subversion of the said true religion, yet he and his complices privately lurks and are received upon the border of England; and, namely, James Douglas, sometime of Spott, and Mr. Thomas Cransoun, the two instruments whom he has chiefly used in composing of controversies betwixt him and the papist earls (and therefore the more to be hated of all good men), frequents openly in Werk, Twysell, Cornhill, and Brakanhill. The like whereof we would not suffer in our country, if any of our dearest sister's subjects offending in so high a degree as they have done should repair within the same. And, therefore, we will request you most effectuously that by your good means commission may be obtained for apprehending and delivering of the said James and Mr. Thomas, whereunto we think our dearest sister of duty is bound, seeing of their shameless defection and joining of themselves with the said papist earls, enemies to her and her estate, as well as to us. In doing whereof, you will do us most special pleasure.—Aberdeen, 3 November, 1594.

Addressed :—"To our trusty and wellbeloved Mr. Robert Bowes, Esquire, Treasurer of Berwick, ambassador for our dearest sister, the Queen of England."

Endorsed :—

"Aberdeen 3 November } 1594."
London 18 ejusdem }

Signed. 1 p. (133. 128.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 4.—Begs him to further the despatch of the bishoprics as much as he can. Among the rest especially commends Mr. Redman for the bishopric of Norwich, according to her Majesty's determination, thinking him the worthiest man for that place. Would not wish any alteration from that which was set down, and therein the bishop of Llandaff was named to Exeter and Dr. Vaughan to Llandaff: but, if it shall please her Majesty to place Dr. Vaughan in Bangor (being something the better) and Dr. Morgan (who translated the Bible into Welsh) in Llandaff, she shall prefer two very worthy men, and the worthiest he knows for these two small bishoprics. Jo. Cantuar.—Lambeth, 4 November 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (28. 112.)

SIR HENRY KILLIGREW and ROBERT BEALE, one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, to ROGER SAUNDERS, their deputy.

1594, Nov. 7.—Directing him to require Richard Edwardes, merchant selling oil in "Gracious" Street, one Cayne, a dyer, dwelling in Thames Street, one Giles Bottell, a stranger, dwelling beside the Stocks, one Martin le Mayre and Parker, dwelling besides Barking Church in the city of London, to be on Tuesday next, November 11, in the afternoon, at Sir Henry Killigrew's dwelling house beside the Conduit in Lothbury, as ordered by some of the lords of the Privy Council, for certain

causes which shall be imparted unto them.—In London, 7 November, 1594, 36 Eliz.

Signed. 1 p. (171. 22.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 8.—I am scared with a message that hath been sent to me from Clapham by a man of mine that I have left there, that one of the Guard hath been at my house this day to see it, signifying her Majesty's meaning to drive there on Thursday next in her remove hither. If there be any such speech (as I hope their is not) I beseech you be a means to alter that purpose. For I may truly say to you I am not yet certain whether I shall agree for the house or not, the executors of D. Clarke, from whom I have my interest, and those of his widow, being in question about the same. I doubt not, by Lord Cobham's favour, being now the director of these removes as lord Chamberlain, and your good means in such sort as you can best devise the same, but to be rid of this fear.—Strand, 8 November, 1594.

P.S.—I doubt not but my lady will put to her helping hand herein. But if there should be no remedy, I must disclaim from being owner of the house.

This afternoon my lord hath signed and sealed my lord Lumley's book.

I have delivered your letters which this bearer brought.

1 p. (28. 113.)

EDWARD SULIARDE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 8.—The hawk of Cecil's that he keeps has not yet come to the perfection he desires, but as far as her health and strength give leave, she shews great towardness. Sends a small show of a good hawk, but so few it may well show the barrenness of the country for game.—London, 8 November, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 1.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 8.—After the confession of that accomplice of Berghes, which I sent, it was resolved to examine him a third time, to learn if he could tell anything concerning England; but he could not, as by his examination you shall see. Count Philip has arrived in France and joined the Duke of Bouillon. On his way he routed three companies of the enemy's cavalry, whom he met by chance. Some say they have taken Bastagna, an unfortified place in Luxembourg. The countermanding of the journey of the Signor Wilks, and the occasion of it, was written hither by the Signor Carrone, and was very grateful to this government. From Italy I learn that Cardinal Allin was on the point of death, and that the Spaniards, since the withdrawal of the Turk's armada, were turning all their forces against Piedmont. The nobility of Lorraine are practising with the King of France to make him take arms against that part of Burgundy which obeys King Philip. That would be an action of great importance. They write from Italy that the fleet of West India was arrived in Spain: but it is not so.—The Hague, 8 Nov., 1594.

Italian. Hol. 1 p. (171. 23.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to LORD BURGHELEY.

1594, Nov. 11.—Entreats his favour on behalf of the bearer, Mr. Arderne, who desires to serve her Majesty, if his suit seem reasonable by his relation and letters; his brother and nephew (men of good account) “having been towards my father and brother.—My house in Channon Row,” 11 November, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (29. 2.)

THOS. EDMONDES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Nov. 13.—I now send your lordship the answer of Mons. Sancy to your letters, touching whom I was desirous to let you know that he doth here enjoy a very great fortune since the death of Mons. Do, having the chief administration of his charge, whereby he hath greater part than ever in the King's favour: in regard also that there resteth not such another opposite as Mons. Do was, *and being of spirit concurring with the King and rendering himself wholly subject to his will, no man hath that voice in chapter, and through whose hands business do so much pass.* This I signify to your lordship to the end you may consider *how far there may be profit made of him, and that to that end, because he is of vain humour, loving to be courted, I may sometimes receive some good compliments from your lordship to entertain him withal.* He hath told me three or four times, *under greatest conjuration of secrecy, that he is in very great hope to get Calais into his hands;* which though it be a matter of great unlikelihood, yet surely he may do great things if he be able to hold on his fortune in this course, against the which he hath many malignant enemies, much in respect of his monopolizing (sic) credit, but more of his own purchasing, for that he is of incompatible humour, of hastiness and liberty, which he doth ill govern, to the discontenting of many. He promiseth to take upon him the care for the furnishing of [the] army with their pay, which is a promise of great merit.

I have received a letter from the Duke of Bouillon, wherein he signifieth to have met Sir Fra. Vere at the joining of the Count Philip's troops, of whom he reporteth much worth. He continueth his request for the changing of his Swiss into English, and prayeth me to send him often of your lordship's news, and how you do resolve touching Antonio Peres. I doubt not but by Mons. Sancy your lordship understandeth how it hath been advertised hither that a minister of her Majesty's should remain four or five days secretly hidden at Brussels, having conference with the Archduke. I told him it could be no other than the person who was sent to fetch Sir Thomas Wilks' safeconduct. That intended negotiation hath put us in very evil reputation here.

I have been oft importuned by Monsr. de Mouy to procure him knowledge from the Earl of Essex, whether the Queen would be pleased to assist him underhand with some means for th' executing of certain enterprises which they pretend to have upon some post towns in these parts: unto whom I have made answer that inasmuch as the deputies of the religion are here to press a resolution for the state of their condition, that I thought it were fittest to forbear that motion to the Earl, until it might appear by the answer that should be given them how it was meant to measure them; with the which I satisfied him. And now upon the said answer made he hath been again with me, and let me understand that although the said answer be so plausible as might seem to give contentment, yet, notwithstanding that, neither himself nor others do attend that there will follow execution thereof; and therefore he

with divers other gentlemen have associated themselves in determination of resolution that upon occasion offered of the violating of the edict contrary to the present declaration, to put in practice to possess themselves of some good place, and therein to yield each other assistance, and in that behalf that their desire is to know whether they may assure themselves of aid from the Queen, if so [be that] upon the seizing of any place there shall be war made against them for the recovery thereof. I prayed him that there might be nothing precipitated, as well in respect that things are presently here in so good a course, as also for that I doubt our humours would not yet be brought to incline to such overtures; howbeit, that I would therein procure him your lordship's advice, which it may please you to signify to me, to satisfy him. He seemeth to have desire, if the Earl shall give them encouragement therein, to make¹ a journey towards him under other colour, to take resolution with him thereupon. I send you herewith the copy of a former particular letter of mine, which hath reference to some things concerning the Duke of Bouillon, the which I understand miscarried by the drowning of the poor messenger that carried my packet. Herewith you shall also receive the copy of an epitaph made for Mons. Do, and another copy of verses written to the King, which I beseech your lordship, because of their subject, may remain only to your own view.—From St. Germain, 13 November, 1594.

[P.S.]—I have been desired to give the letters to Signor Antonio Peres' address under your lordship's name, that it may pass with the safer conveyance.

The underlined portions of the above letter are in cipher, but are supplied from a paper endorsed: "Decipher of one of Mr. Edmund's letters," wrongly dated 13 December 1594. Holograph. 2 pp. (29. 3.)

1594, [Nov.] 13.—The Paper endorsed: "Deciphre of one of Mr. Edmund's letters, Dec. 13, 1594."

1½ pp. (29. 37.)

M. DE SANCY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Nov. 13.—Il y a long temps que j'ai proposé d'employer des Anglois au lieu de Suisses, tant pour la commodité que nous avons de remplir les compagnies, que pour ce qu'ils se laissent employer en toutes occasions, ce que ne font pas les Suisses. Mais le principale raison est que, les payant de nostre argent, j'estime que la Royne aura occasion de recognoistre la confiance que nous avons en elle, de licentier des Suisses pour nous servir de ses subjects. Monsieur de Bouillon m'escrypt qu'il y a pensé et approuvé ma proposition, et au lieu de mille Suisses que nous luy entretenons, desireroit fort avoir quinze cents Anglois. Je vous supplie me mander comment cette proposition sera receue de la Royne devant que la faire en nostre Conseil; mais si vous me faites savoir que la Royne le trouve bon, je ferai bien en sorte que nous vous en enverrons acquerir. Ce sera un moyen pour avoir tousjours tant plus de forces en faveur de ceux de la religion sus pied.—De St. Germain, ce 23 Novembre, 1594.

Probably an enclosure in the previous letter. Holograph. 1 p. (171. 27.)

VINCENTIO DE VINCENZO to [the PRIVY COUNCIL?]

[1594, about Nov. 13.]—In my poor opinion the worshipful John Bassadonna should content himself, and now wax weary that by his pro-

curement I have been kept in prison 22 months, during which I have suffered innumerable calamities, partly by sickness and weakness of my stomach, partly by torments occasioned by my last leg broken out now above a year past into a disease almost incurable, and lastly hath been the only occasion that I have not only lost the poor means I had to maintain myself, but all the friends I had obtained within this realm have utterly forsaken me, for all the which God forgive him, without giving me to understand all this while the cause of these insupportable miseries, or what he did pretend thereby, until this present, which I now understand by the articles delivered me by you. Whereunto I answer that I have lived eight years within this realm under the gracious government of her Majesty, with such duty as behoveth towards her Highness, her laws and subjects, without committing any criminal offence. My humble suit is to your honours that, considering the course of my life here hath been such as I have declared, that may be granted me which was never yet denied to any stranger, viz., liberty to answer according to the common laws of her Majesty, as every one living under her protection within this her realm are bound, and not otherwise, without being compelled contrary thereunto by any extraordinary means; being agreeable as well to justice as to the good laws of this land.

Endorsed :—"Vincentio his answer to the Signor Bassadonna."

Unsigned. 1 p. (171. 25.)

VINCENTIO DE VICENZO.

[1594, about Nov. 13.] — A list of 10 questions to be put to Vincenzo di Vicenzi, commencing as follows :—"1. If Vincenzo di Vicenzi, sent to prison in London by Signor Gio. Basadonna, is Ottavio di Negri; or who is he? 2. If Ottavio Negro, why did he abandon his post whilst there was as yet no suspicion against him?" The other questions relate to money transactions between 1584 and 1587.

Endorsed :—"A note of Signor Bassadonna."

Italian. 1 p. (171. 26.)

VINCENTIO DE VINCENZO.

1594, Nov. 13.—"The answer of Vincent de Vincenzo, 13 November, 1594, to the articles presented against him by the right worshipful John Bassadonna."

1. To the first, confesses he is Octavian Negro, son of Vincent Negro, citizen of Venice, having changed his name to save his life when forced to absent himself from Venice in 1586, for causes declared in the second article, to live quiet though miserable, having lost goods, country, wife, and children.

2. To the second, being indebted to divers merchants for certain sums and not having to pay, did not go to the Office 9 December, 1586, and next day commission was given by the Office to seal up whatever he had in his house, so he was forced to absent himself, being banished according to the laws of the Signiory of Venice.

3. To the third, no man persuaded him to fly.

4. To the fourth, the Supervisors and Providors of the Office of Corn know that before he absented himself, John Maria di Nadalino confessed before them he had examined with him the account of the bills for the charges spent, delivered him to write with the Cassier in the Journals, amounting to a great sum; that they did agree, and the

accounts were found just and even; and a day or two afterwards he with malicious intent required Vincenzo to examine an old account of parcels which were bought before, whereof he was satisfied, and Vincenzo accompanied him when he might have chosen [not], and thereupon he made some difficulty which was most false, for all the money past was allowed and made good.

5. To the fifth, at the time mentioned in this article, was in England, having come to London 9 August, 1587.

6. To the sixth, did never receive any such parcel, neither had charge to handle any money at all; those are copies of parcels to be written, and not being written are nothing, and the money remains in the Office.

7. Was *scontro*, and his journal ordinarily remained in the office with himself, and that of the cassier remained with the quadernier, with a great book that was at all times carried to the office of the *tre savii sopra la revision de Conti* when they called for it, therefore could not conceal the same, as is supposed.

8. To the eighth answer as in the sixth.

9. Did not receive those parcels, his charge not being to handle or receive any money but only to write, and therefore has not committed any fraud or deceit therein.

10. Has neither been aided nor consulted with any other whatsoever.

Unsigned. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (171. 24.)

The LOW COUNTRIES.

1594, Nov. 26.—“A brief note of the weekly payments to her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, for two months beginning the second of October 1594, and to end the 26th of November next following.”

The items are for “Counsell of Estate, officers of the field, officers of Flushing, officers of Briell, Horse bandes, Foot bandes, 8 bands that came from Normandy, and extraordinary payment. Sum of 8 weeks' charges, 785*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*”—*Signed*, “Thomas Sherley.”

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (29. 6.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to THOMAS THACKER, servant to Mr. LONGFORD.

1594, Nov. 26.—Whereas you brought me a message from Mr. Longford, when the Court lay at Greenwich last, assuring me that he would sell me all his estate in the Hoghe, whereof Sir Wm. Hatton had the reversion, for 1750*l.* at the first wood, assuring me further that I should not need to doubt to go on with my bargain with Sir Wm. Hatton, which then I told you was upon conclusion; forasmuch as hereupon I have gone through, and now do find by a letter from Mr. Longford that this was more than you had commission, which seemeth to me very strange considering that he spake the same to others; let him know that I do look to be better satisfied than to be thus juggled withal by him or by you, and therefore do require him to make his repair hither upon this my sending to him in courtesy, which if he shall forbear or trifle with me in, I know some better reason to fetch him up in another manner; and to the intent he may the better believe you, you shall do well to shew him this under my hand.—Written at my house in the Strand, 26 November, 1594.

Copy unsigned. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (29. 7.)

"N. G." to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 27.—Finding the care and most religious respect that your father and your honour beareth in the things I tendered to your considerations, I thought it my duty to make known unto you that most of the lands so drawn from the Crown are not in their nor their heirs' possession who first committed the offence, but are since transferred over to sundry persons, purchasers thereof, at the true worths; who, albeit they be faultless, yet must herein be punished by the loss of the things as though they had been the offenders, and how that may agree with that most Christian regard of your honour for the carriage of these actions, I am not nor dare to deem or judge. If in pitiful charity you shall not be willing to have these persons proceeded against, or if proceeded against not to take that which is due, it may be I shall come short of the proportion promised. My desire is to carry myself to your contentment.—27 Nov[ember], 1594.

Signed:—"N. G."

Endorsed:—"Mr. Jeff to my master."

1 p. (29. 8.)

FOULKE GREVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Nov. 27.—At your being at Sudeley you gave me leave to pray your favour when I had occasion. I am called to answer a complaint exhibited against me to the Privy Council by Sir Thomas Leighton. The matters are such, if they were true, as touch my credit very near, but I thank God I am innocent, and if I have displeased him it is in doing my duty to her Majesty; and because God hath visited me that I am not able to attend their lordships, I have answered in writing. Be a mean to your father (on whom I only rely to be protected in doing my service to her Majesty) that either I may have the cause speedily examined before their lordships, or by some, by them appointed, that may make report according to the truth. This much I entreat the rather that I hear Sir Thos. Leighton is going down into the country and would defer the matter till next term, until which time I would be very loth my credit should hang in suspense. I doubt not but my answer would manifest the matters so on both sides as there shall need no further trial.—27 November, 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (171. 28.)

RICHARD YOUNG to [THE QUEEN].

1594, Nov. 20.—I acknowledge myself so much bounden unto your sacred Majesty as I think no subject in the world more infinitely beholden unto his Sovereign, in that in these my aged and extreme or last days it pleaseth you so favourably to respect the weak estate of so poor a vassal, weakened in body with infirmities, but so much revived in heart with your gracious remembrance of me, that I trust in the Almighty He will lengthen my days and strengthen my body to go forward in your service for the safety of your most royal person and the advancement of your droits and revenues.

I do hereby signify unto your Highness that according to your commandment I have made collection of such examinations and matters as concern your service, and put them into a chest safely sealed up, the key whereof I herewithal present unto your Highness, with this brief notice of some of the special matters contained therein.

First (because the matter is now in question) there are examinations, notes and letters touching Mr. William Wiseman of Braddockes, now prisoner in Wood Street Compter, and Mrs. Jane Wiseman, his mother, for harbouring, receiving and maintaining Jesuits, seminary priests, and other dangerous persons to your Majesty and the State, viz. John Gerard *alias* Tanfield *alias* Staunton, a Jesuit now prisoner in the Clink, son to Sir Thomas Gerard; Scudamore *alias* John Wiseman the priest, son to Sir John Scudamore; Brewster and Chapman, priests, and Robert Barrowes, priest, now prisoner in the Clink; all which is confessed by Frank, servant to Mr. Wiseman, and sufficiently proved by many other circumstances. His brother Thomas is a Jesuit at Rome, four of his sisters sent beyond the seas to be nuns, of whom two went over with Scudamore, and all his other brethren and family most obstinate papists, all which appears by their several examinations which I have made known to some of your Privy Council and your counsel learned in the laws: who were determined to have proceeded by law in this last term if God had been pleased to continue my health. It appeareth also by the confession of Mr. Wallpoole, now prisoner in the Tower, that all persons coming from beyond seas for any evil purpose were directed to Mr. Wiseman, by whom they should be furnished with horses, men and money to go whither they would. Of late I have, upon search made, found divers letters with Mrs. Wiseman written to him, her and others from Gerard the Jesuit since his imprisonment, and also other notes and letters manifesting what great sums of money have been offered, and would have been paid, for the liberty and release of Mr. Wiseman.

There are also examinations and other matters concerning Mrs. Jane Shelley, prisoner in the Fleet, who hath gone about to sorcerers, witches and charmers, to know the time of your Majesty's death and what shall become of this state: also the confession of Christopher Dryland, priest, prisoner in Wisbeach, touching the conspiracy of Nevill, now prisoner in the Tower, with Dr. Parry against your Highness, which two persons received the sacrament upon it at the hands of Thomson *alias* Blackborne, priest, executed 9 or 10 years past, and were dissuaded from their purpose by the said Dryland; together with certain other examinations concerning suspicion had of Nevill since his being in the Tower, the copy whereof I lately delivered to my Lord Treasurer. Also, matters touching Mr. Palmer of Kegworth and most of the papists in the several shires of this land, the confessions and examinations of many other priests, some of which have been executed, others remain prisoners in Wisbeach, and others are reformed, manifesting the names and dwellings of such as are your Majesty's domestical enemies, and the conspiracies of such as are abroad in foreign countries. There are also examinations of a practice in breaking the Fleet, and deceits of custom in Mr. Burd's time, with many other notes, writings and papers. Such as they be, gotten with my great pains and expenses, I leave them to your Highness as the last fruits of all mine endeavours.—Written the last of November, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 9.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR R. CECIL.

1594, Nov.—The Queen told me that I should confer with my lord your father and my Lord Admiral of some matters of importance which my Lord Admiral should acquaint me further with. This is the cause that I desired to speak with you in, not to know what it is, but

when the two lords do appoint to confer of it. The Queen said she would have us meet very secretly and in your house, whither she directed me to come. I pray you, therefore, speak with my Lord Admiral and know when he will be there, for, as I take it, my lord your father will be at home all this week.

Endorsed: November, 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (29. 10.)

— to "MR. PETER HALLINS."

1594, Dec. 2.—Two of yours came jointly to my hands, dated 2 and 9 of November. Some few days before, I had received another from you, dated 27 October, whereof I acknowledged not sooner for that your self willed I should not, upon some intention you had to come for St. To. Onions (*Middleburgh*). I am glad to understand that you understood me better than afore and so remain better satisfied of such doubts as you had uttered to me. I am not employed to be factor for any since my master died, in which respect I cannot do for some friends as I would. Further, if I had been acquainted with Pistol's man (*Mr. Vice-chamberlain, Poley*) or that matter by him or *Paget*, I would never have written to you about it; so I pray you to take for truth what I wrote. Touching that and all other things, I came to the knowledge of part of those secrets by means of Mr. Gynger (*King of Spain*) his secretary. The said *Paget* laboured hard of late to have permission for Pistol's man to come hither, assuring he would find means to discover much of Wilks' secrets if he came to these quarters; but he could not obtain the suit. You must understand, moreover, that *Paget* doth not draw in one line with *Fa. Holt and Persons*, nor Mr. Cloves (*Car*;) when he lived, with whom I kept correspondence. Touching your letter intercepted, your friend informed you wrong, and so you do both *Verstegan* and me wrong. If I had caused it to be done I never would have delivered the letters open to your friend as I did. The matter happened as follows. The postmaster in Bottels (*Antwerp*) doth often take English letters, and for that he cannot well read English useth to call the said *Verstegan* to read them, being his familiar friend. He knowing the hand—for that yours to me pass through his hands—sent them straight to me, thinking they had been for me (whereas otherwise they had been sent to the Council) signifying what had happened. And this is the truth, as I shall be saved. You are not so unwise as to think either him or me so foolish [as] to deliver letters open if we had intended maliciously to intercept them. If we had intended that, all had been concealed, and neither you nor your friend here had ever known of the matter. In one of yours came a letter to your friend which I have sent him; he is not for the present in this town, he is with Rosen (*regiment*).

The Turk in Hungary had taken a town called Rab (in Italian some call it *Giavarino*), afore the taking whereof he put the Christians' camp to the worst, with loss of many Christians; since which he pretended to take another town called Comar, from whence he was driven away with loss of 20,000 men; so some hope the Christians do conceive to recover that town again which they had lost with shame enough. But the truth is they have no good men of war; especially they want good leaders to command. Fail not to send me those books when they come forth against the King of Spain, written by Antonio Perez, and that of Lopez. If I have often inculcated (as you say) that point of exchange of gold (*attempt against the Queen*), it was only to give you satisfaction who condemned me for all which others did, being so ill managed as loss came thereof many ways; wherein you seemed always to think I

was a chief doer, and would not believe the contrary notwithstanding all I wrote. I would most willingly gain by that traffic, and if I could find a wise factor I would set one about it, as knowing it to be the only way to gain much in small time. You know a man must have a good stock to begin, the want whereof chiefly stayeth me. If I had that I would in time find a good factor, which always may be had with diligence and good wages. I know of some that sought at merchants' hands certain 124 reams of post paper (*money*) for that purpose; but the merchant of ginger (*King of Spain*) nor his factors would part with more at that time, doubting of cosenage; and, as I think, some meant no better.

One Cardinal Allen is dead, whereat the Papists make great mourning. Touching that matter of shoes (*Ostend*), true it is I was very earnest about it, by reason I know that the gain would be so exceeding great as all that would employ themselves that way would remain at their ease. There are certain merchants who have great store of post paper (*money*) that will not part therewith but for shoes (*Ostend*), onions (*Flushing*) or the like trash. If I had any store of money I would most willingly have paid the charge of a factor for a whole year to employ himself about it. I know it is a kind of trade you are not acquainted with, therefore I do not condemn your unwillingness to deal therein; but assure yourself the gain would be great to divers. Leather (*Catholics in England*) would be good, cheap, and esteemed worth money in Bristowe and in Zealand. I must confess that besides the gain in general I am carried away with a particular covetousness; therefore I would the more willingly have spoken with you to confer of all our merchandise, the which I would have pressed more if I had so good means as I have heart to pay your charges, for whatsoever I do now it goeth out of my own purse, and in times past my master paid for all; but I was left in the lurch above 700 crowns by being absent when he died. If you have to trade for St. Thomas Onions (*Middleburgh*), and do continue in your former opinion to come to Bottels (*Antwerp*), I shall be most glad of it, and will procure such means for your safety as shall give you contentment; and so you shall come and return safe or not come at all, always provided you give me some notice aforehand when you come to St. Tomas (for) Onions [*sic*] I have written to one in Bottels (*Antwerp*) to procure means there for the conveying of the 20*l*. you mention. If it can be found, the name of the party shall be put in this letter (for so I have required), as well who to deliver it unto there as the name of him to whom it shall be paid here.—This 2nd of December, 1594.

[P.S.]—Your old friend *Filsher* is here long since, who told me of late he had written to you and wondered he had no answer, and sent the same by means of the friend who brought you and me first acquainted. You shall do well to answer him.

Endorsed: "Intelligences."

The words in italics are in cipher in the original, and have been supplied in another hand.

Unsigned. 3½ pp. (29. 12.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 2.—Offers his services, but his sojourn here is painful to him, as by the death (*infelice caso*) of Signor Cornwalleys, the reason of his coming is gone. Intends to return, alone, in the end of January. The fleets of New Spain were not yet arrived at Seville on 7 November, and were not generally expected until the new year (*tempo nuovo*), which is also signified by an order, which King Philip has issued

i.e., that no merchant is to be compelled to pay any debt until the coming of the fleet (*di essa*), the debts meanwhile to carry interest at 1 *per cent.* a month. The order come to Lisbon to arm the ships of war was not to meet the fleet, but to carry soldiers into Brittany. This news is not more than a fortnight old. Hopes they will arrive too late to succour the fort of Brest, against which our people were about to make every effort. Already knew of the return of the pinnace; the result is as he expected, as it left so late; they must allow that they played away that money.

Thanks him for the favour he does him "intorno al Novell' anno." Commendations to his father. That Hippolito of Brussels writes that he has been accused of being a spy, and has fought and killed his accuser: he offers to write anew.—The Hague, 2 Dec. 1594.

P.S.—Does not write of events here, so as not to wrong Mr. Guilpin.
Italian. Hol. 1 p. (171. 30.)

SIR WALTER WALLER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 3.—I pray you, "of your honourable disposition to do all the good you may to any distressed or impoverished soldier," to further my suit unto her Majesty for my relief, having wracked my estate by my long and chargeable serving in her Majesty's wars of Ireland and the Low Countries. The suit is honourable for her to grant, profitable to her being granted, will breed security to her and the realm, and give no just cause of offence to any honest or true hearted inhabitant in her dominions. I hope, if you will peruse the few combined leaves herewith presented, to gain "your favourable doom in furthering this my only suit to her Majesty."—3 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 14.)

THOMAS HONIMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 4.—Having a small bark here ready to depart to my brother, if there offer any occasion of affairs in those parts, your honour may be provided of conveyance. Since our last loss by the Spaniards upon that coast, our returns have not been so ordinary that you might have answer of the last letters. This bark is a French bark which I wrote to my brother to buy there, and having Frenchmen in her, though they meet with the Spaniard, they may pass. I have partly an intent that my brother shall lade her in Bayonne for some place in Spain, and from thence come hither. She may be despatched at any time from my brother to any port in Spain where any the King's strength lieth or shall be providing. In shew of a small quantity of rosin she may carry she will be void of suspicion. Mons. de Chasteau-martin had sometimes a Frenchman sent him to Bayonne, when I was there, by Sir Francis Walsingham, whom we conveyed into Spain. Such a man, contrived into mariner's attire, may be so directed that none of the rest of the bark shall know otherwise than [that] he goeth for their fellow mariner. He may bring notice of their strength, what voyage they pretend, and by what time they may be ready, with other advices. I send you herewithal a relation of the first plot set down to the King of Spain by the Marquis of Santa Crus for the invasion of England, which was in all points followed, except they after concluded [that] only the great ship should serve for war and carriage both, and so the small shipping be wholly dismissed. I Englished the same, doubting whether your honour were skilled in the Spanish tongue. Here

are come divers Flemish fly boats out of Spain, which report the King hath taken up divers ships to transport salt for the province of Quippuscoa and Biscay: if he be not sufficiently bridled of his fancy to England, this may happily direct you some insight in the manner of their proceedings for hereafter. By it is seen the situation of his strength in his country, and from whence it is to be levied, by which foresight their joining together may be partly prevented. Here goeth also the same in Spanish, which was given me for a thing conveyed out of the Marquis his study. The "leviacion" and charge of the soldiers and infantry followed, but it was hard to convey all. This, which is the charge of the shipping only, I esteeming to be the chiefest, made less "shewtt" for the rest.—London, 4 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 19.)

Enclosed:—(1.) Relation of the ships, galleys, galliases and other shipping, seamen, infantry, horsemen, spenders, officers and particular persons, artillery, arms, munitions and other necessities, which is thought to be needful in case shall be performed the journey for England, and the "bastiments" which shall be necessary to provide for the same, with the prices that they may cost, the parts from whence both one and other is to be provided, and what all will amount unto, accompting the army and host which shall be levied for the said enterprise to go provided, paid and "vastised" for eight months.

The number of ships required is as follows:—150 great ships, viz., 65 of 600 tons each, 20 of 700 tons, 35 of 350 tons, and 30 of 400 tons: 40 hulks of 200 tons: and 320 (sic) small ships, viz., 50 of 100 tons, 50 of 150 tons, 100 of 80 tons and 20 of 25 tons. Total, 510 ships of 110,750 tons gross, to be furnished and manned by the places specified. The pay of the above ships for 8 months, accounting 6 Castilian reals for every ton, amounts to 180,741,000 "maravedis," with certain deductions specified, amounting to 41,616,000 "maravedis."

Spanish. 3 pp. (29. 15.)

(2.) English translation of the above.

2½ pp. (29. 17.)

WILLIAM LEE to LORD BURGHELY.

1594, Dec. 6.—I have been so persecuted by the papists ever since I was of Campion's jury, that by their malicious practice I do remain in prison, whence I do not expect very speedily to be delivered. But as I account my service employed to bring those traitors unto judgment the best that ever I did for the safety of my Queen and country, so it may be God's good pleasure to make me an instrument of His farther justice against them if they do not conform themselves, whereof I see small hope, for they abandon themselves every day more and more from our service and sacraments, having no other cause but the Pope's curse against us and our godly Queen. I am to advertise you of an imminent mischief which will shortly happen, if not prevented by your wisdom. One John Threell, a gentleman born in Sussex, where he dwelt till seven or eight years past, whence he was driven to fly for his incestuous life, discontentment in religion, and other lewd misdemeanours, doth seek to be sub-warden of the Fleet, where he purposeth to animate the recusants and afflict the Queen's faithful subjects. Wherefore restrain this officer that we may not have the wolf to be keeper of the sheep. My lord Buck-

hurst, abused by this man's hypocrisy, doth give him countenance; if he did know his disposition so well as many gentlemen in Sussex and elsewhere, he would shew him no favour. I do not envy his advancement unto this gaolership, for it is a place whereunto I wish mine enemy rather than my friend; howbeit, for her poor subjects' sake, I have presumed to inform you thus far.—6 December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (29. 20.)

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 6.—Mr. Attorney two days since sent me the submission drawn by him and signed by that "cative," after two or three offers of it to his obstinacy; a thing which is only for satisfaction of the Lords, yet not fully for the chief point neither, considering his libel chargeth them with acceptances of false witnesses, whereupon their decree standeth most plainly, which is discharged in his submission most mystically, and with no more in effect than was in the cunning preface of the libel; but to me for corruption of witnesses, to my daughter for being his wife, or worse, comprised in the libel, not a sentence, so as I shall never desire to have it performed, knowing it will be but increase of babble and ridiculous scorn among minstrels and coseners of the company, who are ready to give out it was a lesson taught him and made by Mr. Attorney to save his other ear and his whipping. This whipping, Sir, puts me in remembrance that my Lord Keeper told me this other day you should say to him her Majesty thought good he should be whipped, though he lost not his ear. And if it be yet so ordered, to be whipped from the prison to the place and there to read this submission (*bonâ fide* fashion), would argue to the world he came not thither to play a part in a play and tell a tale set down to him for the nonce to save his punishment; and might in earnest satisfy the Lords highly wronged, me, and my poor daughter undone otherwise; for the people's humours will excuse him all he hath said if they hear the Queen inclined to pardon him all he hath done. Good Sir, take a remembrance of this point and of the reason of my demand of this. I am even deeply contemplating my life past, and comparing my meaning to deserve some strength of the Queen's favour with my fortune to find in this the weakness of it. A base merchant's son of Norwich shall go home and tell all that town in my own country, how he hath had more power by lending my Lady Skidmoore 500*l.* five year ago, or rather indeed by putting some purse into her pocket, gathered among his friends akin to the knave, to stop decrees of due punishment, in such a reiterated wrong and villany, upon the pillory, than Sir W. Cornwallis had by his 24 years' service, 20,000*l.* spent in service, or by his giving or spending upon herself in his time 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* What, Sir, must this teach me that desire to have but justice? To tarry at home and gather 500*l.* to lend some lady there, rather than with miserable lodgings, fare and disease to toil out body with attendance and spend out all lands and living a man hath! If it had been her own humour to pardon him, my heart is a subject to her's; but when it is wrought by a base fellow for such a base respect as lending money or giving some 60*l.* or 100 marks, by such a barbarous brasen faced woman, in such a case of a woman, a poor girl she was then, the child of a courtier, in a matter—that with the stay of his punishment stays the disgrace upon her still, I cannot choose, Sir, but complain my time, my youth spent, my charge lost in court, and all my faith and my affection there evil weighed and quited. If it had been a cosenage that had touched my Lords only, or goods or

slander of myself, I would never have complained thus ; but when there must be pity taken upon the base flesh of a villain, and no-pity upon her fame, her fortune so pitifully spoiled by him and those confederates that platted to make money of it, I hold myself the unhappiest man alive.—From Highgate, this Friday.

Endorsed :—"6 December, 1594."

Holograph. Seal broken. 2 pp. (29. 21.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 6.—Good Sir Robert, I do think myself so greatly beholden unto you for your honorable and friendly dealing in this action for the bishoprics, and especially for Norwich, that though in many respects I did faithfully love you before, yet now you have more straitly bound me unto you, and I do but wish occasion in effect to shew the same. I heartily pray you let Norwich have that expedition which you may afford.—From Lambeth, 6 December, 1594.

Holograph. ½ p. (171. 31.)

"For SIR FRANCIS CAREW, of Winchester."

1594, Dec. 7.—Notes as to the value of lands, &c., in co. Southampton.

The sites of the manors of Eastmeon, and the South farm, Droxford, Beaworth, Hamuldon, with the rectory, some for 18 and some 20 years yet to come, at the rent of 100*l*.

Demesne lands of Eastmeon, with farm of 426 sheep, 44*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Farm of demesne lands of Eastmeon church, 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. ; demesne lands of Drokensford, 15*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. ; Beaworth manor, 119*s*. 8*d*. ; Hamuldon demesne lands, 20*l*. ; Hamuldon rectory, 24*l*. Total, 114*l*. 23*d*.

Endorsed :—"7 December, 1594. Certificate from Mr. Beale."

½ p. (29. 22.)

NICHOLAS LONGFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 7.—Before this time I have, for some scruple of my own conscience, broken her Majesty's law in not coming to the church as myself and every other subject are required. Being in that behalf by some of my learned friends satisfied, [I] have already shewed myself conformable to the law by my several repairs to divine service in divers public presences ; which duty, first towards God and secondly to her Majesty and her laws, I do intend to continue whilst I live. My suit is that as you have power so you will help to deliver me from those former dangers and troubles I have incurred by my recusancy. For sithence my determination (under God) is that way to offend no more, I am desirous to apprehend the means whereby I may redeem myself from the things that are past.—Langford, 7 December, 1594.

Signed. ½ p. (29. 23.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 7.—I am so holden with a cold I cannot attend with mine answer concerning her Majesty's pleasure delivered for Sir Edward Denny. There is nothing in the world I more desire than to obey her princely commandments and motives ; but I ever observe her gracious words to me when first it pleased her Majesty to call me into this order,

that if any things were by her Majesty required of me to do, which with testimony of my conscience I might not yield unto, that then I should, upon good reason rendered, satisfy her Majesty and retain her gracious favour. Two especial things I do without all shift beseech her most excellent Majesty to receive as my answer in this matter, which both, in conscience, I am bound to regard. One is the scandal which such conditions of coming to our dignities ecclesiastical bring with it, which not only at home doth give occasion against our credit and callings, but even in every lie and libel from beyond is objected to the slander of her Majesty's happy government. The other is the great disadvantage it giveth to the bishopric and the successors therein, which is impossible, considering the great sums of money payable to her Majesty for first fruits, tenths, and double subsidies yearly, to be supported without such poor help as come by fines in the see of London,—which bishopric is left of late, as I suppose, never any since her Majesty's happy government. It will require, if it be sustained for her service and the dignity of the place, another manner of charge than lately it hath been passed over withal. This I trust her Majesty shall see shortly, to the satisfaction of her royal contentment and the expectation of all: but how it will be if these things for the maintenance of it be gleaned from it, I cannot by all my industry and insight, which hath been somewhat of late, attain unto. These things, if it may please her Majesty to receive as my answer, I shall be as ever most bound to her, and better enabled to serve God and her Majesty in that great and troublesome see. If not, I submit to her most wise and princely disposition of me and my service where and wherein soever it may please her. My grief is great that I cannot do whatsoever her Highness' pleasure is primitively; but it will be the greatest in the world if I lose the least mite of her grace and goodness towards me.—At Chelsea, 7 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (29. 24.)

1594, Dec. 7.—“The Bishop of Worcester's answer to Sir Edward Denny's demands,” referred to in the preceding letter. Relates to the manor, park and mills of Harford, and the parsonage of Broxbourne, demanded by Denny in reversion. The Bishop answers that the demand is unreasonable, for beside that it is the taking of the state of an old tenant, and the whole living of a gentleman (Sir Harry Cock) over his head, it exceeds the orderly and ordinary course of bishops' demises, and is a state upon a state, not to return to the see again for 100 years.

Endorsed :—“7 Dec. 1594.”

1 p. (2456.)

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 8.—I do heartily thank you for the care you have of my occasions, and do no less pray you to take the best opportunity for the reference of my reasons to her Majesty. This gentleman shall from time to time attend you in the business. Myself came home very ill, and must of necessity keep within until I may recover. By the way, I must let you know that Parsons, the gentleman whose land and whole living is now sought by Sir Ed. Denny, is toward my Lord Chamberlain, who doth also interpose himself, and vowed to be most earnest with her Majesty to sink this pursuit. If her Majesty be pleased to let things proceed, I beseech you write a word or two to the Dean and Chapter for the soonest despatch of the election.—From Chelsea, 8 of December.

Endorsed :—“1594.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 32.)

A DIAMOND.

[1594, Dec. 9.]—Depositions of Robert Brook, goldsmith. Whereas I, Robert Brook, goldsmith, about the 3rd or 4th Sept. 1594, lent unto Bartholomew Gilbert and Robert Howe, by means of Giles Simpson, goldsmith, 1,000*l.* for three months, the said Gilbert and Howe did condition that, if they paid 1,025*l.* on the 6 of this present month of December 1594, I should enter into a bond of 2,000 *marks* or 1,000*l.*, I know not well which; but because they were willing to sell the stone before the 6 December, they prayed me to see the most it would make. Whereupon, with some money of my own and some I borrowed to make up the 1,025*l.* to pay to Giles Simpson [goldsmith in Lombard Street, at the sign of the White Bear], I redeemed the stone and shewed it to divers jewellers. Some did bid me 1,200*l.*, some 1,300*l.* so as they might have a year's day of payment. Having learnt what it would make, I bought it from the said Gilbert and Howe for 100*l.* more, which was done about 3rd or 4th of this month. The said Howe and Gilbert, on receipt of the 100*l.*, did come to my shop and fully answer that it was their own, that they would warrant it against all the world, that they had bought and paid for it, and therefore they might make the better warranty of it.

Copy. 1 p. (28. 19.)

A DIAMOND.

1594, Dec. 9.—A summary of the preceding examination, with the following addition:—

“This Gilbert lodgeth about the Charterhouse, and as he thinketh is towards the Earl of Cumberland.”

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. (29. 25.)

A DIAMOND.

[1594, about Dec. 9.]—Examination of Bartholomew Gilbert, goldsmith. Bartholomew Gilbert, of London, goldsmith, being required to tell where he bought a certain uncut diamond of 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats, saith as follows:—

About three months since he bought the said stone of a sea-faring man whom John Maddox, of Ipswich, brought unto him; who first shewed it unto him at Limehouse, in the company of Maddox, and sold it him at John Tirrie's house in Cheapside, where he paid for it 550*l.* in money, two nests of cups, and a diamond ring; and did then promise Maddox the third part of the gain, which he hath since paid him. The next day, he and Robert Howe pawned it to Robert Brooke.

Undated. Copy.

Endorsed:—“1594. Gilbert's note about a diamond.” (28. 7.)

HENRY LOCK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 9.—I crave your consideration of me in not suffering your own work to be foiled and my hope frustrated, not only in respect of my very great charges and travel employed therein, and credit of me and my friends among our kinsfolk, like to be touched if I be foiled herein, as that the opposition proceedeth from Borows, the old collector, who claimeth promise for this vacancy from the Dean, and braggeth of assurance from the succeeding Bishop, through two Councillors, 'tis procured in his favour, which I hold not sufficient counterpoise to her

Majesty's pleasure and past promise. The resolution thereof here hath been deferred through the Dean's and a sufficient Chapter's absence, who having by bills according to custom been summoned can make no longer delay than Saturday next. Having received their answer I shall haste back to you as soon as a lame leg through a horse fall will permit me. In the meantime I beseech you if any Bishop be nominate (as here it is currently reported there is presently), let his grant be timely procured, for I will put in as good security as any in these parts.—Exon, this 9 December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (171. 33.)

Archduke ERNEST to the KING of SPAIN.

1594, Dec. 10.—Wrote, by last courier, that he was expecting an ambassador from England, and sent a translation of the Queen's letter and his answer. They have now changed their minds. Sends copy of the letter which the Queen's Council wrote to Richardot, explaining why the embassy is refused, and of Richardot's reply. From their changing their minds for such a trifle, one may conclude that there was little sincerity in their embassy, "y, porque, segun la opinion que todos tienen de Reyna y gente, no se podia prometer de su conversacion sino trayciones y inconvenientes, tengo por cierto que esta mejor assi."

Every effort is made to learn what passes there; but, as there is no person of substance engaged in this, the advices are of less value than they should be. Sends some papers of the news received, and is seeking better means of communication. The most credit may be given to what is written by Jesuits "que andan in commission"; but, as they go "de fuera" and warily, they can only tell what they hear in the highways. Many affirm that the King's force in the port of Brest has perished; but as this is not known elsewhere it may be considered false, like other news which daily appears in London. He had no direct news from Brittany since he came to these states except, a few days ago, a letter from Don Mendo, in credence of a friar who brought it, directed to Don Diego de Ybarra. Encloses the friar's report. It is a matter that deserves to be listened to; a spark kindled there would make a great stir throughout the kingdom. (*A todos parece que es platica a que conviene dar oydos, los haria gran movimiento, en todo el reyno la centella, que alla se encendiese.**) Of the parts of Aillon (Ireland?), and their zeal for the Religion, the King is sufficiently informed, and therefore, as communication with it from here is very slow (and much more so would be the power of aiding any movement there) it has been replied to Don Mendo that he should make his report to your Majesty, from whom must come both the resolution and the means to execute it.

In Scotland the Catholics have risen against the heretics, and it is said the King does not declare for the Catholics only because he has no forces to resist the succours which the heretics receive from the Queen of England, who fears most for herself from the side of Scotland. In Ireland they are at war (*andan a la manos*) for the Religion, and the Queen is preparing succours for the heretics. Matters of Scotland are treated of by Father Creton and one Brusio. The papers enclosed are theirs, but are, however, very contradictory. Another Irish clergyman of zeal and intelligence, who has a salary here from your Majesty for a certain practice which is still kept up with the garrison of Flushing, is author of the paper about Ireland. Brusio is the person to whom you

* The punctuation is in the original.

entrusted some money. He has departed again into Scotland. Reminds the King of their names because they are the persons whom he has found best informed. Makes use also of Father William Hun and of Hugh Hoen; but more sources of information are necessary.

Found here one Rergel, of whom the Duke of Parma and Mansfeld both made use for these things; but has been wary of him, because Cardinal Allen has written to Stephen de Ybarra not to trust him, saying he was to blame, through ignorance or through malice, in the death of the Queen of Scots, and of others who were afterwards punished in London for having held practices with this Rergel; and Fathers William and Creton and Hugh Hoen "no le tienen en figura de haver seguridad."

Has, as commanded, made enquiry why the Duke of Parma "tenia preso uno año Morgano," by means of the said Jesuit fathers and well meaning persons. Has cleared up the matter, as explained in a paper enclosed.—Brussels, 20 Dec. 1594.

Spanish. Copy. 2 pp. (133. 129.)

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to [MATTHEW HUTTON,] BISHOP OF DURHAM.

1594, Dec. [10].—It hath pleased her Majesty, out of her knowledge of your learning and gravity, to sign a writ of *Con[gé] deslire* with a letter of recommendation to the Dean and Chapter of York, for you to be preferred to that see, being now void by the death of the late Archbishop, a man of such learning and condition as her Majesty hath desired he should be imitated by you whom she doth know to be endued with equal gifts. Before his death it pleased her Majesty (as by the copy of a letter here enclosed you may perceive) to request at his hands a favour for the younger son of the Lord Cobham, which he would willingly have performed, as by his own letter may appear, in answer of a letter to the Lord Treasurer, if God had not taken him out of this life; and that to the full number of years required, in regard that the site and manor and demesnes are so long out of lease as a grant for shorter time would have been little use to the gentleman. These things having thus passed, her Majesty hath commanded us seriously to recommend this request of hers before any other things required at your hands, both for her favour to the gentleman, as especially for the remembrance of her mother whom she esteemed so dear in her life time. We pray you therefore to consider of this copy of her Majesty's letter, which you may in case of doubt compare with the original, which you may easily recover out of the hands of some of the Archbishop's executors, and after you have determined with yourself what course to take (the matter having been thus far dealt in already), to certify by your handwriting unto us what measure the gentleman shall find at your hands; wherein we will not farther enlarge ourselves, but leave it to your good consideration how fit it shall be not to deny her Majesty his satisfaction.

Endorsed.—"December, 1594. Copy of a letter from some of the Lords to the B[ishop] of Duresme."

Draft. 1½ pp. 29. 59.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 11.—The Lord Chamberlain hath advertised me that the Queen hath set down a full resolution to remove me to York; a

thing I assure you that I did not desire, being so well placed already, so aged, and so much decayed. Yet, because it hath pleased God to incline her Majesty's heart towards me, I commit myself to the gracious disposition of so gracious a Sovereign. I think it is looked for that I should send some up about this matter. But because I am loth either by hasty sending to seem too forward, or in slackness not to have due regard of so gracious a resolution, I am heartily to pray you to confer with your father, whose hand, I doubt not, is in this as in all my preferments heretofore, and to know of him what time he doth think best for me to send up. Mr. Tailbois is about your ward's office. When it is perfected it shall be sent you.—From Auckland, 11 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (29. 26.)

THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES to the
EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Dec. 11.—Nous avons, à toutes occasions qui se sont représentées, trouvé en votre Seigneurie tant de faveurs et affection envers nos affaires et la conservation de notre estat pour le bien de la cause commune, que nous avons pour ce regard conceu une ferme opinion qu'il ne se pourroit presenter chose ou vous nous voudriez de faillir de votre assistance et intercession vers sa Majesté, qui tendat a ceste mesme fin. C'est pourquoy que nous trouvans presentement en tres grande peine et comme esperdus parmi nos deliberations et conseils de guerre pour la prochaine saison, a cause de l'advertissement que le Sieur Chevalier Veer nous a fait ce jourd'hui, de ce qu'il auroit pleu a sa Majesté luy commander de se tenir apperceu afin de renvoyer en Angleterre les Anglois qu'il avoit illecq levees pour notre service, au premier commandement qu'il en recevroit d'icelle, nous prenons derechef notre adresse a votre Seigneurie, veu que jusques a ce temps nous n'avions pense que a faire quelque levee extraordinaire, selon les moyens qu'esperions impetrer extraordinairement des Provinces Unies, pour, avec icelle et les compagnies qui restent en notre service, pouvoir faire non seulement teste a l'ennemi, ains aussi entreprendre sur lui selon les occasions et occurrences, sans qu'ayons eu la moindre doubte que aucunes d'icelles nous pouvoient manquer, speciallement point les compagnies Angloises : Priants, monsieur, bien affectueusement, qu'il vous plaise nous moyenner encoires ceste difficulté vers sa dite Majesté, et tellement interceder qu'elle soit esmeue a changer sa dite resolution, et consentir que les dites compagnies demeurent pardeca, et continuent leur service soubz le commandement du dit Chevalier Veer, comme elles ont faictes jusques a present, pour l'assurance, bien, et conservation de cest estat, honneur et service de sa dite Majesté, et l'avancement de la dicte cause commune; Luy remonstrant a ceste fin que les dites compagnies Angloises ayantes estez levees et transportees pardeca a nos grands despens, et mesmes aguerries en notre service, le partement d'icelles nous incommoderoit de tant plus en nos desseings, fundees partie sur ceste troupe et leur valeur, et notamment en ceste conjuncture que de l'autre costé les Provinces Unies se trouvent aultant menacées d'invasion que oncques auparavant, par les lettres interceptes de l'Archiducq Erneste, Taxis, et aultres, escriptes au Roi d'Espagne; avecq telles aultres considerations d'estat et circonstances que votre Seigneurie jugera pouvoir servir au dit effect. Et nous vous demeurerons, Monsieur, tant plus obliges a recognoistre ceste votre prompte bonne volonte et affection, ensemble le service que en ce ferez a ces pays

et cause commune partout ou l'occasion s'en pourra presenter.—De La Haye ce 21^e de Decembre, 1594.

Signed on behalf of the States General :—“ Aerssens.”

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (29. 41.)

A DIAMOND.

Examination of Alice Hamour.

1594, Dec. 13.—Alice Hamour, wife of William Hamour, of London, scrivener, of the age of 26 years or thereabouts, examined before Sir Richard Martyn, saith that about 14 days since she heard speeches of a diamond which should be sold or pawned to Robert Brookes, as she thinketh for 1,000*l.*; but she did not see the diamond till about three days ago, which she esteemeth to be about the bigness of the end of her little finger. She neither did see the diamond nor heard that it was brought to her husband's house yesterday, nor knoweth where it is; only she heard Mr. Brookes was in trouble for it. Further she knoweth not of it at this hour, nor did not yesterday. But if it had been delivered unto her, either by her husband or Mr. Brookes, she would have kept it safe, but neither of them took her any such matter.—13 December, 1594.

Underwritten :—“ Alice Hamour, her mark  *.”*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 28)

ROBERT WROTTE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 14.—On the subject of an information against Robert Cordle for lodging in his lodge certain suspected persons for felony, and for the spoil of the game under his charge. I understand that one John Bygrame, now, as is reported, a prisoner in Winchester gaol, did sometimes lodge with Cordle in the lodge, but, as Cordle affirmeth, not known to him to be so lewd a person as he is now noted to be. I have treated with North and Cordle, upon a composition between them, that North shall be sole keeper under you, and Cordle will leave that interest he hath unto North.—Leaden Hall in London, 14 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 27.)

THE DIAMOND.

1594, Dec. 14.—Examination of William Hamore. Having confessed that yesterday morning one Robert Brooke delivered unto him an uncut diamond, being now commanded to tell where it is, he maketh answer, That he delivered it unto his wife, not acquainting her with the value of it, and that since he hath looked for it in his chest and cannot find it: further, that unless he may be assured of the 200*l.* he hath laid out upon it, he will rather remain at her Majesty's commandment to be committed or otherwise, than deliver it, having a poor wife and seven children, and hoping her Majesty will not see him undone.—14 December.

Signed :—“ Per me, Wm. Hamore.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 30.)

WILLIAM [WICKHAM,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 14.—Before the receipt of his letters by the bearer, imparting her Majesty's pleasure for his passing over certain things

appertaining to [the see of] Winton, was careful to testify his thankful mind for Cecil's late favours; which he prays him to continue. Since he is a stranger to and unacquainted with the things desired, which at first view shew to be matters of moment, and is to come up next week, prays some time of respite. At his coming will yield such further answer as he hopes may be to Cecil's content.—Buckden, 14 December, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 29.)

WILLIAM HAMORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594, after Dec. 14.]—As he truly delivered when before Cecil, so by this writing repeats that Robert Brooke, goldsmith, truly and *bonâ fide* bought of Robert Howe and Bartholomew Gilbert, the unwrought diamond which, on Cecil's command, Hamore delivered to him. Brooke paid 1,125*l.* for the same, whereof he advanced 200*l.*, being well acquainted with the plain and open sale of the diamond. He and Brooke being dispossessed both of the diamond and what they paid for it, he beseeches that, in regard of their poor estate and the truth of their cause, they may have re-delivery of either the one or the other.

Endorsed:—"1594." *Undated.* Copy. (28. 6.)

SIR RICHARD MARTYN, Alderman of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 15.—I have examined Bartholomew Gilbert, which I send hereinclosed, together with the manner of the last bargain with Brookes for the diamond, and Hamour, the scrivener, his full knowledge concerning the same. I have not as yet apprehended How, but will do my best to attach him, and upon his apprehension will give you knowledge thereof.—London, this 15th day of December, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 33.)

Encloses :—

(1.)—*Examination of Bartholomew Gilbert, goldsmith, concerning the loss of a diamond.*

Examine hath been acquainted with one John Madox, of Ipswich, merchant, for six years past, and as *examine* went to Limehouse about three months past he met Madox there, who told him a friend of his had a great diamond to sell, and if he would give as much as another would for it, *examine* might have it so he would give Madox some part of the gains if he bought it; which *examine* promised to do. Whereupon they agreed this *examine* should see the diamond at a tavern at Limehouse the next day, which he did, for Madox and a mariner, whom this *examine* knoweth not, brought it to the tavern and shewed it him. *Examine* asked what he should pay for it, and they asked 700*l.*, and after some speech he desired them to bring the diamond next day to the shop of John Terry, goldsmith, in Cheapside, and he would there buy the same. And according to appointment Madox and the mariner came and *examine* told them he would give 500*l.* for the diamond; and after some speech he agreed to give them 550*l.* in money, three silver beakers, three silver pots and a gold ring set with a diamond for the said diamond; which 550*l.*, ring, beakers and pots *examine* did pay them for the said diamond at the said shop. Item, he thinketh Madox lieth at the House of one Hun-

tington, a merchant in Ipswich who married Madox's sister, and keepeth most there unless he be at sea; but where the mariner is that Madox brought with him examine knoweth not. Item, he doth not know where Robert How, goldsmith, is, neither did examine ever see him sithence he came in question about the said diamond. And this examine saith he only bought the said diamond, and neither How nor any other was privy thereunto, saving only that this examine desired the said How to be surety for him to Robert Broke, goldsmith, for to pay the 1,000*l.* he borrowed upon the said diamond, and to redeem it from Broke at a day now past.—Taken before Sir Richard Martyn, 15 December, 1594.

Signed:—"By me, Bartholomew Gylburd."
2½ pp. (29. 31.)

STANWARDINE PASSY to MR. TOPCLIFFE, at the Court.

1594, Dec. 17.—Sends true copies of two letters which came to hand since his departure, and looks for more. No news but a letter from Mr. Ryder in the Fleet, which Mr. Treaves brought this night late.—17 December '94.

Prefixed:—Copy of a private letter from a lady to her husband, on private matters, chiefly relating to payment of debts.

Holograph. French. ½ p. (29. 4.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, Dec. 17.—J'ay este bien marry d'entendre, par ce que Monsieur de Vere m'a dit, que la Reyne auroit proposee de le rappeler avec son regiment hors de ces pays, pour l'employer ailleurs; et à ce cause que sa retraite ne se pourra faire sans notable dommage et dangier de ces dites Provinces, lesquelles se trouvent maintenant tant despourveues de gens de guerre que jamais, a cause des raisons que j'ay escriptes particulièrement a sa Majesté; et pour ce que je m'asseure entierement de votre bonne affection, tant devers ces dits pays en generale comme devers moy en particular, je n'ay peu laisser de vous prier tres affectueusement de la monstrier cette fois et a eulx et a moy par votre bonne intercession devers sa Majesté, affin qu'il luy plaise de consentir la continuation du dit Sieur et de son regiment par deca.—De La Haye, ce 27^e de Decembre, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 54.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 18.—Thanks him for his kind reception of Giustiniano, who writes, however, that no order is taken about the writer's suspended pensions and the Queen's debt to him, and that Mr. Fortescue says the Queen will not listen to the matter. Bemoans his hard lot and begs Cecil's assistance. The state of these provinces is so flourishing and the merchants in every city so wealthy, that the Queen need have no fear of being paid, if they are bound for the whole debt, of which his forms a part. Since coming here, has found the bonds are most ample, and that the interest up to 1581 was paid here in Dellt and the Hague, with the intervention of Holland, and the other states, now united.—The Hague, 18 Dec., 1594.

Italian. Hol. Seal. 2 pp. (171. 34.)

THE LORD KEEPER (PUCKERING) TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 19.—Thanks him for “this especial kind remembrance” and great kindness towards him, which he will ever requite as time and good occasion may afford. His honourable loving offers do but iterate his former like affections.—Kew, “my poor hermitage,” 19 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 34.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 19.—You wrote unto me on Saturday last to understand how far the office of packership might concern the Queen’s good or harm in her customs. I then certified you thereof; but sithens I have further looked into the same, and do find it mightily to concern both her Highness’ good and the good of her own merchants, who are by little and little daily eaten out by the Low Country merchants, as already they have eaten out the great counters of Italy. Therefore [it is] a thing very fit to be foreseen. And for the bearer hereof, son to Sir Nicholas Woderof, who had the same office granted him by general consent of Common Council during his father’s mayoralty, [and] is resolved to serve the place himself and not by deputy, that gent I never saw until this day. He now serveth the Earl of Essex; his modesty and good carriage, with like general report here of them that know him better than myself, sheweth him to be Sir Nicholas’ son, who whiles he lived here was as wise a gent as ever sat on the bench. I understand that this self-willed man is bent to frustrate the former grant to this gent, of an ancient mere malice to his good father. I found her Majesty like unto herself, to have right yielded to this gent, and for my part wish it, and verily believe her Majesty shall find him fitter for her good service than any the Lord Mayor will appoint. I do know the man he would appoint, and the whole bench of Aldermen [is] against him; therefore I beseech your favourable report on this gent’s behalf to her Majesty, and I must and will, if I be asked, justify the same.

As her Majesty hath a hard accompt of Young’s customership, so we find little better of Phillips. But my lord your father hath taken order, in the presence of Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Fanshaw and myself, that no more money shall come to his hands; and I have dealt with him to offer satisfaction in payment to her Majesty for this debt, which is 10,000*l.*, which he hath promised me yesternight to do. Your father is much disquieted therewith, which doth not a little hinder his health; yet he placed none of them. His lordship is now of my mind to have the moneys paid in monthly, as Billingsley doth, and will, whensoever any be appointed, provide so for it.—London, 19 December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (29. 35.)

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 20.—I desire to see you before so long a parenthesis as twelve days will make, and will, if I may understand of your coming to the town. I find no disposition fit for a Court, least for a Court in Christmas, and for other consequences of such a time least of all fit or able; therefore I mean to ride 20 miles to a friend’s house, there to rid thoughts with cards and counters, and to carry my wife even to save her life. After the time I will wait upon you first, and after upon the Court. And in the mean time to be forgotten is like, according to

some philosophers, the state of souls departed, that neither feel good nor hurt.—From Highgate, 20 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (29. 36.)

[SIR ROBERT CECIL] to [WILLIAM WICKHAM,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

1594, Dec. 20.—It hath pleased her most excellent Majesty, out of her gracious opinion of your gravity, learning and integrity, to sign a *congé d'eslire*, with a letter of recommendation to the Dean and Chapter of Wyntcn' for your election to that see, being now void. Since which time there hath been a suit made by Sir Fra. Carowe, a gentleman well esteemed by her Majesty, for a lease in reversion of, certain parcels here enclosed, for 60 years to be made from you to her Majesty to the intent to be put over to him; whereupon her Majesty, considering that it were fit that these things were promised in some such sort as the gentleman may know what to trust to before your election be fully completed, hath commanded me to suspend the sending out of my hands her writ signed until you might be informed of her pleasure, and I so assuredly advertised from you as I may certify her Majesty what purpose you have to gratify this gentleman, to whom her Majesty is extraordinarily disposed in regard that it is the first suit that ever he made unto her. For the matter I can say no more but this, that you shall never do it to any man more ready to requite it in anything wherein he may have occasion than he will be; and to that shall you be assured of this poor addition, that I shall take it exceeding thankfully, seeing I am used in it, if the rather for my sake he may be dispatched.

Endorsed:—"20 December 1594. Co[py] of my master's letter to the B[ishop] of Lyncolne."

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1 p. (29. 39.)

————— to JAMES DOUGLAS, Laird of Spott.

[1594 ?] Dec. 20.—I can put no doubt but that in mind you do condemn me for that I do not so frequently write unto you as both your present estate and mine doth require. Truly, if my excuse were not already partly to you known, I had need to write a greater apology for myself than this paper would contain. But seeing that the illness of this present time doth in some kind of itself declare that no great comfort could hitherto be written serving for remedy of either of our estates, and that by reason of the increasing of the credit of our common "unfreynd" with his Majesty our Sovereign, I believe you will the better excuse my forbearing. But at this time, having the commodity of this bearer, to whom and to his father we and all our friends are not smally beholden, I thought it my duty by him to visit you by these few lines, whereby please be informed that I have heard from our native country that our common enemy is like to find some contradictor at home to make head against him, while others may come in place, as also I do understand that Sir Hugh Carmichael doth as yet remain in France attending upon the coming of Mons. de Rawhan (Rohan), the chiefest man in Bretagne, who is to go to Scotland to visit the King our Sovereign, of whose house he is descended, and so by consequence of kindred to the Earl Bothwell, for whom it is thought he shall make intercession at the King's hands, and be able to prevail by reason of the said proximity of blood, as also by reason that it is believed that he shall have special direction from the King of France

for that effect. If these matters shall fall out as they are expected, then you and others may expect some relief of their passed grief. I moved the Earl of Cassilis, at his being here. to move his Majesty our Sovereign both in your cause and mine, and I do understand that he hath left nothing undone that he could to have done good, but could not prevail at that time; and therefore I have written this other letter to give his lordship most hearty thanks for his honest dealing passed and to crave continuance of his accustomed favour. I heartily pray you to cause the same to be safely conveyed to his hands with so much speed as you can. I do assuredly believe that God shall bless that noble man with such virtuous qualities that he shall be able to pleasure his friends hereafter. I would be glad to hear of your welfare when the occasion of any sure messenger shall be presented. I would have written such occursents as hath fallen out in these parts and beyond sea, if this bearer had not been more able to declare them by speech than I by writing.—20 December, [1594?].

Holograph, signed:—"Yours at all power to be commanded, whose handwriting is to you known."

Two seals, broken. 1½ pp. (29. 40.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 21.—It hath been unto me grief without comfort that either my answers were not conformed to her Majesty's gracious propositions, or anything that I spake in zeal and jealousy of my calling should provoke her displeasure or disfavour towards me. I cannot but acknowledge her Highness' most princely care for the preservation of the church endowments; wherein, as her Majesty hath deserved great glory for all ages to come, so were it in us all ingratitude without pardon if we should not, by such testimonies of gratuity as beseeem us, answer it again to her royal expectation. I heartily pray you to think that all the preferments of that sort in the realm cannot give so much joy unto my poor heart as her Majesty's displeasure doth yield bitterness; I am, as this gentleman can tell you, sick and sorry out of measure. Let her Majesty understand without fiction how I lie here *in ergastulo*, prisoner to her displeasure, beseeching her to accept at my hands the willing tender of her desire for that 21 years in reversion of Harford, hoping her Highness will let a clause pass in the deed that if he make it over to any it may be the old tenant, and also with some good conditions for the see and succession.—From my house at Chelsea, 21 December, 1594.

[*P.S. by the Bishop*:] For the lease of Broxbourn, I include no clause for the relief of the tenant thereof.

Endorsed:—"The B[ishop] Almoner to my Master."

Signed. 1 p. (29. 43.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

594, Dec. 21.—My carelessness in losing the copy of the letter I cannot excuse, but it concerned nobody but myself and therefore the less matter; but how it came to the Earl's hand I beseech you learn by some means, that I may but know where it were lost or otherwise embezzled. What you have vouchsafed for the stay of my suits in law, especially for the widow Smith, I pray let me know, for I stay but for the wind to bring about the ship. I shall be wiser one day, and shall

withal, I hope, do you some service after so many of these troublesome affairs.—Sherborne, 31 December.

Endorsed :— 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 44.)

THOMAS EDMONDES to [LORD BURGHELEY.]

1594, Dec. 22.—My last was of the 17th hereof by Painter the messenger, by the which I did advertise your lordship the mischievous attempt made on the King's person by a disciple and subornist of the Jesuits, the which, thanks be to God, hath been accompanied with no other accidents of inconvenience to him than I did specify in my said first. The next day he did himself pluck out his tooth which the knife had pierced, and restrained himself to little speaking because of forcing the wound, which now is in good state of healing. I did visit him on her Majesty's behalf, which he did take thankfully, and prayed me to let her Majesty know that it was of no peril, and that he hoped to make his profit thereof upon the Jesuits; which accordingly hath been performed, for beating the iron while it was hot, the hatred thereof was so followed upon them, as albeit the guilty person would not (through their strong encharming) accuse them, to have been set awork by them, saying to the last hour of his death that he should be damned if he made other declaration than that he was practised thereunto by one that appeared to him in the likeness of the devil, and at other time two others in th' appearance of Spaniards, yet out of the manifestation of such a nursery, and their lives being sufficiently otherwise commonly detected, with the sentence given by the Court of Parlement upon the person, to be first burned with hot irons at the places of the town and afterwards to be drawn in pieces with four horses, which was accordingly executed the day following, they also received judgment to depart out of the town by the end of three days, and all out of the realm within 15, or otherwise to suffer death and their goods and lands confiscated to the King: in the happiness whereof all honest men do take great comfort and joy. Of the said Jesuits only his preceptor was taken prisoner, and his father and family. The said accident hath also procured another as good commodity, for where[as] the Court of Parlement, in all the time of the King's absence in Picardy, notwithstanding the King's often commandments, refused to verify th' edict for those of the Religion, staying to make instance to the King that the same might pass with restriction for those of the Religion to be admitted to office, but not to certain principal charges to be mentioned therein, whereby still to have left the note upon them, wherewith the King was greatly discontented against the said Court; now it is assured those of the religion that the said Edict shall forthwith pass fully, for that those that were enemies to the same, having been before great favourers and supporters of the cause of the Jesuits, and now therefore shamed and disgraced, have not such power and means to impeach the passing thereof. In the one and the other of these things Mons. Sancy hath been a great instrument.

The time of the King's voyage to Lyons is yet uncertain, and at the soonest cannot yet begin these three weeks, for that they are unprovided of money for the same, which they are now travelling to recover. By divers messengers of late come out of those parts, the King is advertised that while the Duke of Savoy had passed his troops into Savoy to descend towards Lyons, Mons. Desdiguieres hath passed into Piedmont to victual Cahors, and, as the bruit runneth, hath there taken a place called Myrondela, near to Peuerelle, a place not now strong, but of

strong seat to be made very good; which if it be true, it is thought it may be cause to give to the said Duke work of diversion; that also the Duke Esparnon persisteth in very dangerous terms to break out, and having only been held in by the Constable, in respect of an assurance of faith drawn by the Constable of him not to enter into action against the King until he had seen the King, in confidence that he should be able to procure his satisfaction with him; that impatient of so long staying he hath greatly insisted of late towards the Constable to be freed and discharged of his faith so given him in that behalf. The Constable is still at Lyons, and by his presence there and their expectation of the King's coming hath, as it is said, now better assured the town to the King's service. The ambassadors of Venice are departed thence to come hither to the King. It is also signified that the Dukes of Maine and Nemours have made their reconciliation together, with promise to make no peace but in common. The Duke of Maine is still in Burgundy, where he fortieth his towns and useth great exactions for money. There hath been some brewing to set afoot a new treaty with the said Duke, wherein the Chevalier Breton doth make himself the instrument. Because of the King's indisposition, I have signified to Mons. Villeroy and Mons. Sancy her Majesty's order given to revoke her forces in Brittany, to be employed in Ireland, wherewith they were greatly astonished, and said that the same doth unhappily fall out in this time that the Duke of Mercure is treating of a peace, as also for that they have advice, but cannot assure it to be true, that there are 20 sails of Spaniards newly descended there, who will be able, if her Majesty do so abandon that province, to make a new fort or anything else. I told them the necessity her Majesty had to use them for her own important service in Ireland, where there is an appearance that she shall be forced to employ many men. They said that sith such is her Majesty's pleasure the King must yield unto it; and Mons. Sancy afterwards did particularly dilate with me that he was sorry we did so manifest to the world, upon every occasion, our fear and jealousy of their establishment, to the working of evil impression in the King and weakening of our amity with him, being that he held the good and welfare of our estate so straightly linked with theirs as of the one depended the other's conservation, and as therefore importing that we should run with the King a straighter course of amity and conjunction, so that on the other side the condition of their present estate meriteth not to minister to us yet such fear, which hath not in it that solidness which it carrieth shew of greatness. I told him that I did conceive her Majesty also did receive discontentment for that Morlaix was not delivered to Sir John Norris, according to the contract for retreat of her people. He said that it was not now question for Morlaix, seeing her Majesty did so resolve, wherein the King would otherwise have striven to have given her contentment.

I have also spoken for the sending of the ratification of the last contract made with the French Ambassador, which is now ready, and I am promised shall be sent within three or four days, and am also promised to have forthwith an answer touching the delivery of her Majesty's ordinance at Dieppe. I have distributed among the best of the Court the declarations your lordship sent me of the treasons of Lopez and the rest, which have been here very welcome; but divers have since told me that they are sorry to see the same so basely (as they gave it term) and weakly written of a subject which deserved a stronger and sharp expressing. Herewith you shall receive the Edict touching the Duke of Guise's composition, which is all that is come forth of new since the last books I sent your lordship.

I must humbly acknowledge her Majesty's goodness in her care to exempt me of the chargeable voyage of Lyons, the which, for that it is not to begin so soon as was pretended, I humbly beseech you that I may in the meantime receive her Majesty's more certain direction how I shall govern myself.—From Paris, 22 December, 1594.

[P.S.]—The King hath, in respect of his indisposition, deferred the making of the knights of the St. Esprit, which should have been his new year's day work, and for the which numbers do attend until Sunday next. News is presently come, that the Spanish army having an enterprise upon the Montreuil, which was entertained with a double intelligence, divers have been overtaken and slain therein, and the rest of their troops that were there attending to assist to the same were charged and defeated by Mons. d'Humieres, to the number of 300 or 400. Those of Arras have yet returned no answer to the letter sent them, other than that which they made verbally to the trumpet, that they would send to the Archduke and receive his advice therein.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Edmonds."

Holograph, unsigned. 2½ pp. (29. 45.)

RICHARD WILLOUGHBY to DR. HAWKINS.

1594, Dec. 23.—Since the taking of Javerino and the raising of the siege of Comar nothing of account hath been done in Hungary. Sinan Bassa had sore battered Comar, but Tifenbache coming to the succour, he would not abide the venture of battle, but retiring to Buda dissolved his camp. His soldiers are returned home rich and laden with prey, which encourageth the Turks to be very forward for this next year. The Turk maketh great preparation both by land and sea. In Carmania he hath enrolled 14,000 *gallioti*, and next year prepares to come forth with 200 sail.

The Pope procureth by all means to colleague the Christian Princes against the common enemy, and to that effect hath sent *il signore* Lotario Conti D^a di Poli, with large commission, to deal with the Emperor, and *il signore* Gio. Fran^{co} Aldebrandino, *generale della chiesa*, very honourably accompanied into Spain. Cardinal Allen died at Rome of the stone. He was buried in the English College at the Pope's charges, who likewise hath placed his family with divers other Cardinals. He sheweth himself very hard for the reconciling of the King of France, for which cause M. de Perona, whom the King designed to send ambassador to Rome, deferreth his journey. The Cavalieri di Malta are in great dissension with the Cardinale, the Gran Maestro, and makes instance that their next Chapter, which is every "fey" (fifth?) year, may be in Rome, and that he give the account of 8,000 crowns which hath passed by his hands, charging him that he hath sent 400,000 crowns into France. The D. of Ferrara maketh soldiers, and offereth himself to be general of the Italians in Hungary, and to maintain 8,000 foot and 2,000 horse *à guerra finita*, if the Pope will invest Don Cesare, his nephew, in the State of Ferrara; for which effect he hath sent Montecatino, his secretary, to deal with the Pope and Cardinals.

The King of Spain makes great levies of men, though money be so scarce in Spain, the fleet not arriving this year, that they pay *un per cento ogni mese*. He dealeth with the Genoese and Focaris for four millions of gold to be paid in Milan, Flanders, and France.

Prince Doria, returning from Sicily and Naples (where he did nothing of account, the Turkish army retiring at his arrival) brought upon his

galleys 10 companies of Neapolitans and 4,000 Spaniards, which, being united with the forces of Milan, do begin to march towards Lyons, and after Christmas the governor, their general, departeth. He would neither visit nor present our three Venetian ambassadors passing through Milan to congratulate with the King of France. At Turin they shut the gates against them with some opprobrious words, but at last they are safely arrived in Grenoble, and received with great honour. The keys of the city were delivered unto them and they gave the watchword. They do long expect the King's coming to Lyons, and are afeared to go any further for the extortions of the Leaguers. The Duke of Savoy hath taken Bricorasco by force, but was fain to give to Digier's garrison in the castle 7,000 crowns, who departing poisoned the flour, whereby many of his soldiers died. Memoransi (Montmorency) is in Lyons to defend them against the Duke of Nemours. He hath taken Monlovello and fortifies it against the Duke of Savoy. He demands 30,000 crowns a month of the Lyonese, which makes them malcontent, having already contributed in divers payments to the King 300,000 crowns. The Duke de Nemours doth daily molest and damage them.—Padua, 23 December, [15]94.

Addressed:—"Al molto eccelente sig^{re}. Doctore Haukines, suo sempre osso^o."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (29. 47.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 23.—My lord [Burghley] not being able himself to write to you, this sharp weather having increased his pain and procured him an ill night, hath willed me to let you understand that if any question should be moved by her Majesty who should defray the charges of the party that should go to Dantsic, his opinion is that if her Majesty would defray the one half thereof, the other half might be borne by the merchants trading [to] those countries, by an imposition, with their consents to be laid on their cloths, to raise the same moiety; for the company is so poor as it will be hard for them to bear the whole charge, or the one half by other means than some such course. For your coming hither, until you have despatched those businesses there, his lordship saith you shall not need, although you shall hear that his amendment is grown backwards.—From the Strand, 23 December, 1594.

Holograph. ¾ p. (29. 48.)

[WILLIAM WICKHAM,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 24.—Where it pleaseth her Majesty by you to recommend unto me a suit of Sir Francis Carew's concerning a lease to be had out of the see of Winton, I am a mere stranger to the state of that Bishopric and utterly ignorant of the thing required; and therefore can only assure you I will be always found ready to submit myself to any her Majesty's commandment which may stand with a good conscience; not doubting of her Majesty's gracious satisfaction herewith till I be better instructed in the knowledge of the thing.—From my lodging at Puddle Wharf, this 24 December, 1594.

Signed. ¼ p. (29. 49.)

THE LORD KEEPER (PUCKERING) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 24.—Being reading this enclosed and not through perused it, this messenger calling on me [to know] if I would [send] anything

to you, I have rather left to look on it as I would, than to hinder the course appointed, as you told me, leaving the same to some further time to read it by your means than at this present.

Endorsed: "24 December, 1594."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 50.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594, Dec. 25.—It hath pleased God this last night to take out of this life John Smyth, Mr. Coleshill his deputy, and one of his clerks was with me this morning to know what should be done with the Queen's books of accounts, the books of warrants and precedents, and the seals of the office: to whom I gave charge to see them all safe until her Majesty's pleasure were signified therein, for, notwithstanding this man's departure, the office is not fallen unto me till Mr. Coleshill's decease, but he being also so weak and impotent every way as he is neither able to execute nor to give direction to any man of sufficiency for the place. And for that presently, after the "holie daies," there will be lading of ships with cloths for Middleburgh and other places; and seeing neither the customer nor packer's place at this present to be in any good execution, though I have hitherto humbly craved pardon of her Majesty from executing the office of surveyorship, the same being hitherto sufficiently executed by his now deceased deputy, yet now, seeing the great necessity thereof, I cannot but in duty humbly submit myself to her Majesty's good pleasure therein, so as Mr. Coleshill, who cannot live long, may be provided for as of late he hath been: for I will rather serve it freely during his life than either her Majesty's service should be neglected or the old gentleman by me wronged. [I] do so humbly crave that her Majesty's pleasure therein by your letters might be signified.—London, 25 December, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 51.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE, French Ambassador, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, ^{Dec. 25.}_{Jan. 4.}—Ce gentilhomme vous dira qu'il estoit pres de cinq heures quant il m'a trouvé et encores ce n'a pas esté en mon logis, ou, sitost que j'y ai esté arrivé, j'ay leu vostre lettre, qui m'a beaucoup troublé, non tant pour le dommage que je me veoz préparé (car graces à Dieu je suis faict et accoustumé de souffrir des pertes et les porter avec patience, beaucoup plus grandes que cellecy,) que pour me veoir desdit de sa Majesté Serenissime d'une chose qui premierement m'a esté dictée de sa part par le Grand Tresorier et depuis confirmée par le même. Mais parceque l'heure est tardive et que ce gentilhomme me demande ma response, je vous supplie de dire de ma part à sa Majesté (si vous pensez qu'elle n'en demeure point offensée, car pour mourir je ne luy voudrois desplaire) que j'ayme mieux perdre la partie, et fust elle deux fois plus grande, que de l'en troubler jamais ny l'en faire troubler. Je renvoye le tout à son equitable bonté et à sa bonne justice accoustumée. Mais je desire que en me faisant souffrir ceste perte elle croye de moy que je n'eusse jamais esté si mal habille homme que de m'obliger à Monsieur de Marchaumont si je ne me fusse fié et de sa parole et de son commandement, qui fut en peu de mots, lorsque sa dite Majesté depeschoit les Sieurs de Stafford et de Palaissien, et que icy estoit un serviteur du dit Marchaumont poursuivant le dit Sieur de Stafford de sa dette, que je disse au dit serviteur qu'il ne poursuivist plus le dit de

Staffort, et que sans doubte, dans trois ou quatre mois elle donneroit ordre qu'il fust payé de ce que le dit Sieur de Staffort luy devoit. Par le Dieu vivant, Monsieur, ce sont les propres mots desquelz m'usa le dit Sieur Grand Tresorier, dont je me devois bien constanter, considéré son auge, sa qualité et ses autres vertus. Neantmoins, pour m'asseurer mieux de la volonté de sa dite Majesté Serenissime, residant alors a Grenuiche, avant que de depescher l'homme du dit Marchaumont, je luy repetai les memes paroles du dict Sieur Grand Tresorier. Sur quoy Dieu m'est tesmoing que fort gracieusement elle me dit, "Il est vray, Ambassadeur, jay commandé a Milord Tresorier de le vous dire de ma part et vous prie d'en asseurer Marchaumont." Je ne dis pas tout cecy pour plaider contre la Reyne, ce n'est point mon intention; qu'elle la face comme elle advisera pour le mieux. Si elle se resout de me descharger, comme il me semble qu'elle me le doit, je luy en seray obligé comme si elle m'en faisoit present. Sinon je ne laissay pas de demeurer son serviteur treshumble et de prier Dieu pour la longueur de ses jours en toute prosperité et felicité, et que cependant son bon plaisir soit de me donner mon passeport et jouir du benefice du congé que le Roy mon maistre m'a donné soubz son bon plaisir et lequel de sa grace elle m'a accordé il y a plus de deux mois. Je iray vendre une terre ou deux, je reviendray payer mes debtes, et contantant mes creanciers, je me contanteray moy mesme, de scavoir bien que je suis homme de bien et homme d'honneur. Je vous supplie aussi de procurer de sa Majesté qu'elle me donne le premier jour d'apres les festes ou tel autre qu'il luy plaira pour aller recevoir ses commandemens.—De Londres, ce iiij^e Janvier, 1595.

Signed. 2 pp.

DR. THOMAS RIDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Before Dec. 26.—Upon such speech as it pleased you to use unto me this other day, I have written to Mr. Dean of Windsor touching the acceptation of the B[ishopric] of Wor[cester]; whose answer is, that his desire not to importune either my lord your father or yourself in his suit shall measure his contentment even with such place of preferment as her Majesty by both your means shall appoint him, so that he is resolved to accept of Worcester, notwithstanding whatsoever he might allege of matters past for his humble refusal thereof, and desire he hath to remain where he is. And so he resteth wholly at the disposition of your honourable favours.—From my chamber in the D[octors] Commons, the . . . of December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (29. 63.)

DR. THOMAS RIDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 26.—I well hoped my last letters would have satisfied others, as it doth you, for Mr. D[ean] of Windsor's acceptation of Worcester. But, as it appeareth by the intelligence Mr. Mason hath sent me from you, some have informed her Majesty to the contrary, I am sure wholly without warrant, howsoever otherwise they durst presume to avow it to her Highness. For Mr. Dean, as he did heretofore by my letters intimate to you his humble acceptation of it, with his thankful mind to her Majesty for her gracious conceit of him, so now again he doth humbly entreat you will make known to her Highness his contentment herein. All which Mr. D[ean] would with his own hand have testified, but that he hath been lately sick, and yet not

fully recovered, and therefore craveth pardon; humbly entreating there may be made such convenient expedition in this matter as you can afford, for that delays breed feigned suggestions, as you see.—From Etton College, 26 December, 1654.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 52.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec. 26.—I am importuned so by this bearer I cannot refuse to write unto you. His desire is to retain towards you. What your disposition hath been in these things I know well, but he will not be otherwise answered. I would be glad he would see to serve the Earl of Essex, to which I have persuaded him. This wind breaketh my heart, that [which] should carry me hence now stays me here, and holds my ships in the river of "Temeis." As soon as God send them hither I will not lose one hour of time.—Sherborne, 26 December.

Endorsed: "1594."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 53.)

BENJAMIN CLARE, Searcher of Ipswich, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594, Dec. 28.—Of late I have in Harwich Water seized divers goods and merchandise, laden at London and bound for Hamburg without paying customs, but some of them under colour of bills of store—of which bills of store our Surveyor, Mr. Bland, hath one to shew you, and some others [are] remaining with me,—in which bills the cloths are mentioned to belong to divers merchants, and by search and confession of the master I find they belong to one merchant only, which, it appeareth to me, is a general deceit amongst them. Further, the master confesseth to me they be strangers' goods, as I can also prove for the most part. For that I am informed that the merchants owners of these goods are men of great wealth, and have given out great words against me, that they will have their goods from me by writs of delivery out of the Exchequer Court, which is ordinary to all merchants challenging their goods, and that they, having their goods, will make me a poor searcher or I shall recover against them for her Majesty and myself; my humble request is you would grant me your warrant, all other warrants whatsoever to the contrary [notwithstanding], to hold the goods to her Majesty's use and my own until the cause shall receive hearing before you: the rather for that, being her Majesty's head searcher, I have entered bond with good security to answer her moiety, and have this last term paid a good portion of money for goods by me seized and recovered, in like sort shipped.—From Ipswich, 28 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 55.)

BEER.

1594, Dec. 28.—Petition of Henry Draper of Southwark, Beer Brewer, to Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Is not commanded for the brewing of any beer for the fleet now to be set forth.—Southwark, 28 December 1594.

1 p. (471.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN WOLLEY.

1594, Dec. 29.—Since the receipt of your letters of the 10th inst. I have been many ways troubled with infirmities, calling my mind to

the consideration of another world, and yet am not fully recovered. Yet have I dutifully weighed your courteous and friendly letters.

First, I confess I am as much bound to the Queen's most excellent Majesty as any poor minister in her kingdom. This is the third time that, without my suit, her Majesty hath preferred me in the church far above desert or desire.

Secondly, concerning a lease to be granted of Marton to young Mr. Brooke. I did indeed hear of such a motion made unto the late good Archbishop, but I did hear also it did very much grieve him, and it is thought that it did no good to his health. And surely, if I should yield unto it, I think verily it would be a mean to bring my hoary hairs with grief unto my grave. I did never hurt any ecclesiastical living in my life; I think it not lawful; and I am persuaded in conscience that I ought not to leave any living in worse case to my successor than my predecessor did leave it unto me. Yet to shew my thankfulness to so gracious a Sovereign (wherein lawfully I may), in September last, before the death of the Archbishop, I did write to the Lord Treasurer that an escheat of lands of good value within this County Palatine, holden of the Bishop *in capite*, was fallen unto me by th'attainder of Mr. Francis Dacars (Dacres). I did freely offer then, and do now most willingly, to yield all my right and title to the said lands to her Majesty, both because the escheat was too great for me, a man of mean desert, and for that her Majesty is at infinite charges in defending the whole realm from Romish and traitorous practices. The Bishop of this see hath "*forisfactura guerra*" by charter; my successor cannot claim aught in this matter.

The bearer, Mr. Defhicke, shall attend upon my Lord Treasurer and your honours.—From Auckland, 29 December, 1594.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (29. 56.)

Notes in SPANISH.

1594-5, ^{Dec. 30.}_{Jan. 9.}—Notes, apparently of speeches made to the Queen.

I. "Con su Magestad, Ultima Memoria.

"El aviso que tuve, de que di parte à Mylord los otros dias de aquellas juntas secretas de Ægypto.

"Que la causa he sabido despues, ya la dixè à su Magestad.

"Lo que commoviò; lo que obrò; templança en aquella persona. Porque es gran maestro de afloxar la escota segun el viento, y en lesnudarse de los mayores affectos en la necesidad.)

"Lo que he sabido de algunos particulares estrangeros, de intelligencias de los Estados: de Francia, de Escocia; de yentes, y vinientes.

"Lo que juzgo en elio por su servicio.

"Que el mayor consejero de reyes siempre fue la intelligencia de las cosas. Que por esso el sol excede a todos los planetas porque cala las entrañas de todos los elementos.

"Que en esta use de los medios seguros, y gratos. Que el fin de la medicina no es la gloria del medico, sino la salud del enfermo.

"Que he sabido, estas pocas horas que he estado en Inglaterra, algunas cosas: y entre ellas causas de descontentos, no por su Magestad sino por algunos suyos.

"Que el respecto de unos reynos à otros, de unos principes à otros, por la mayor parte procede de la estima que se haze del valor de los principes, ò, de sus ministros. Porque buenos, y valorosos ministros conservaron à sus principes reynos no grandes y los ygualaron con los

mayores : Como falta de tales los disminuyeron, y aun perdieron a sus principes.

"Que en su Magestad bien veo que todos reconocen, y reverencian su prudencia su virtud varonil, sue buena fortuna. Pero que tambien he entendido que tienen en poco à algunos ministros, ò, por imprudentes, ò, por avaros, o por no valerosos. Partes a que todos se atreven.

"Que a este dañ attienda su Magestad, porque no padezca su estimacion por culpas ajenas y porque estas no sean causa que se juzgue que las acciones passadas y buenos successos han sido efectos de la Fortuna y no de su prudencia ; y porque no se convierta por las mismas culpas el odio de su pueblo, que ay contra algunos de los suyos a su Magestad. A lo menos que no se reparta.. Que es transito muy facil.

"Que considere lo que le dixé en una de mis memorias de los malcontentos, y el cuydado dellos. (Que como el poder humano es limitado, mas engendra de descontentos que de contentos. Y dixo el otro ; que por la mayor parte vençieron los mas à los menos.)

"El día de my despedida.

II. Notes similar in style to the above and in the same hand, treating of the state of the affairs of Europe and the War between France and Spain. One of the writer's suggestions is to put Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. He then points out the advantages at present existing "viviendo el que vivre," such as the title to Navarre and the discontent in Arragon, and concludes with some notes upon the "manner of the War" which is to be carried on at several points at the same time, as one is not enough. The most important article reads thus :—

Mark this! Lady, that courage of the enemy, having an enemy more powerful, was imprudence. That he who rules (*pone*) them knows little and has his own aim and not that of his prince, perhaps her ruin and that of her realm. And let those not flatter themselves who might be considered "por maestros de inconvenientes" whether they be old or young : for there are fools (*imprudentes*) among old men and cowards among young.

Endorsed :—"Para su Magestad. A ix de Enero, 1595."

Spanish. Small paper.

10 pp. (29. 104.)

Information against CAPTAIN PARKINSON.

1594, Dec.—Peter Clyfford ("one that served Captain Parkinson") saith that upon Friday last ("15 November") Roger Mylle ("lieutenant to Parkinson"), in presence of him and of Tristram Wayte ("a gunner of Portsmouth"), said he was able to charge Captain Parkinson with saying, "That her Majesty was a very bitch and as bad as the old Queen of France"; and that Mr. Washington, parson of Fawle, could witness the same.

Signed :—Peter Clyfford, Robert Lane.

The notes in brackets are by Lord Burghley.

Endorsed :—"December, 1594. Mr. Lane's information of the sayings of Clifford."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 57.)

[SIR ROBERT CECIL] to THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST and
SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1594, Dec.—This morning I presented to her Majesty the writs of *Congé d'eslire* for divers bishoprics ; whereupon her Majesty, having

been formerly dealt with by Mr. W. Kyllegrew, of her Privy Chamber, she was now again in the instant moved in this suit, whereof you shall find the particularities by this note enclosed. Her Majesty perceived hereby the state of his demand, and is exceeding graciously disposed to pleasure her servant; and yet, because some years are past since the Lords considered of it, and divers of the Lords are dead who did subscribe to the justness of the request as it was then informed, her Majesty hath now commanded me to require your lordship and Sir John Fortescue to consider seriously of the cause, and to inform yourselves whether it can be prejudicial to the bishop [of Exeter] or no: which if it be not, being in his own country and he tenant to the thing, and having heretofore upon renewing of the lease paid his fine to the bishop, and having also procured only the dispensation for the proviso, as you shall further perceive, I find her Majesty, upon your report, determined to have the bishop spoken with for the gentleman, whom I perceive her Majesty thinks very worthy of any good turn. Which being all I have to say in this matter from her Majesty, I recommend you to God's protection; and I have told him that I am but a messenger, and therefore he must depend upon your favours.

Endorsed :—"Dec. 1594. Copy of my master's letter to the L. Buckhurst and Sir Jo. Fortescue."

Holograph draft by Cecil.

1 p. (29. 58.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594, Dec.]—You must esteem me for your evil spirit that haunts you thus with so many tedious businesses. I could not dispatch with that debt of Symson's for the widow Smith. She hath a son that waits on the Keeper, and her daughter married Mr. Wilkes, so as it will be the harder to clear; yet seeing I am but a surety for Spilman and never borrowed penny of her, it hath the more reason. If it be not stayed, all that I have will be taken upon the execution in my absence; and if she will not give longer day, I think the next way will be that the sheriff of Dorset be commanded to execute no writ upon me in that country, for although they can do no good by reason all the interest is in my son, yet the discredit will be great if I be driven to shew that conveyance, and besides by that means my wife will know that she can have no interest in my living, and so exclaim. On this all my estate dependeth, and the Queen, having refused all other graces, I hope, will save me yet from the ruin of others. I leave it and myself to your honourable constant care, on whom I only depend and love above all. [P.S.] It is more than time that there be a restraint of all shipping bound out to the wars, for there are multitudes going for the Indies. If any men be taken (as some every year are) the Queen's purpose will be frustrate; and if Eaton's ships go, who will attempt the chiefest places of my enterprise, I shall be undone, and I know they will be beaten and do no good.—From Alsford this Saturday after I left you, with a heart half broken.

Endorsed :—"December, 1594."

Holograph. 1 p. (29. 61.)

CAREW REYNELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, Dec.—My hope is you will be a principal means to obtain your father's consent to my suit for the fort of Plymouth, which I had not

undertaken but upon Sir Francis Drake's assured promise of furtherance; holding it a matter more fit for me, the same being amongst my kinsmen and friends, who would upon any necessity support me, than for a stranger destitute of like helps. Besides, he assured them he would in no sort deal therein, finding the whole country so opposite against the town's pursuit, who offer rather to contribute unto the finishing thereof than that the town should have any interest in commandment of it, whom for many particular causes they should much fear. If the town allege the charge they have been at, it may be answered it hath not exceeded the charge of her Majesty and the country; although it standeth with very good reason they should contribute thereunto more than others, because they are to have the chief benefit thereof, the same serving as a sure defence to them. If it be said that money is due for what hath been done there, it may be answered that the Queen's allowance and the imposition of pilchards, together with the town and country contributions, might have been sufficient to discharge that work; and if it were not, yet the impositions of pilchards will defray it within a year or two. Touching the letter from the Lords of the Council to the town, whereupon they do much rely, I doubt not you know in what manner it was procured. I had never entered into the suit if, with Sir Francis Drake's promise, the whole country's desire had not concurred; in whom if the choice were, I would not stand in doubt of any competitor. All which reasons considered, as also that the country will contribute to the finishing of the fort if I may have the command, I must account myself the more unhappy that your father, of whom I never deserved amiss and of whom I will always endeavour to deserve well, should only be against me.

Endorsed:—December, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (29. 62.)

MARIE SPENCER to the QUEEN.

1594, Dec.—Prays for a lease in reversion. Services of her late husband, James Spencer, and of her natural brother, Sir William Pelham.

Endorsed:—Dec. 1594.

Note by W. Aubrey that the Queen grants a lease of 20 marks yearly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (1655.)

LAWRENCE SMITH to the [COUNTESS OF WARWICK].

[1594, about Dec.]—By a letter received from my Lord Deputy of Ireland, bearing date in Dublin the 14th of last month, it seemeth he wrote unto my Lord Treasurer for his assistance in purchasing a new commission, wherein he had requested that in respect of the death of Sir William Weston, Sir Jeffery Fenton might supply the place; as also that Sir George Bowsar [Bourchier] or Sir Robert Dillon, whom her Majesty should think most fit, might be put in the said commission in respect they are "leigers," for that the rest being Judges are for the most part absent by reason of their circuits, by whose absence my lords' business is much hindered, for that nothing can pass without the presence of three of them. Forasmuch [as] it seemeth my Lord Deputy's letter unto my Lord Treasurer is miscarried, for that it is not as yet come to his hands, the necessity of the premises considered, I most humbly request your ladyship to be a mean to my Lord Treasurer in my Lord Deputy's behalf, that a new commission might be forthwith obtained

according to his desire, for the better accomplishment of her Majesty's service. In respect that my lord's letter is miscarried concerning the premises, I dare not presume the soliciting thereof, and therefore in duty have thought it convenient to make your ladyship privy hereunto, whereby no time may be omitted.

Endorsed :—"1594. Lawrence Smythe to the Countess of Warwick."

Signed. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (29. 87.)

GIO. B. CASTIGLIONE.

1594.—Memorandum concerning Gio. Baptista Castiglione.

Endorsed :—"1594. The Italian."

Four lines on a slip of paper. Italian. (29. —)

ISLAND OF [JERSEY.]

[1594.]—A paper endorsed "Remembrance for Paul Ivy", containing request that "his lordship" would give Paul Ivy authority to keep a control and check of all the emptions, payments, dayworks, and, generally, of all the disbursements made, both of the money that her Majesty intendeth to disburse this present year, and also of the rest that remaineth of the year 1593.

Also, that the number of the workmen may be as great as the Island can yield, and that the number at no time may be less than 100 men.

Further, that 8, 10, or 12 of the best masons may have 7 pence by the day, other 6 pence; labourers 5 pence, the greatest boys 4 pence, the lesser sort 3 pence, and all the wages to be given at the discretion of Paul Ivy solely.

Undated. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (24. 64.)

PLOT against the QUEEN.

[1594.]—Rough notes partly in Burghley's handwriting.

First.—How far forth the king of Spain may be avowed to have been author or privy to the conspiracy for the poisoning of the Queen's Majesty. By whose confessions the same hath been detected.

The like to be gathered for charging of the Count Fuentes and the secretary Stefano Ibarra.

Christofero Moro. Emanuel Andrada. Gonzalo de Gomes. Pedro Cariera. John de Palacio.

Likewise the proofs would be collected whereby D. Lopez, Stefano Ferera de Gama, Emanuel Lowis Tinocho were convicted of treason.

Things to be had.

The Confessions of	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Emanuel Louys.</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> <td rowspan="3">Signed with their hands.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ferera de Gama.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Doctor Lopez.</td> </tr> </table>	Emanuel Louys.	}	Signed with their hands.	Ferera de Gama.	Doctor Lopez.
Emanuel Louys.	}	Signed with their hands.				
Ferera de Gama.						
Doctor Lopez.						
The letters of	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Conde de Fuentes.</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> <td rowspan="3">Sent by Em. Louys.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ibarra.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christ. de Moro.</td> </tr> </table>	Conde de Fuentes.	}	Sent by Em. Louys.	Ibarra.	Christ. de Moro.
Conde de Fuentes.	}	Sent by Em. Louys.				
Ibarra.						
Christ. de Moro.						

Gonzalo Gomez.

The letter written by Andrada to Bar. Mendoza, intercepted when Andrada was committed in England.

The letters of credit or bills of exchange from Gonzalo de Gomez to Pedro Carera and John de Pallacio.

Remember to distinguish the several practices by their difference of times wherein they were done.

Headed :—"To be expressed how these matters following are to be avowed."

Undated. 1 p. (28. 41.)

ROBERT BOWYER.

[1594.]—Whereas Mr. Mason, clerk of the Parliament, being in years and troubled with some infirmity of his eyes, is desirous to surrender his said office, Robert Bowyer, of the Middle Temple, makes humble suit that her Majesty will be pleased to grant the same office unto him, to be enjoyed from the surrender or death of Mr. Mason.

Copy. *Undated.* (28. 86.)

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

[1594.]—Note of lands belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester, granted out for certain terms of years yet to come.

"Crawley, 21 years to come: William Edmondes holdeth the farm there at 21*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Sevenhampton, 2 lives; John Page holdeth the farm at 20*l.* 10*s.*

Seincleres, 18 years to come: Mr. William Symondes holdeth the farm there, heretofore granted to Channell, [at] 9*l.*

Droxford, 30 [years]: Richard Benstede holdeth the farm at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Beaworth, 33: Richard Bassett holdeth the farm at 119*s.* 8*d.*

Stoke Episcopi, 21: Francis Serle holdeth the farm at 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Meon Church, 15: John Wright holdeth the farm at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Droxford Mill: Tho. Clenerley holdeth the mills there at 4*l.*

The late Bishop Cooper, as the other bishops before him, have always granted divers leases, as well of some of their manors as of their demesnes, for 99 years to her Majesty to the use of their men. For the leases must begin presently, and so the years to wear out and expire, as the old term already granted to the tenants do.

So that if there be a lease granted for 60 years, there will never come to the lessee 30 thereof."

1 p. (29. 60.)

HENRY BROWNE to the QUEEN.

1594.—After coming from Madrid I took my journey for Lisbon, for, and it please your most excellent Majesty, in Portugal they are not half so severe in pursuing the servants of God as the Spaniards be in their religion; for at the apprehension of a psalm book by me, I am taken and put in prison by their cruel people, and all whatsoever I had taken from me, and being in prison I am brought for fear of vain flesh and blood to kneel to their pictures, but yet I thank the Most High my heart I did reserve still clean to my God, who wonderfully to this time with Daniel has made His good angel to convoy me home again, notwithstanding I played the part of a strayed sheep, that one day, if it shall please the gracious Lord (as I doubt not), I may be brought with the rest of His elect to His Majesty's fold.

As I was acoming from Madrid, there is in every town by the way captains fast pressing succours forth, but they come little speed; for as I did hear at one inn, the captain never did see Spain in such fashion:

and these that they have pressed already be but boys, and so now they go for pressing of farmer's sons, who in battle they make account has little skill.

The citizens of Lisbon are wroth with his Majesty for staying the Dutch ships whereby they have their trade, in such sort that if his Majesty will not suffer them to have liberty both to pass and repass, they will change their minds from the King. Upon the speech hereof there is some put in prison, and standing almost one mind one with another say still they cannot be governed so, for his Majesty must take another dealing with them so that they "meine" still to be his true subjects; for besides the Portugal speeches being so long in Spain, the word is also in Spain that the King must needs take other somewhat the matter with your Majesty, for notwithstanding your Majesty would not use the Spaniards hardly by sea, yet in respect of the trade of "Dutches," there must of force be some agreement with the Low Countries; for as they say, let his Majesty do as he pleases, his money shall fight against him still.

Item, the Kingdom of Portugal be so chargeable to the King, that without his great and oft sending from Madrid, [they] be not able to keep their enemies back.

At "Santlewis" your Majesty, I doubt not, did hear before this that there arrived 68 sail. Eight of them did pass within the castle and after coming ashore they are taken quickly and put in prison. After, they pass to the ships, and not only take away the sails from them but also their masts, and they are in doing the same universally. The threescore sail without are advertised that in nowise they press to come in, but seek another port. The poor men that was taken, again to be released, pay each one 100 "gudlingis," and scarce [had] gone the length of the town but they are again "seirssit" to be kept still in prison; but getting them quickly out of the way, pass hence to Lisbon, so, at their coming to Lisbon, the rest of the Dutchmen that was there for the present concludes altogether in one voice by night, being eleven sail, some loaded and some nothing, to get them quickly hence.

Item, there is 9 sail of Englishmen taken, small barks; 6 of them do lie at Lisbon and one of them cruelly they did sink. They are put after they are taken into the castle and are to be sent home, 100 of them here in England again, by a Scottish ship of Dundee. The rest, so that they will pass quickly from Spain, are to be released.

There is such a stir at Lisbon that, before I did come from hence [thence], there be fugitive already from the city 2,000 householders, carrying with them their wives, children, and goods, and that for very fear of your Majesty's navy upon the sea. I doubt not before this your Majesty did hear that at Seville there arrived 14 sail all loaded with the King's treasure: and immediately after arrival of them, word with great joy is sent with all possible diligence to the court, showing to his Majesty's council the rest of the navy are in coming, and a wonderful store thereof, and that they can not "guide" venture to come, being but a few sails, unto the time they be aided by a strong power; for, as they did bring the word with them to Seville, both English and Dutch was strong upon the sea.

Also, among their sails there be two carricks, one of them, as they do talk, if they chance to escape their enemies, may enrich a whole kingdom; so, for to meet and bring home this treasure there is wonderful great preparation making, but all the pain is they be scant of ships. They have stayed a dozen of Lubeck ships, fast trimming them to pass forward, and sending to all the sea towns where they may have good ships, still ceasing not for expense whatsoever, and as they are in readi-

ness (as I think now they be forward), take the ships of Barcelona, besides divers others in the straits, and pass in company together.

Getting myself so safely, praised be God! out of the way, [I] thought it very expedient to advertise your Grace of such news as I did hear for the time, being conversant amongst them so long; and, because hearing the naughtiness of his people in speaking unreverently of your Majesty, thought by these few lines to pay them home again to their utter shame and wrack, to the great praise of your Majesty's perpetual fame.

Holograph. Signed:—"Henrie Browne, dwelling at Sanejhonstoun in the realm of Scotland."

3 pp. (29. 69.)

JOHN BURRELL to [the PRIVY COUNCIL].

[1594.]—I have thought good to satisfy you what passed with me and Don Juan de Aquez. After 9 years which I was in prison in Galicia, the justices of that kingdom certified his Majesty of my large imprisonment, and thereupon came present order to release me, and command me to come to Court; and the justices, thinking well of me, did commit to me the carriage of 26 galley slaves to Toledo, and gave me every day 2s. for my pains, for 36 days, and two letters in my favour for Don Cristovo de Morro and Don Juan de Aquez, that I might be despatched my process. At my coming unto the Court of Spain I went to the Council of Wars, and presented the receipt I had at Toledo for the galley slaves: they bid me come unto them when my process was to be seen, and they would write to the Alcaldes de Corte that I might be despatched. Within 14 days I met Don Juan de Aquez, and being in talk with him of our country, he asked if I would serve the King, and said "the justices of Galicia have a very good opinion of you, and wrote me that you are a good Catholic;" and he said that being so long in Spain I must make account that I am of that kingdom, and if I would demand to have the privilege of that country he would help me unto it of the King. After these speeches he said, "I have occasion to use a man as you which hath experience and brought up unto the sea, and he should lie in London to give me intelligence if any fleet did prepare to go from any port of England, which pretended any voyage to take the spoil of the King of Spain's countries." He would that I should adventure 600 or 800 crowns to learn the pretence of the voyage, and presently give intelligence thereof; also that I should adventure in such ships as go out of England into the Straits in merchants' affairs, whereby I should learn where they will break company after they come into the Straits, and in what part they should meet the shipping for the coming out; saying that the galleys of Naples and Sicily do nothing, and knowing where these ships shall meet the galleys may lie off that port and as they come together may take them up. Also he would I should learn of all ships going out of England for Spain under pretence of Scotch or French ships, Almains or Flemings; and the better to learn their pretences of their voyage, I should adventure in every ship some small quantity of goods, promising that all such goods and ships as were taken by my order I should have the third part of the money they were sold for at my coming into Spain, and that he would set me the King's hand for the performance thereof. He would have allowed me 6000 crowns every year, to be delivered to me here in London, and the letters I should send to Don Juan should be by way of France. At last he said I should procure some of my countrymen to give their words for me and the money which shall be delivered unto me, and then he

would presently send me away. I took my leave, and within a month Samuel Wharton did discover my hidden secret, and after I heard no more of it, being in prison 22 months. I persuade myself that in this realm of England there be men employed in it.

Endorsed in a later hand:—"Advertisements and intelligences, foreign, 1594, &c."

Holograph. 2¼ pp. (29. 72.)

PATRICK CULLEN, RICHARD HESKETH, and DR. WILLIAM PARRY.

1594.—The treasons whereof Patrick Collun, *alias* Patrick O'Cullin, an Irishman, was attainted upon evident proof, and by his own confession:—

That he received a monthly pension of 15 crowns of the King of Spain, her Majesty's public capital enemy.

That he in August, anno 35 of her Majesty's reign, at Brussels, had conference with Sir Wm. Stanley, a traitor attainted, and Jacobo de Francisco, and other traitors and enemies, by what means her Majesty might be brought to death and final destruction.

That he was perswaded by Fathers Sherwood, Holt, and other Jesuits that he might with safe conscience kill the greatest enemy to the King of Spain.

That he, 28 October, anno 35, at Brussels, did take upon him and promise to Sir Wm. Stanley and Jacobo Francisco that he would speedily come over into England to kill her Majesty, and thereupon they gave him 30*l.* for defraying of his charges.

And that he came into England for that purpose the first day of November then next following.

The treasons whereof Richard Hesketh was attainted by his own confession:—

That he beyond sea adhered to Cardinal Allen and Sir Wm. Stanley, traitors attainted; 31 December, 35^o.

That he had conference with Sir Wm. Stanley and Thomas Worthington at Brussels, by what means rebellion and insurrection might be stirred here in this realm, and consequently her Majesty and the state of the realm brought to final destruction: 25 die Marci, anno 35^o Reginae.

That he also then conferred with Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington how and by what means this realm might be by open hostility invaded by enemies and strangers, and by what means Ferdinando, then Lord Strange, after Earl of Derby, and other of her Highness' subjects, might be withdrawn from their natural obedience to her Majesty, their sovereign Lady, and to raise rebellion against her Highness, and to persuade the said Lord Strange to take the diadem and crown upon him, and consequently to depose her Majesty.

That the said Hesketh took upon him to perform the said treasons, and did take a corporal oath for the more effectual execution thereof.

That he thereupon directed certain letters to Cardinal Allen, acquainting him with his wicked purposes aforesaid, and sent the letters from Brussels to Rome to the said Cardinal: ultimo Marci, 35^o.

That he, by direction and encouragement of the said Cardinal, Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington, and other traitors and enemies, took his journey at Hamburg to come to England, to move the said Lord Strange to join with Sir Wm. Stanley, Worthington, and other traitors for the performance of the treasons aforesaid; and to offer the said Lord Strange that Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington, and such enemies

and strangers as they would bring into this realm, would crown the said Lord Strange King of England at their first meeting with him; and for that purpose that they would bring with them a hallowed crown for the said Lord Strange, and that Lord Strange at his coronation should take an oath to restore and maintain the Catholic religion, otherwise he should be no lawful King, but should be deposed: 4 September, 35°.

That he should persuade the Lord Strange rather to take the crown upon him before the death of her Majesty than after, to prevent competitors.

That he should persuade the said Lord Strange to return an answer of those things to Sir Wm. Stanley and Worthington, and that in all things the Lord Strange should refer himself to Cardinal Allen.

That he for the purposes aforesaid came into England: 9 Sept. 35°.

That he related to the said Lord Strange, then Earl of Derby, all the treasons and purposes aforesaid, and persuaded him to undertake the same.

The treasons whereupon William Parry, Doctor of Law, was attainted by his own confession:—

That he compassed the death and destruction of her Majesty: 1 Feb. 26°.

That he directed letters to Gregory, then Bishop of Rome, certifying him of his intention and purpose aforesaid, and desired absolution at his hands.

That he received letters from Cardinal Como, by the direction of the said Bishop of Rome, by which he certified Parry that his said purpose was recommended to the Bishop of Rome, and that he well allowed thereof, and therefore was absolved by the said Bishop for his sins; and that thereupon he was fully resolved to commit the treason: ultimo Marcii, 26°.

That he persuaded Edward Nevell, esq., to join with him, and to assist him in the treason aforesaid.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"1594; a report of the treasons of Patrick Cullen and Rich. Hesketh, a° 35 Eliz."

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. (29. 74.)

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD.

1594.—Reasons to be set down in the book or lease, that the deceit heretofore used may be the better met, which, being confirmed by her Majesty, must be published by proclamation.

1. All gold and silver threads, commonly called Milan and Venice gold, brought to the port of London to be sold or transported thence, to be customed there, and when the custom is paid, a mark and seal to be set upon every pound weight, so far as it be not hurtful to the commodity, which shall manifest to the buyer that all duties to the Queen are paid; otherwise to be forfeited, except the buyer acquaint the farmer with the fraud within 20 days of buying, when he shall have one third of the commodity.

2. Any one in whose hands the mark and seal is found to be counterfeit and so approved, and the commodity not customed, shall acknowledge of whom he bought it, and shew his book for the quantity bought, when the seller or bringer in into the realm shall forfeit the double value, unless the buyer be found acquainted with the deceit, when each to forfeit the just value and be further fined at her Majesty's and the Privy Council's pleasure.

3. Upon advertisement from beyond seas or otherwise, the farmer after the entry made may make search in suspected places so the same be orderly done.

4. Where any is found without the mark and seal, the farmer may search the same house in all parts to see if any more may be found; forfeiture as before.

5. Upon due suspicion to search any of the buyer's shops, where if any be found unmarked or without his true mark and seal, to show where he bought the same, or forfeit double value. If the seller be a stranger and departed the land, or an Englishman and become bankrupt, or insufficient for the payment, the buyer to forfeit the double.

Forfeitures to be half to her Majesty, half to the farmer; unless it be revealed by a buyer, when each shall have a third, &c.

Endorsed:—"1594. Reasons to be confirmed by her Majesty's authority for the better meeting with the deceit herein used; for which her Majesty's custom is increased from 60*l.* a year to 100*l.*, without encroaching anything upon the subjects, but rather yield to take less if it be lawful for him so to do. That is, where her Majesty's subjects pay now 2*s.* 8*d.* custom for every pound weight, may, if it be thought good, set down in the book drawn for that purpose 2*s.* 4*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* All strangers pay now 3*s.* 4*d.* upon every pound, which is meet they should still do; but if it may be lawful otherwise, may then also be set down to them at 3*s.* 2*d.* the lb."

1 p. (29. 76.)

JOHN JAMES to MR. CLIFTON.

1594.—I lie by it and shall, as far as I can perceive, I know not how long, for the matter is so bad against the said Pooly that think[s] to terrify me in prison. I would crave you to let Sir Wm. Udall understand of it; it is a matter of right and for the Queen that I have to allege against him. He is a very earnest papist and rails in many points. It is well known he hath a brother with the enemy and hath made means himself to go thither also. I have witness of it. And more, there he receives the Queen's pay and doth no duties, no, not for the half year that I have been in the company. If this be allowed I know not what I shall say unto it. I made the lieutenant acquainted with it, and because he is his kinsman, he keeps him out of prison, and lays me in to make me eat my words; but I will not before I will be false unto my Prince. I have no man to speak for me for fear of the lieutenant, for there is no Englishmen but that one company; therefore I crave at Sir Wm. Udall's hands to send some one unto the Governor to call a court, for I have put up my bill unto him and cannot be heard, the lieutenant keeps me back.—From Bergen-op-Zoom, this Saturday, 1594.

Underwritten:—"The words that Richard Pooly spake unto William Caussen, at Groningen leaguer in the horse quarter, and Caussen spake unto George Skot, were, that he hoped ere long to see a place in England a burning fire; but Skot hath forgotten the place where it should be, but Caussen will give intelligence where, who is in England at this instant and easy to be had. He is one that hath been brought up in Sir John Pooly's father's house in the kitchen. And more, it is very well known he hath been agoing to the enemy and his horse hath been ready for him; this can divers in the company affirm.

Holograph. 1 p. (29. 78.)

GREGORY MARKHAM to EDWARD REYNOLDS, Secretary to the
Earl of Essex.

[1594.]—Although I hear these businesses have some stay yet I imagine they will proceed. If they do, it rests in you to pleasure your friends. There is a gentleman, Mr. Richard Hansard, for whom Mr. Bacon hath solicited you. If you will second it, he hath given me authority in his name to present you with a nag; and I dare assure you you shall do it for a man exceeding sufficient. For myself, I hear my lady hath spoken and sent to you, and my lord hath promised I shall not be forgotten, yet when it comes in question I beseech you let it be furthered.—This Monday morning.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (29. 79.)

GIO. FR. MAGIORINI to SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO.

1594.—His servant has just come to tell him she hears they intend to keep him a long time in prison. Knows well he has not done wrong. If they hear aught against him let them punish him. She also said he (Palavicino) had not left, which makes him the more suspicious. Is desperate, knows not what he writes, and will not read over this, but send it as it is to show his real heart. Is indebted to a person of this house, not the master, to carry this, and begs that he may be rewarded. Asks, for the love of God, to know why they are so fierce against him, and begs four lines in reply to this. “Di gratia V. S. habbi compasione a questo modo di scrivere per che con quella angonia che huomo può haver maggiore V. S. faccio (dico per il stato mio). Se V. S. mi aquitta del frato suo che sò certiss^o che non manca. Mi maraviglio che possa piu uno estraniero che V. S. che e patriotto di qua e mio padre concedo a V. S. quello che lui et yo desidero e mele racom^d. De la prigionia hoggi vener.” *P.S.* Has not re-read the above letter lest he should repent it.

Italian, very roughly written.

Endorsed :—1594.

3 pp. (29. 80.)

DON LUIZ HURTADO DE MENDOZA to [the QUEEN].

1594.—Would have liked to make this journey without importuning her Majesty, although he understands that when she hears his just request she will favour him. Finds, however, that to accomplish his desire he must have recourse to her and begs her therefore to pardon his boldness and give credence to what Don Inigo de Mendoza will petition on his part. *Signed.*

Spanish. Addressed at head :—“Soberana y sacra m^d.”

Endorsed :—1594. *Good Seal.* (29. 82.)

SEMINARY PRIESTS.

1594.—George Stych sayeth that Joan Handford told him that seminary priests were harboured at Mrs. Tasborough’s, at Beckhamsfield, two, and she sent both beddings, hangings, and other things. One of them she knew to be a priest, and the other she could not tell what he was.

Mrs. Tasborough and two of her daughters, with Mrs. Warren, would come to her house, and then these two men were brought unto them and all the windows shut.

Tasborough came and searched the house of Hanford.

A surplice, a cope, a chalice.

Mrs. Warren would not have them opened.

Mr. Tasborough lost a piece of wood of the Cross.

Rough notes by Cecil.

Endorsed :—"1594. Mr. Tasburge."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 89.)

"N. F." [NIC. FITZHERBERT] to MR. GILBERT SMITH.

1594.—A note of books to be sent to Mr. Tucker.

1. Hillinghead's (*sic*) *History of England*. 2. A book of maps of all particular shires and countries of England. 3. *The History of Cornelius Tacitus* in English, by Sandle. 4. Camdenus' *Descriptio Angliæ*. 5. *The dictionary of Thomas Tomasius*.

Underwritten :—"Request of N. F. to Mr. Smyth to let him have the above books by the next ship that comes to Mr. Tucker."

Endorsed :—"1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 90.) [See Part IV. p. 476.]

THE QUEEN.

1594.—"An Act for provision to be made for the surety of the Queen's Majesty's most royal person, and the continuance of the realm in peace."

Draft, corrected by Burghley.

Endorsed :—"1594."

2 pp. (141. 163.)

HILLARIE DAKYNS.

1594.—"The several practices and dangerous misdemeanours of Hillarie Dakyns' proceedings." Is charged with being in league with seminary priests and traitors, importing seditious books, &c., &c.

Endorsed :—"1594.

2 pp. (141. 165.)

SIEGE OF GROENINGEN.

1594.—Printed bird's-eye view of the town and siege of Groeningen with letter-press at the sides.

Dutch. 1 p. (141. 171.)

DEPOSITION OF JOHN GATACRE.

[1594.]—In Easter week next coming shall be two years, I, John Gatacre, departed from England and went into Ireland, accompanied with one Thomas Allen, who was my father's man. We passed from Ireland to Rochelle and thence to Nantes, where Allen made means by Dr. Steven Wood, an Englishman, to have been admitted into religion, but was denied. So we passed to Rouen, where we were persuaded by Mr. Woodward, I to go to Douay to prosecute my studies, and my companion to seek in those parts to enter in religion; which he obtained in Brussels, where he remains at present a professed Capuchin. I studied in Douay about a year and a half, and being

weary of the place and not resolved to be a priest, I came away. From Douay I went to Brussels, where I had a half brother, pensioner to the King of Spain, called Thomas Fitzherbert, who, coming for the King of France with the Duke of Feria, remained with the Duke at Brussels. I moved him concerning my passage into England, but was delayed 10 or 11 weeks by the frost. I protest neither he nor any other did ever reveal to me any practice against the realm in general, her Majesty in particular, or any of her nobility or subjects whatsoever. When the frost broke my brother went with me to Antwerp, and in our company went Mr. Owen, as I think, a pensioner to the King of Spain. At our arrival we had our diet together at one Verstegan's, and lodged at a Dutchman's house. Within three or four days came this Mr. Sterrell, upon what occasion I know not, but I confess that from the time of Sterrell's coming, after every dinner and supper incontinent, I departed the chamber and left them to their talk. One day a Mr. Jaques came to dinner whom I never saw before that time. He was attired in black satin, with a man attending on him. He uttered these or the like words at the table: "By God, they say in England I would have killed the Queen, but, by God, belie me." What he was I am not able to say; he was slender and reasonable tall of stature, and had a black beard; and had been, as he said, a follower to the deceased Lord Chancellor. These parties be all that had any speech with Sterrell. To come to myself, my brother committed me to him, who promised he would be a means for my passage. I departed from Antwerp with him alone under colour of his "serviteur." After our being at Middleburgh two or three days came this other man, at the sight of whom I grew jealous (?) of his double dealing with me, yet loath to make manifestation of my meaning. He told me that he would clear my way, that only by telling I was his man, and called John Fenne, and by showing the paper which he wrote in the presence of Francis Harvey in Middleburgh, in colour of greater matters, which I protest is not to be expected of me. Concerning the letter directed to Sterrell, it was brought me by Harvey's maid, and delivered me in this town two or three hours after my departure from Harvey's house in Middleburgh.—Undated.

Holograph. 2 pp. (167. 135.)

[Cf. S. P. Dom. Eliz., vol. 247, No. 54.]

HUGH BENNETT and SAMUEL THOMPSON.

[1594.]—Petition of Hugh Bennett and Samuel Thompson, painter stainers, to Sir Robert Cecil, shewing that about a year past a petition was exhibited to his father, concerning reformation of painting of funerals and coaches under the office of Clarencieux, and that his Lordship delivered the same to Clarencieux to signify what he thought thereof, who has as yet returned no answer; they therefore beseech him that Clarencieux may be sent for to answer the petition. They are content that there may also be joined with them to perform such works, Mr. Nicholas Hillyard, Her Majesty's servant, so well known for his sufficiency and care in his works.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (170. 50.)

SIR JOHN NORREYS.

1594.—Warrant under the Privy Seal directing the Lord Treasurer, Sir John Fortescue, under-treasurer of the Exchequer, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being, to give order for the

drawing of books, containing grants to Sir John Norreys in fee simple of such manors, lands and tenements, whereof the Queen is in remainder or reversion upon grants or estates tail, or by attainder or Act of Parliament, as shall amount to the clear yearly value of 300*l.*, provided that the lands be such wherein two or three persons at the least have title by force of entail, and that the same be no part of the duchies of Cornwall or Lancaster, or of the Queen's houses.—Manor of Greenwich, 30 March. 33rd year of the reign. [1591.]

Sign manual. Privy Signet.

Endorsed :—(1) There is already passed of the warrants to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler lands and tenements to the yearly value of 141*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* Jo: Conyers. (2) A like endorsement of the passing of lands to the same to the yearly value of 54*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* Signed by Sir Edward Coke. And (3) A further endorsement as to lands of the yearly value of 104*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*, making in altogether 299*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*—in satisfaction of the whole grant.”—*Signed by Sir E. Coke.*

Further endorsed :—1594.

1 p. (170. 130.)

PAPAL AUTHORITY.

1594.—Portion of a dissertation addressed to Monarchs and Princes, specially praising the Emperor Constantine, proving by quotations from ancient Christian authors that the Council of Nicæa was summoned by his authority alone, and that the Popes of Rome had usurped kingly authority in this and other respects over all princes, destroying those who refused to admit their authority. It concludes :—“ And you the Princes and Monarchs of Christendom are induced, to the blemishing of your authorities, to burn or by your swords to destroy any person of what degree soever that shall avow your own authorities as absolute princes, and affirm you not to be by the law of God or man subject to any pope, or that he hath authority to deprive you of your kingdoms, states and rights ; a case very pitiful, that you shall be so abused as to destroy them.”

Endorsed :—1594.

Draft, holograph by Lord Burghley. Imperfect. 4 pp. (171. 35.)

BISHOPRIC OF ELY.

1594.—1. Thomas Goodrick, sometime Bishop of Ely, made a lease of part of the demesnes of his bishopric to John Goodrick his brother, 26 Henry VIII., confirmed by the Prior and Chapter of that place, 27 Henry VIII.

2. John Goodrick by virtue of that lease granteth part of those demesnes to others, who enjoyed the same.

3. Afterwards John Goodrick dieth and leaveth the lease to three of his sons, executors of his will. They, ignorant of the estate, did nothing therein, after whose deaths the lease came into the hands of strangers, from whom it was recovered, not without much suit and payment of good sums.

4. The surviving executor taketh to wife Alice, and dieth, making her sole executrix of his will ; who took to husband Richard Brakyn, esquire, of the Isle of Ely, who about 14 years past putting the same in suit at the Common Law, Dr. Cox, then Bishop of Ely, by the mediation of Sir Christopher Hatton, obtained that the same was drawn into the

Chancery, where a decree passed, that Brakyn should not proceed at the Common Law for anything contained in the lease until that Court should further examine the state of the lease : since which nothing hath been done.

Endorsed :—1594.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 38.)

FARNHAM MANOR.

1594.—“The commodities and revenue of the manor of Farnham.” The old rent of assise, 220*l.*; 1,000 acres of woods, two parks well wooded; three chases, two of red deer and one of fallow; 25 or 26 acres of meadow, whereof the crop belongeth to the manor; two great fishponds, the least containing a mile and a half about. Also the fishing of two rivers; lastly the Castle itself.

“Memorandum that your lordship get a lease of my Lord Treasurer, upon the first vacancy of the bishopric, of all his meads in Hampshire and Surrey, with the herbage of 18 geldings in the great park.”

Endorsed :—“1594. Concerning Farnham Castle.”

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. (171. 41.)

HENRY LEIGH, Steward of the Barony of Burgh.

1594.—“Reasons to move her Majesty to relieve her poor servant Henry Leigh.”

1. He hath sold his whole land and patrimony to the value of 5,000*l.* and spent it directly in her Majesty's service on the Borders, as is not unknown to her Majesty's subjects in those parts, who have given testimony under their hand that never any within their memories did her Majesty like service on those Borders.

2. It is too well known he hath neither land nor lease in the world to maintain himself nor relieve his wife and 5 children except the Stewardship of the Barony of Burgh, to which belongeth only 5*l.* fee, out of which he doth yearly repay her Majesty 30*s.*, so there remaineth only 3*l.* 10*s.*

3. All other like offices on the Borders have sufficient hirings to maintain them; viz. the keeper of Riddesdale (*margin*, Sir John Foster and his son Nicholas, 400*l.*) hath the demesnes of Harbottle, let yearly for 200 marks, and all fines, gressomes, perquisites of courts, &c., amounting yearly to 200*l.*, with a fee of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; so the whole profit can be no less than 500 marks yearly. Besides, the officer is not resident, and so saveth his housekeeping.

The keeper of Tyndale (*margin*, Mr. Wm. Fenwick, 300*l.*) hath the whole profits growing by rent, amounting to 50*l.* yearly, with all casual profits, so as her Majesty hath not one penny out of all that office, but the keeper hath all to himself, which can be no less than 300*l.*

The captain of Bewcastle (*margin*, Sir Symond Musgrave and his son Thomas, 400*l.*) hath the demesnes of Bewcastle, with a mill, and rents of all the tenants, with their tithes, perquisites of court, &c., amounting to near 400 marks yearly, besides 140*l.* fee, in lieu whereof he hath Plumpton Park, which is 100*l.* ancient rent, besides 40*l.* yearly out of Sowerby paid by her Majesty's Receiver, so the profits of the office can be no less than 400*l.* yearly.

The land serjeant of Gillesland and his brother (*margin*, Mr. Thomas Carleton and his brother Launcelot Carleton, 500*l.*) have all the parks and demesnes of the late Lord Dacres; viz. Askerton, yearly value 100 marks; the demesnes of Branton, yearly value 40*l.*, of Farlam, value

40*l.*, of Treddermayne, value 20*l.*; the demesnes of Naworth and the park, value 100*l.*; the parks of Branton, Briggwood and Walton Wood, value 100*l.*; the forest of Gelsdale, value 100*l.*; with 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* fee: so the profits they receive amount to near 500*l.* yearly.

If it be demanded why these offices are so well provided for and the Stewardship of Burgh left so destitute, lying so near the Borders and subject to the enemy, it is answered, That in the time of the late rebellion, Richard Dacres, then steward, being attainted, his wife and two daughters, being near akin to Sir Thomas Bromley, late Lord Chancellor, found means to get leases of such things as Richard Dacres had of Lord Dacres for his better maintenance in that office, viz., the tithes of Aycton parish, value 100*l.*, the demesnes of Thistlethwait, value 100 marks, with other small farms, value 40*l.* Also, the Steward had ever allowance in Lord Dacres' house for his own diet, two men and a boy and four horses, and was seldom at any charge with keeping house, for Lord Dacres did oftentimes keep house at Roccliffe Castle; so by these reasons the office hath only the ancient fee of 5*l.*, out of which 39*s.* is deducted for two little closes adjoining the house.

Wherefore Henry Leigh prayeth her Majesty to bestow on him the yearly pension of 5*s.* *per diem*, with which he doubteth not to do her Highness as good service as those which have twice as much; albeit he verily thinketh he shall not long enjoy the same, the number and greatness of his enemies considered, who no doubt by all possible means will pursue his death.

And that her Majesty may think the same better bestowed, it is true her subjects within that office are so governed with equity and justice as they are all able to answer the laws both of England and Scotland, and are day and night most ready to help the rest of her subjects. And further, her Majesty hath her rents and profits as duly answered as in any part of all her dominions: and whether the rest of her subjects on the borders do the like may partly by the premises and by further examination better appear. The sum of his petition is only a pension of 5*s.* *per diem* during his life, with the casual profits, as escheats and forfeitures, within his office.

It is to be understood the said Leigh cannot live in Roccliffe Castle in credit and comfort except he keep six horses in his stable, which will stand, with the servants to attend them, in 100 marks yearly; and he must also give both horsemeat and man's meat according to the country manner to all her Majesty's tenants and others as they shall have occasion to be suiters unto him, or in their going or returning from any service, or else he shall lose their hearts and they will never serve freely under him: so the charge of his house can be no less than 100*l.* yearly, besides extraordinary entertainment of gentlemen sent between the Wardens of the Marches, for the house standeth in the highway and they usually call upon him to be their convoy. So necessary expenses accounted, there is but a poor living to be gotten by the proportion above said.

Endorsed:—1594.

2 pp. (171. 42.)

THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRIZE PEPPER.

1594.—The contractors for the late bargain of pepper surprised in the carracque about the Isles of the "Assories", having yet 30,000*l.* to be satisfied to her Majesty, although (1) by the infection in the city the first year; (2) through the sale of a great quantity of Corsyne's

pepper, which he promised to transport out of the realm, and did not ; (3) from the dearth of corn last year ; and lastly, by the slow sale of the said pepper from the bringing in of sundry parcels underhand, notwithstanding the letters patent of restraint to the contrary ; have been driven, towards the 50,000*l.* and 4000 marks already satisfied, to pay out of their own moneys 32,000*l.*, being desirous as long as they had means to perform the payments on the days appointed. Considering the bargain at first was so long delayed they had no liking at all to accept it, and adventured only to do her Majesty's service, they pray 3 years time of payment of the remain of 30,000*l.*, to be paid into the Exchequer, 10,000*l.* yearly for three years.

Endorsed :—1594.

1 *p.* (171. 44.)

Examinations of GILBERT SMITH, and NICHOLAS FLUTE of Dartmouth.

1594.—Smith excuseth his repairing to Civita Vecchia, a parcel of the Pope's dominions, by custom ; for that divers ships out of London and other places have usually repaired thither. His speech with Cardinal Allen he excuseth for that he had no talk with him of any matter of estate, and besides it was for his better safety in the country. His refusal to be confessed and sworn at the solicitation of a Jesuit is to be liked, if it be true.

The letters he had from Cardinal Allen's servant, Nicholas Fitzherbert, unto himself with the note of certain books, and one other letter of William Warmington to his mother at Wimborn Minster in Dorsetshire, contain no matter of any moment.

Touching the letters sent by Smith from Nicholas Fitzherbert his brother and kinsman, because Smith confesseth he delivered them to Richard Kelley, of King's Wear, he is to be examined what is become of them. Kelley being come up with Smith saith he hath delivered them to Sir Robert Cecil.

It is said that Nicholas Flute, of Dartmouth, went as a mariner in the ship, and is not come up but remaineth at Dartmouth, otherwise there is no matter of great moment in his examination. He varieth from Smith in this, that Flute sayeth Smith was returned aboard the ship before the departure of one of the friars, and that he tarried to talk with Smith and the master and the master's mate : but Smith confesseth he heard there had been two English friars aboard in his absence, but they were gone before his coming. He averreth the same at this present.

1 *p.* (29. 86.)

[*See under date Aug. 31 in Part IV of this Calendar.*]

RICHARD MARTIN.

1594.—Petition to the Queen for completion of the patent joining his son Richard with him in his offices within the Mint.

Endorsed :—"1594."

1 *p.* (484.)

[MICHAEL LEEMAN.]

1594.—Petition to the Queen. Of rice taken out of his ship for the service of the fleet at Plymouth in 1588, and of his losses by confiscations in Spain. Prays for commission to recoup himself from such

Spanish subjects' monies or goods as he shall find concealed within this realm.

Endorsed :—1594.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (776.)

BARTHOLOMEW GILBERT to SIR R. CECIL.

1594.—As he has but a fourth part of the gain made by the stone, sold by him and three others to Mr. Brook the goldsmith, he hopes the whole burden will not be laid on him. Prays for release from the Counter.—1594.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (948.)

PATRICK CONDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594.—Prays for restoration of certain of his lands, procured from him by Arthur Hyde and other undertakers. Letters of restoration granted three times already, but countermanded, once at the suit of Sir Walter Raleigh.—1594.

1 p. (951.)

“NOTES OF DUCHY LANDS.”

1594.—Gives the tenants, terms and rental, of the Manor of Bradwell, and parcels of the granges of Coggeshall and the Dairyhouse.

Endorsed :—1594.

1 p.

Enclosure. — *The same particulars for the following lands : demesne of Tickhull, Yorks. : herbage &c. of Hawra Park : and parcels of the Fryth of Leicester.*

1 p. (2403.)

LORD LUMLEY'S LANDS.

1594.—Statement detailing his dealings with the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Fortescue, with regard to his lands, and his offer to compound.

Endorsed :—“1594, L. Lumley.”

1 p. (2471.)

WHELDRAKE and MYTON.

[1594.]—Particular of lands, parcels of the manors of Wheldrake and Myton, Yorks.

Undated. 1 p. (2496.)

CIPRIAN GABRIL.

1594.—Interrogatories for Ciprian Gabril, as to the receipt and sale of certain “oade,” said to be consigned by one Peter Hendriques, of Lisbon, to the said Gabril or to Guido Malepoert.

Endorsed :—“Interrogatories, 1594, for Ciprian Gabril, merchant stranger, his dwelling is at the lower end of Michell Lane, near unto Eastcheap.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 75.)

LORD BURGHLEY: FAMILY and HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

1521-94.—Memoranda of occurrences in Lord Burghley's handwriting, entitled, "*Memoriæ nativitatum et aliarum rerum gestarum.*"

1521.—William Cecil, son of Richard and Jane Cecil, born at Bourn, co. Lincoln.

1526.—Mildred, daughter of Antony Cook and Anne, born in London, second wife of W. Cecil.

1535, May.—William Cecil, age 14, came to St. John's College, Cambridge. Tumult at Lincoln in August.

14 Sept.—David Cecil, grandfather, died at Stamford, over 80 years old.

1541, 6 May.—W. Cecil came to Gray's Inn.

8 Aug.—Married Maria Cheke of Cambridge.

1542, 5 May.—Thomas Cecil, his son, born at Cambridge.

[1542-3], 22 Feb.—Maria Cecil died at Cambridge: buried in St. Mary's Church.

1543.—William Cecil in Parliament.

1546, June 28.—Hen. VIII. died at Westminster while Parliament was sitting.

1547, Aug.—W. Cecil fought in battle of Musselburgh in Scotland.

1548.—Cecil fell into a quartan fever.

27 Sept.—In the custody of the Chancellor.

Nov.—In the Tower of London on account of the Duke of Somerset's affair.

1550, Sept.—Admitted to be the King's principal Secretary.

1551, Oct. 2.—Knighted.

[1553-4], 2 March.—His father died in Cecil's house in Cannon Row.

1554.—Francisca, his daughter, born at Wimbledon but did not long survive.

Nov.—Crossed into Belgium with Lord Paget and Lord Edward Hastings. Returned from Brussels with Cardinal Pole.

1555.—Crossed the sea with Cardinal Pole, Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Winchester, &c. for a treaty of peace near Calais.

Sept.—Cecil's sister Elizabeth married Robert Byngfeld at Burghley.

1556, Dec. 5 (Sunday).—Daughter Anna born, afterwards the wife of Edward, Earl of Oxford.

1558, Nov. 17.—Queen Mary died at St. James's, Westminster.

„ 18.—Cardinal Pole died at Lambeth.

[1558-9], Jan. 17.—Qu. Elizabeth crowned at Westminster.

1559, Oct. 23.—Son William born, but did not long survive.

1560, May 28.—Cecil sent with Dr. Wotton into Scotland to expel the French; returned 29 July.

1561, May.—Another son William born, but afterwards died at Wimbledon.

May 29.—His son, Thomas, crossed into France.

July 14.—The Queen came to his house near the Savoy to dinner.

Nov. 24.—Anna, Cecil's sister, married Roger Cave.

1563.—Thomas Windebank left my service, and was succeeded by Hugh Allynghon.

June 1.—Robert Cecil born.

1562 (*sic*), June 9.—Bought Theobald's.

- 1564, July 1.—Daughter Elizabeth born at Westminster.
 July 27.—Thomas Cecil journeyed into Yorkshire with Lady Latymer to see her daughter, whom he afterwards married.
 [1565-6,] Jan.—William Cecil, son of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley.
 1566.—Thos. Billett admitted as steward of Cecil's household.
 1567, April 15.—Catharine Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, and died 27 June.
 1568, Mar. 7.—Lucy Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, afterwards married to Lord St. John.
 1569, June 11.—Mildred Cecil, daughter of Thomas, born at Burghley.
 November.—“A rebellion in y^e north by y^e Earles of Northumberland and Westmorland.”
 1570, Sept. 27.—Cecil sent with Walter Mildmay to the Queen of Scots, then in custody at Chatsworth.
 Dec. 7.—Richard Cecil, son of Thomas, born at Burghley.
 [1570-1,] Feb. 25.—Cecil (age 49) created Baron Burghley.
 1571, Sept.—The Queen at Theobalds.
 Dec.—Edward, Earl of Oxford, married Anne Cecil, Burghley's daughter.
 [1571-2,] Feb. 14.—Edward Cecil, son of Thomas, born at Burghley.
 Mar. 10.—William Paulet, Marquess of Winchester, Treasurer, died, whom Burghley succeeded; made Treasurer 15 July following, and on 14 October admitted by oath Treasurer of the Exchequer.
 1572, June 2.—Duke of Norfolk beheaded.
 13.—Burghley, Knight of the Garter, with Montmorency.
 July 22.—The Queen at Theobalds.
 Aug. 23.—Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, beheaded at York.
 24.—Slaughter of Protestants in Paris.
 [1572-3,] Feb. 21.—The Queen at Theobalds eight days.
 1573, July 15.—Maria Cecil, daughter of Thomas, born at Burghley.
 1574, Sept. 22.—Susanna and Elizabeth, daughters of Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, but Susanna died 9 Aug. 1575.
 1575, May 24.—The Queen at Theobalds 14 days to June 6.
 July 2.—Burghley's daughter, Anna, Countess of Oxford, gave birth to Elizabeth, afterwards married to William, Earl of Derby.
 July 10.—The child baptized at Theobalds.
 1576, May 4.—Christopher Cecil born at Burghley.
 1577, May 15.—The Queen at Theobalds for three days.
 July.—Burghley made a journey to Buxton, in the co. of Derby.
 Aug.—Dorothy, daughter of Thomas, born at Burghley.
 1578, Feb.—Lady Maria Lennox died.
 May 7.—The Queen at Theobalds for — days.
 Dec. 30.—Thomas Cecil, son of Thomas, born at Burghley.
 [1581-2,] Feb. 26.—Wm. Wentworth, son of Lord Wentworth, married Burghley's daughter Eliza.
 1582.—Wm. Wentworth, Lord Burghley's son-in-law, died at Theobalds.
 “Michaelmas Term” at Hertford.
 1583, May 28.—The Queen at Theobalds till June 1. Alasco, Palatine of Musc', with the Queen.

- 1584, Sept.—Burghley age 63.
Robert Cecil, Burghley's son, crossed into France.
July.—John, Lord Russell died at "Hyghat."
- 1585, July 8.—Lord Howard made Lord Admiral.
Aug.—Thomas Cecil, Knt., set out for Holland with Jo. Nevil.
- 1586.—Robert, Earl of Leicester, designated Governor of Holland, &c.
- 1587.—The Queen at Theobalds.
- 1588, June 5.—Anna, Burghley's daughter, Countess of Oxford, died at Greenwich.
June 25.—The same buried in the Church of Westminster.
July.—The Spanish fleet vanquished.
Sept. 4.—Robert, Earl of Leicester, died at Cornbury in co. of Oxford.
- [1589,] April 5.—Lady Mildreda, Burghley's wife, "*obdormivit in Westmon.*"
April 21.—Buried in Westminster near her daughter, the Countess of Oxford.
July 22.—Henry, King of France wounded by a Jesuit; died 23 June (*sic*).
Aug. 31.—Robert Cecil married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Cobham.
- 1590, May.—W. Cecil, "D. Ross," son of William Cecil, son of Thomas, son of William, Baron Burghley, born at Newark.
June 4.—Baptized "*nomine meo*."
April 6.—Francis Walsingham died in London.
- 1591, March 28.—W. Cecil, son of Robert Cecil, Burghley's second son, born at Westminster.
April 12.—Lady Ross, wife of William Cecil, died in London.
May 10.—The Queen at Theobalds.
" 20.—Robert Cecil knighted at Theobalds.
July 19.—The Queen at Burghley's house at Westminster, *ubi lustravit equos co. Essex*.
Aug. 2.—Robert Cecil admitted into the Queen's Council at Nonsuch.
Nov. 20.—Ch. Hatton, Chancellor, died at Ely Place.
- 1594, June 13.—The Queen at Theobalds until 21 June.
July 12.—The Queen at Robert Cecil's house near Burghley's.
Latin. 6 pp. (140. 13.)

THEOLOGICAL.

1588-94.—(1.) 1588.—"Scripturarum et Patrum testimonia ad defend. Relig. Ecc. Anglican."

Sets out the following propositions, and gives passages referring thereto, from the Scriptures and the Fathers:—

Non est Purgatorium.

Sancti non sunt invocandi.

Opera quæ supererogationis appellant, non possunt sine arrogantia et impietate prædicari.

Imagines non esse adorandas.

Unica Christi oblatio in cruce peracta.

Utraque pars Dominici Sacramenti, ex Christi institutione et præcepto, omnibus Christianis ex æquo administrari debet.

“Scriptures and publicke praiers in vulgare and knowen tongue.”
Conjugium sacerdotum licitum esse.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley. Latin.
 18 pp. (144. 111.)

1594.—(2.) “*Autoritas sacrorum scriptorum.*”

The following propositions, with relevant passages from the Scriptures and the Fathers:—

Scriptura sacra continet omnia ad salutem necessaria.
Ecclesia potest errare.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
 4 pp. (144. 134.)

1594.—(3.) “Text of Scriptures to maintain certain conclusions.”

The following propositions, with relevant passages from the Scriptures and the Fathers:—

Concupiscentia in renatis est vere peccatum.
Liberum arbitrium, absque gratia Dei, non potest aliquid bonum facere.
Iustificari sola fide, quæ per dilectionem operatur.
Ecclesia Christi visibilis est cætus fidelium, in quo verbum Dei et Sacramenta vite administrantur.*

Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
 6 pp. (144. 136.)

1594.—(4.) “What things in the Scriptures and other ecclesiastical stories have been well begun, and by time corrupted, and so reformed.”
 Begins:—

“The golden censors were appointed by God, and for a time well used. Afterwards abused by Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, and then for a time well used. The same were abused by the Company of Corah in their schismatical and seditious meetings. Afterwards the censors were gathered, and turned to a plate to cover the altar.”

Similar notes follow with regard to the brazen serpent, circumcision, the ephod, the ark, the temple, the holy vessels, matrimony, the Supper of our Lord, and the gift of prophecy and interpretation of Scriptures.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
 2 pp. (144. 140.)

1594.—(5.) “That godly princes ought to set up true religion, and to reform the contrary.”

Passages of Scripture and from the Fathers in support of the above proposition.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley.
 3 pp. (144. 141.)

THE CATHOLICS IN SCOTLAND.

[1594 or 5.]—Information about the affairs of the Catholics of Scotland, and the distribution of the money last sent thither.

Fathers James Gordon and William Creyton are blamed because the said Father Gordon knowing, after his return from Rome, that the earls of Angus, Huntley, and Arran were declared rebels with the King's con-

sent in the Parliament of the kingdom, and that, therefore, the King was no longer their ally, but their enemy, the said fathers, nevertheless, took the money intended by His Holiness for the benefit of the said King and advancement of the Catholic religion, landed openly at one of the towns of the said kingdom, as Father Gordon has done, and, finally, squandered it at the will of the earl of Huntley for his own advancement (although Angus was there, who in rank takes precedence of Huntley), giving part of the money to one of the worst heretics of the country, with whom, since the return of Father Gordon, they have joined against the King. This is contrary to the Pope's intention and their own promises, and has increased the hostility of the King, and made the Pope deaf to our petitions. When Father Gordon returned from Scotland he declared that he had left James Chesen about leaving on a mission from the King to the King of Spain; but this has not taken effect, and a whole year has passed since then. Moreover, it is learnt, both from Chesen and the King, that no such business was even proposed. Also, the said Father gave out that he came hither from the earls of Angus, Huntley and Arran, although he had had no communication with Angus for a year before he left, as he has written to Robert Bruscio, and Arran, mistrusting his partiality for his nephew, had resolved to send another with him to treat on his account. Since his return the said Father has given good cause for mistrust by his partiality for his said nephew; and, what is more, Huntley and Father Gordon despatched from Scotland at the end of August last, hither or to Spain, a gentleman called Walter Lindesay, without the knowledge of Angus and Arran, who are much dissatisfied, insomuch that they say that if they could extricate themselves from the labyrinth in which the fathers have placed them, they would never meddle more in such matters, and they have written to Bruscio to procure them all the assistance he can. As to the party which Father Gordon said was so strong in Scotland, now that the three earls are out of favour with the King, they lose the assistance of the other Catholics, who formerly declared with them for the King of Spain. The worst is that many of Huntley's subjects have risen against him and now even his kinsmen desert him. The same has happened with Angus and Arran, whose most prudent counsellors have abandoned them, and little short of a miracle can extricate them from their difficulties.

This throws discredit on what Father Gordon has, here and in Rome, declared in the name of the King, with whom he has not spoken for years, "*tambien a ello le havia movido la aficion natural a su sangre pues todos somos hombres sugetos a enfermedad.*" The credit of the company has decayed by reason of the tumults which his ill advised proceedings have aroused. His nephew and the confederates have, through him and Creyton, lost their goods and lands and very nearly their lives. Creyton has endeavoured to supplant Bruscio here, as he did Colonel Simple in Spain, as can be proved by letters of his and of other fathers of the Company. His grey hairs and his coat have alone won him credit.

Spanish. 3 pp. (139. 25.)

SCOTLAND AND SPAIN.

[1594 or 5.]—Points which declare the King of Scotland's good will to the affairs of the King Catholic, and what has hindered it hitherto, and his opinion as to concurring in the enterprises against England and the rebels of Flanders.

As for his affection to the Queen of England and for his heretic subjects, at whose instance he is now proceeding against the three Catholic earls, he protests that he has no greater desire than to free himself from the intolerable yoke with which the said ministers have, since his ninth year (*desde su nones*) and before, kept him from the knowledge of religion and of his position. He is constant in his desire to avenge the assassination of the Queen, his mother; and the Queen [of England] has, under colour of amity, made frequent attempts on his life, and has broken her faith and promises, in which he pretends confidence only to save himself from greater danger. He would willingly aid the King Catholic against England, if he knew how; but some whom he has about him have prevented his sending a special commission to solicit aid, alleging the risk of discovery in case the request were refused or put off. They ground their persuasions, that the petition would be refused, upon the King Catholic's apparent want of good will to the King of Scotland, but that King, personally, has every confidence in the King Catholic's care both for him and for Christendom; he only fears that stress of important business might prevent the King Catholic sending aid in time. Therefore, if the King Catholic were pleased to spare him some assistance, and first to offer it expressly by letter, which could reach him by the way prescribed to Robert Brucio, promising him sufficient money (to raise men to defend him against sudden attacks of the heretics of his own kingdom and England) and reasonable forces, he would concur in the invasion of England. On receipt merely of such a letter, the King will send hither assurance signed and sealed, as far as regards the money and forces, and will make any other reasonable conditions; and England once subdued, the King Catholic can with much greater ease reduce France to the obedience of the Holy See, and his rebels to that [obedience] which they unjustly withhold. Finally, he begs the King Catholic to use his assistance and points out that the Catholics of England will more readily lend their assistance when they see the two kings united.

II. News touching the present disposition of the King of Scotland.

The Queen of England, to induce that King to persecute the three Catholic earls, besides the occasion given him by the inconsiderate proceedings of themselves and their agents, has paid him the interest due upon the principality of Wales, and has expelled from England the earl of Bothwell, whom she formerly favoured; and her chief counselors have let him know that they accept him as king and as her successor, provided he does not disturb her during her life. Nevertheless, if Father Gordon had not arrived in Scotland in the way he did, and if the three earls had not afterwards acted so much to the King's prejudice, and if Robert Brucio had not been brought into suspicion by the sinister reports made of him, and if even afterwards Brucio could have given him any assurance of the King Catholic's assistance, he was ready to have sent the said Brucio authority to treat.

If, therefore, his Majesty will write to him as aforesaid, Brucio having express order to press for it, doubtless he will send hither an ample commission, and will accept any conditions, if assured of his Majesty's good will to help him.

Meanwhile he has definitively refused to the ambassadors of Holland and Zealand and of England, and of other united heretics, to ally himself with them against the King Catholic.

Spanish. 3 pp. (139. 27.)

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[1594. ?]—List of the names of the United Provinces in the Low Countries, with remarks thereon, concluding, “So that in all they are well or better than the half of the seventeen Provinces, and *de jure* ought to discharge the half of the general debts.”

There is besides many inhabitants of the Provinces not United within this realm of England, which may be likewise somewhat charged.”

Endorsed :—“Sir Hor. Paslavicino.”

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. (29. 77, 2.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

[1594. ?]—Notes relative to certain lands of the Earl of Shrewsbury. George, Earl of Shrewsbury conveyed the manors of Whitchurch, Blackmere and Marbury in cos. Salop and Chester, and other lands there, to his son Henry Talbot and the heirs male of his body, the remainder to Edward his son and the heirs male of his body, the remainder to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, that now is, and the heirs male of his body; the remainder to the right heirs of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury for ever.

Edward, now having the lands after the death of his brother Henry without issue, laboureth to suffer a recovery to cut off the remainder to the now Earl, but cannot, as he allegeth, by reason the now Earl hath granted his remainder to the Queen upon condition of redemption at the will of the said Earl. Edward laboureth by his friends to have her Highness grant him the said remainder and her estate and all other the premises, to the prejudice of the said Earl; alleging he doeth it only to cut off the Earl's remainder, which thing is not usual to be granted by her Highness.

Yet if her Majesty will grant all her estate in these lands to a third person, without expressing how she came to the said remainder, Mr. Edward Talbot may as well cut off thereby the Earl's remainder as if it were granted to himself. Edward Talbot hath no colour to require that man's estate, considering his suit tends to no more but that he may suffer a perfect recovery, which being in another person than himself may serve his turn as well as if it had been granted to himself.

1 p. (29. 84.)

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL

[1594. ?] I am loth to trouble you with my paltry occasions, but now there is no remedy but I must remember you of certain lewd tenants of Norton in Nottinghamshire, who, when the sales were in hand, preferred petitions to her Majesty and the commissioners that they might purchase those lands. Afterwards, not prevailing therein, they laboured to take leases, but her Majesty being by my Lord Treasurer informed of the truth, that they were never her Majesty's tenants, but I her immediate tenant and they tenants by demise from me, was pleased that I should be admitted to renew my lease (which is not yet expired), which nevertheless hath since been deferred. Now these beggars being set on anew have lately exhibited fresh complaints to her Majesty, whereupon Mr. Windebank was sent with a message to my Lord Treasurer and Sir John Fortescue in their favour; whereupon I informed them both of the state of those lands and what had heretofore passed, whereupon stay is made and my Lord Treasurer is

thoroughly prepared to give her Majesty satisfaction of the truth ; and I have written to my Lady Scudmore (the copy whereof is enclosed). I send you also a particular of the true state of those lands ; be pleased to speak thereof with my Lord Treasurer when you see him next.

Holograph. Seal, broken. (29. 85.)

WILLIAM STYLE to [the COUNCIL].

[1594. ?] Desires "my lords'" letter to the East India Company and Sir William Rumney, the Governor, for what in equity is due to his two brothers Roger and Percival Style, who died in the last East India voyage. Roger was captain of the *Ascension* and Percival purser of another of the Company's ships, and William desires to have the arrears of wages due to his said brothers.

Holograph. 1 p. (29. 88.)

[The EARL OF ESSEX] to SIR VERGINIO VISINO.

[1594. ?]—J'ai entendu, tant par les lettres que j'ai receu de vous, comme celles du Sieur Ant. Perez, votre intention de proposer un dessein qui seroit pour le bien de toute la Chrestienté, et la confiance qu'il vous a pleu avoir en moi de me le communiquer et requérir mon assistance à l'avancement d'icelluy. Je loue grandement et aime cherement ceste vertu en quiconque je la trouve, et serai tousjours prest d'avancer tels desseins qui tendent au bien public. Mais la saison ou nous sommes considerée, et les troubles tout à l'entour de nous, je trouve combien les desseins si esloignés sont degoustes par deça, et pourtant suis d'opinion que rien ne se feroit encore en cela. Mais je le retiendray en memoyre et, comme l'opportunité se presentera cy après, je m'emploierai selon les occasions à l'avancer de tout mon pouvoir. Cependant je suis tres aise d'avoir acquis par ceste ouverture la cognoissance d'un gentilhomme de vostre vertu et merite, laquelle je tascheray et d'entretenir et accroistre par tous bons offices.

Endorsed: "To Sir Virginio Visino."

Draft with corrections by Essex. ½ p. (171. 39.)

WILLIAM READ to [LORD BURGHLEY.]

[1594. ?]—Prays for a lease, without fine, of lands of which he is tenant, late Sir John Perrott's.

Memorandum thereon by Burghley and the Auditor. 2 pp. (630.)

STANWARDINE PASSIE, servant to the Keeper of the Gatehouse in Westminster.

[1594. ?]—Petition to Lord Burghley. Jo. Dexter, a traitor, and Harry Keynes, a popish recusant, prisoners in the Gatehouse, have hardly entreated Thomas Heywood, another prisoner there, for discovering the practice of one William Grymes, a felon, to break prison, and still threaten him with violence, and have used petitioner with most vile and opprobrious speeches for setting irons upon Grymes. Suspects a confederacy between Dexter, Keynes, and Grymes. Begs Cecil's warrant to his master, the keeper, that Dexter and Keynes may be kept close prisoners as heretofore.

Undated. 1 p. (P. 103.)

SIR HENRY CONSTABLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[? 1594 or later.]—His wife Margaret was indicted for receiving Thomas Clarke, a seminary priest. Notwithstanding that the Queen was pleased to stay proceedings against her, she is ordered to appear from term to term in the Queen's Bench. Prays for order for her discharge from appearance, upon security.

Undated. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (861.)

POPISH PLOTS.

[? 1594.]—"Beginning of a book that some priests would set forth."

Relative to a petition made by the priests that no such book should be suffered as without any necessity exasperated the heretics against the Catholics. Mention made of libel written of F. P.; also of Mr. Heywood, Jesuit, and Mr. Mart. R., and of "the plot of the Jesuits by which the Lord Ferdinando, Earl of Derby should have taken the kingdom."

⁴ pp. (144. 159.)

A.D. 1595.

SIR WALTER RALEGH to Sir ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5,] Jan. 1.—This gentleman, my especial friend and kinsman, hath some controversy with the town of Plymouth, and hath desired me to recommend unto your Honour his just and reasonable desire, and therein no farther to be favoured than it shall appear lawful. If it shall therefore please your Honour to be his honourable favourer herein, I shall acknowledge it as done to myself, and shall be very proud if it please you to make him know (that as I am yours in all love and service) so he may find that you please for my sake, in this his great right, to afford him some testimony thereof, and so, only gazing for a wind to carry me to my destiny, I humbly take my leave.—From Sherborne this first of January.

Holograph. No year. Endorsed:—"1594." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (24. 76.)

SIR HENRY DAVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1594-5,] Jan. 1.—Your royal proceeding in my favour doth confirm my own assurance that in this last action of mine I performed nothing unworthy so worthy a patron, for you may rest well assured that base and cowardly persons will make other judges of their reputation than you who only are their object. I am here secretly informed that you intend a journey this spring, when or whither I little regard to know (so it be without the confines of a constable), but my humble desire is, if it succeed, I may be commanded to remain in these parts to attend your farther directions, being otherwise resolved to follow the King this journey of Lyons, where I should be too far remote from your actions, which would much more discontent me than banishment. The end of my life is the limit of your commandment,

and without exceptions are the bounds against whom you will employ me. The continuance of your favour I doubt not, because I will ever remain if possible more than I have professed, and wish to give a blow wherein you may equalise your fortune to your worth.—Paris, this first of January.

No year. Seal. 1 p. (24. 77.)

JAMES GRAHAME, M. CARDWELL, and WILLIAM MCGY, in Loch Side,
to ROBERT, Servitor to MR. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1594-5, Jan. 3.—We your lovers and hearty friends in the parts about Glennageis are brought in admiration that we could never hear nor have knowledge what country ye were in and of your estate. We now lately, by the information of your good friend and gossip, Robert Ferlie, certifies us ye are in good estimation and honest service with Mr. Archibald Douglas. The poor lass Janet S . . . ane whom you left with a young baby at your departing, has sustained great trouble in bringing up of your young babies. [They urge him to contribute to her support.]—From the Loch Side in Wm. McGeis house, 3 Jan., 1594.

Almost illegible. 1 p. (24. 79.)

FRANCESCO FLORIO to MR. VICE-CHAMBERLAIN.

[1594-5,] Jan. 13.—I neglect no opportunity wherein either respect of his service or my duty have interest, bound thereto by so many bonds as are his Honour's benefits. And if it were possible that no respect of any benefit did bind me, yet an "affectuous" zeal and desire to deserve well of so eminent a goodness as his would compel me or any well-affected spirit which honoureth virtue in so high a degree as is seen in his Honour. Thus upon bended knee recommending my duty, I take leave.—"Col.," 13 Jan.

Endorsed :—"1594, Feb."

The body of the letter in English; the rest in Italian.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (24. 101.)

THE CONFESSION OF THOMAS HULL.

1594-5, Jan. 4.—Taken 4 Jan., 1594, *Stilo Angliæ*. Says that Jaques Francisco, lieut.-colonel of the Irish Regiment, made proffer to him to deliver a message to Capt. Waynman, he hearing that Capt. Waynman was in the Leaguer with Grave Maurice coming to Groening—in the words—That he should remember his promise to Jaques Francisco, and that he desired him to do what service he could upon the person of Grave Maurice, or otherwise to make means, if he could, with those of the munition house when opportunity offered, to set it on fire, or when both armies should lodge together that he would by any kind of means send them word, that when he hath the watch he would be the occasion and means to let them enter in where he had the command. Hull asked him what assurance he had of Waynman, fearing lest upon the delivery of that message he might be the occasion of his apprehension. Francisco answered there was no doubt of it, for Waynman was sworn to him to put in execution what thing soever lay in him to do long before. And moreover Waynman was consenting to that treason for which Babington and Salisbury were executed. Wayn-

man being at that very instant in Cork in Ireland, hearing of their apprehension, was very fearful lest they would have disclosed him; whereupon he wrote to Francisco, being in Youghal in Ireland, certifying that they were apprehended, and that he feared they would "appeache" him. To which Francisco answered that if he did not fly away or use some other means of suspicion, or that he accused not himself, he needed not to fear, for they would never disclose. And, moreover, that though the service of Ostend failed yet Francisco thought never the worse of him, because, so far as he could hear, the fault was in the messenger, named John Baynam, sent to Ostend at that time to deliver the message. That he should have any reasonable sum of money required for the accomplishment of the service, and that for his better assurance it should be put into a Jesuit's hands of whom he should have it as soon as he had finished any the aforesaid practices.

All that Hull can say of Capt. Smith is that, being at Brussels, speaking with one of Count Solmes' men at an ordinary, and falling in talk of Ostend, he said that his master was very sorry for the apprehension of Capt. Smith; that his master loved him well and expected somewhat of him, but what Hull could not know of him. Hull told him that any one Captain could never hurt Ostend or give it over, whereupon he answered that if there were 3 or 400 men drawn from thence upon service up into the country, the enemy having intelligence of their coming, might use means to cut them off, and then attempt to win the town.

A copy. 1½ pp. (24. 82.)

Another copy of the same.

1½ pp. (24. 83.)

LAVERNE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Jan. $\frac{4}{11}$.—By the return of Nero has learnt the honour he has done him in being mindful of the evil deed done the late M. de Hallot, since he was willing to petition the Queen concerning it. Expresses his thanks and begs him to use his services when occasion offers.—From Caen, 14 January, 1595.

Endorsed:—"La Varene."

Signed. French. Seal. ½ p. (29. 114.)

W. DAYE, Dean of Windsor, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 5.—Withdrawing his acceptance of Worcester, finding by a survey sent to him by a friend that he had been much deceived in his choice. The change is little greater and yet the charge far greater. Makes his humble suit therefore that the Queen will suffer him to continue where he is.—From Eton College, 5 Jan., 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (24. 84.)

THOMAS WEBBE to ROGER MANNERS.

1594-5, Jan. 5.—Begs him to get Sir Robert Cecil, by whose favour his general pardon was obtained, to move the Queen for the pardon of his banishment. Notwithstanding her Majesty granting him his liberty, will adventure his life in her service in this journey with Sir Francis Drake, hoping thereby to recover her Majesty's favour for his former offence, with reformation of his course ensuing.—6 Jan., 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (24. 85.)

LORD BURGHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 6.—I send here included a letter from Sir William Spencer containing his apprehension of a vicar in Oxfordshire and a servant of Sir Henry Lee's, for publishing a pedigree touching sundry titles to the Crown, with an exposition endorsed upon the same pedigree, declaring the obstacles of all the titularies thereon saving my Lord of Huntingdon; which act by them committed is directly against a special Act of Parliament (13 Eliz.), by which, as I remember, the first offence is to be punished by one year's imprisonment and forfeiture of all their goods, and the second offence as in *præmunire*. But the determination thereof I leave to Her Majesty's learned Counsel. The parties to be committed to the gaol and Sir William Spencer to be committed (*sic*) for his diligence. The prisoners be come up from York, but I know not where the Queen will have them bestowed, whereof I took to have answer from you this day.—From my house in the Strand, 6 Jan. 1594.

P.S. in Burghley's handwriting: "You may for my discharge make her Majesty privy to this."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (24. 86.)

— to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 7.—After my being with you yesterday I moved my lords of the Council for stay of the letter written for Proby, because it would prejudice my suit, who thereupon were pleased it should stay. But this day I understand there hath been nevertheless some course taken for the sending of it away, whereby I am both deprived of the best hope of relief that was left me, and besides disgraced in the sight and opinion of all men by a very mean person. I beseech you, therefore, to move her Majesty for her letters of earnest recommendation of her poor servants' suit to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen who, I have just cause to think, will readily yield thereunto in my behalf if I be not otherwise overmuch crossed, for the wiser and better sort of them do willingly confess that the right is mine and that they are bound in common honesty to maintain the credit of their grant, for though I be a stranger born they knew that difficulty before the passing of the grant, and therefore bestowed the freedom of the city upon me to make me capable of bearing office amongst them. That I am stranger born shall not, I hope, in court be objected against me now that I am to reap some little fruit of my long travail and attendance, because there was not there any such exception taken unto me when I was to be used in services both painful and not of least secrecy. Wherein, I hope, I have acquitted myself in such honest and dutiful sort as at least doth deserve that I should not be reputed among common strangers, having besides settled my poor fortune in England in every respect.—At London, 7 January 1594.

Signed. Seal. Endorsed, "Mr. Ciprian to my Mr."

1 p. (24. 88.)

[The QUEEN] to [SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL,] Lord Deputy [of Ireland].

[1594-5,] Jan. 7.—When Tyrone shall come to you to receive his pardon you shall not suffer him to depart from thence, but shall cause a convenient secret watch to be kept upon his lodging; and for just cause of detaining him, let him know that according to his letter written to you the 2nd of November, you did advertise us of the con-

tents of that his dutiful letter (disposition), wherein, among other things, he did require that he might upon right of his pardon with safety have recourse to our person to shew some further matter unto us; which his request you may affirm that we did very graciously accept, as being very willing to hear him and to yield him remedy of any just complaints as cause should require, and for that purpose we commanded you to let him understand of our good liking, and that you should take order for his safety in repairing hither—whereupon you may tell him that you cannot well discharge your duty to us if you should suffer him depart and not come over to us according to his own request. And though he may say that he will first return home and afterwards will come hither, yet you may say that, without first advertising us of his delay, you dare not assent to have him depart, but for your own discharge you must and will be assured that, he shall not depart from thence until you shall hear further from us; and this speech you shall use to him in good and friendly terms in presence of some of our Council of most reputation, who also, we doubt not, but will concur with you upon this so just ground; and notify this his stay not to be done by you upon any intention to have him harmed herein, or to prejudice him in any part of the conditions that shall pass betwixt us and him. You shall take order to put a guard upon him in his town lodging, or for more surety lodge him safely in your own house, using him for his diet and lodging in such sort as is agreeable for him; and immediately to advertise us: and we could wish, if it may be possible, that before you declare your purpose of restraining him, the rest, as O'Donnell, McGuyn and O'Rork, may be accorded withal, lest if they be not, upon this stay of Tyrone, they may break out and continue in rebellion; and therefore, for their satisfaction in the matter of his stay, let them understand the true cause of your so doing, that according to his own request he may come to us, which is requisite to be done for our honour, as by O'Neal it was, for further ratification of our favour and mercy. And yet rather than suffer him to depart, you shall not stay your proceeding herein upon the accord or not accord of O'Donnell and the rest.

Undated. A draft in Lord Burghley's handwriting. Endorsed:—
"Private letter to the Deputy, the 7 of January."

2 pp. (24. 89.)

LORD HUNTINGDON to LORD BURGHEY.

1594-5, Jan. 7.—I send by the bearer, H.M. pursuivant, Thomas Gravenor, of whom, since my last letters, I have taken no examinations.—York, 7 January '94.

Signed. ½ p. (24. 90.)

THOMAS FLEMINGE to [? SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1594-5, Jan. 10.—Immediately after the receipt of your Honour's letters of the 8th of this instant, I did examine Phillips and his wife, prisoners in Newgate, what they were able to say against the widow, called Mrs. Mascall. The husband could say nothing but by the report of his wife. And what she hath confessed may appear by the enclosed. The husband I take to be a poor labouring artificer; his wife is a notable cozenor. The widow confesseth herself to be cozened by crediting her too much, but she denieth any speech or desire to know of her husband that should be, or when the world should turn, or that ever she used words tending to that effect. She said that after she had

the letter and put the same in her bosom, she had no power to deny Phillips' wife anything. She hath earnestly prosecuted these cozeners and still doth. There appeareth no conjuration or calculating, further than the examinant persuaded the widow she could do, only to deceive her of her money and plate.—10 January, 1594

P.S.—Have sent enclosed the confession of George Burnell that brought me your letter, suspected to be a confederate with these cozeners, written with his own hand.

The enclosures, viz. :—

1. *The Examination of John Phillips and Judith, his wife, otherwise called Doll Pope, taken the 9th of January 1594.*

Judith, the wife, confessed that one Peters who had been a suitor to the widow for marriage, and one Vaughan, a companion of his, dealt with her to be a means to procure Peters' favour with the widow. Thereupon Vaughan devised a letter in the name of one Mr. Grace, a near friend of the widow's and one whom she specially trusted, to the effect that she should make much of Judith, for she was one that could do her great good. Peters and Vaughan told Judith what suitors the widow had and where they dwelt and who, as they thought, had best favour with her, and told her of many accidents which they knew to be true, to the intent that she might seem to be a wise woman. Whereupon she went to the widow and was well entertained, and had into her chamber. And after some speeches past, Judith looked into her hand, and then began to tell her what suitors she had, etc. Also, according to Peters' instructions, she demanded of the widow whether she was not troubled in the night with sights and noises in her house. She said, yea. "Yea," said Judith, "hath there not been lights seen in your house?" "How know you that?" said the widow. "I know it well," quoth Judith, "and the cause too, for there is money hid in your house." Then the widow, being more persuaded of Judith's great skill, prayed her to tell her who should be her husband; and told Judith that she had most fancy to marry an old gentleman that was very rich and a suitor unto her, but she would not marry with him until she first knew when the world should turn. Judith, not knowing what she meant, said she would answer her when she came again. And also that she would get the money hid in the house for her. All which the widow did earnestly desire. Judith then told her that first she must have such gold as she had, which she would not carry away, but leave with her, and within two days the gold hid in her house should come to that place where she appointed her gold should lie. The widow brought certain gold, a chain of gold, 7 rings and a whistle. All which the widow put in a purse and delivered to Judith with her right hand. Judith wrapped it up in yarn, and having before wound up two stones in like yarn, closely conveyed the yarn with the stones into the widow's hand, which the widow took and laid up in the appointed place, with charge from Judith not to look at it until three days were past. She also told the widow she must have a turkey and a capon to give to the queen of the fairi, which the widow provided. Also, she made the widow say certain prayers in sundry places of her house, and then departed. Judith then carried the gold chain, etc. to Peters and Vaughan, opened the yarn, secretly took out the rings and kept them to herself, and the rest was shared between them and her. The

next morning, intending to cozen the widow of her plate also, Judith brought the head and leg of the turkey in a basket to the widow and began to tell her that she must lay one leg under the bed and the rest in other places, but the widow, having discovered the stones in the yarn, knew herself to be cozened and caused Judith to be apprehended.

Judith had used this manner of trade of cozenage a long time and had wandered the country in the company of divers persons naming themselves Egyptians. For that kind of life she was condemned to die at Salisbury, but afterwards had her pardon. She had then married Phillips and, being forbidden by her husband, had not since used the trade of cozenage above two several times.

2. The "Confession" of George Burnell, giving Peters' version of his connexion with the plot, which Peters declared was suggested by Judith, and which he swore to Burnell upon his salvation was not meant to cozen the widow but to get her to wife.

3½ pp. (24. 93.)

THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 11.—I entreat your pardon that I write not of my own hand, which now I well cannot do by reason my Lord of Derby is with me. I have spoke with the party I told you of, and find him of the same mind he was of, neither can I get him to send for any one man.—11 Jan., 1594.

Signed. ¼ p. (24. 96.)

THOMAS GRAVENER.

1594-5, Jan. 13.—Certificate, addressed to the Lords of the Council, from Edward Mercer, Mayor of Northampton, and John Cater, practitioner in physic there, that Thomas Gravenor, a prisoner on his journey from York to London, in charge of Richard Outlawe, the Queen's pursuivant, was at the George Inn in Northampton sick in bed of a dropsy, his belly and his legs being so swollen that in their opinion he was not able to travel.—13 Jan., 37 Eliz.

Signed by both. 1 p. (24. 100.)

ANTHONY ATKINSON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 13.—The bearer, Mr. Folkingham, can acquaint you what is done and what may be done about Da. Englebie, and of our last service about the late Seminary and his adherents, whom we have delivered to my Lord President, with all their popish trash, books and relics. The bearer's intelligences are great and his partakers and friends are many in these parts. My Lord President, has written to your father in our behalf for Boost's apprehension, and this priest and others. My humble suit unto your Honour is to be a means unto "our" Majesty for us, for you know her Highness promised that we should have recompense, and the bearer and myself and one Francis Eglishfield did take Boost of our own charge.—Hull, 13 January 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (27. 6.)

WILLIAM DAYE, Dean of Windsor, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 14.—Nothing can be more grievous to me than to hear that her Majesty should be displeased for my refusal of the Bishopric of Worcester. However, my comfort is in her Highness's goodness, hoping that upon the true knowledge of the cause she will retain her good opinion of me. How chargeable it is to enter into such a living you are not ignorant; and how small my ability is to perform it is best known to myself only. I protest before God that before I can be furnished for the place, I shall not only lay out all that little that I have, but enter far into debt, out of which if I should live many years (as I am neither like nor look for) I shall not rid myself, living in such sort as that calling requires. I find that the first year I enter I shall not receive 500*l.*; the second year, paying the subsidy, I shall not have above 302*l.* for all my maintenance. And when the living comes to the best, (the first fruits being paid) it will not be worth more than 800*l.* which is but a small increase of the living that I have now. I doubt not but that her Majesty's meaning is my preferment, but in truth, if I should take it, it would utterly beggar me. I have served her Highness here the greatest part of my life and never sought any further preferment, though her Majesty of her own goodness hath some inclination to call me to some better place. I pray you, therefore, to move her to be gracious to me, and in my old age not to put me to seek another country, a strange air, new acquaintance and another living without sufficient maintenance. The few years that remain to me, I do most humbly upon my knees beseech her Majesty I may with her favour end here where I have been bred and brought up (child and man) these forty years.—From the King's College of Eton, 14 Jan., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (24. 97.)

NICHOLAS GEFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 14.—Points out an opportunity for surrendering, without moving her Majesty therein but only Lord Burghley, certain lands called Games lands and others in South Lynne and elsewhere in Norfolk, passed in the late commission of sale by Cecil's means, which purchase, however, did not fall out to be so beneficial to Cecil as some others might have been; and of obtaining others in lieu of them.—From my poor house over against Baynard's Castle, 14 Jan., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (24. 98.)

SIR CHARLES and SIR HENRY DANVERS.

1594-5, Jan. 14.—“The names of all that have been examined, since the first of January last, and now sent unto the lords of the Privy Council.”

Endorsed by Cecil:—“Examinations concerning Sir Ch. and Sir H. Danvers.” (170. 91.)

The examinations of the persons named, viz. :—

(1.) Anthony Swaine, one of the soldiers of Calshot Castle: taken before Edward, Earl of Hertford, Sir Thomas West, Knt., and William St. John, Esquire, 4th January 1594.

Swaine, Kitche and Mandy, soldiers of the Castle, were at Calshot on Monday the 7th of October last, when John Dalamor, the water serjeant, came thither and gave warning to Kitche, the master gunner

that there were many suspected persons in the boat that rode between St. Andrews and Calshot, and willed them bend their ordnance against them. Mr. Humminges came on the same morning in a boat to the Castle to the Deputy to know if he had received any letters from the Captain, and presently after, the Deputy went to Hampton, and came not again until Wednesday night, after the coming of the company to the Castle.

On the 9th, about four of the clock in the afternoon, he heard a shot from St. Andrews Castle, even as a boat came on shore at Calshot Castle, which was of Itchen Ferry, out of the which came four or five persons, whereof the two knights, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, and Mr. Dymmocke were three. Presently came in another greater boat ten or eleven persons more ashore to the Castle, but he knew none of them. Mr. Dymmocke, presently after his coming, had some speech with Kitche, but what the speech was, he knoweth not; after the speech Kitche took all the said company into the Castle, disarmed them, arrested them and put them all up into the Deputy's chamber, and guarded the Castle with such weapons as there were, until the help came out of the company, which they sent for, viz: John Coles, John Gouldoke, John Hancocke, and Thomas Locke, who came into the Castle within an hour and a half after the said company. The Deputy came from Hampton into the Castle after 5 o'clock the same night, and finding all things as aforesaid, willed the said company to depart, and told them that they in the Castle were the Captain's friends, and were going into Brittany for service, and that he would keep the said help harmless, and keep them from trouble, and see the company in the Castle forthcoming. And the knights, Dymmocke, and the Deputy, with the rest of the company, did sup in the Deputy's Chamber, with such victuals as they brought with them, viz.: beef, mutton, and cold paste of venison, and this examine going and coming amongst them, did perceive the said knights to be very sad. He remembered that Roger Fynche, the porter, came from Hampton the 10th of October, and went back again that night. During their being in the Castle, the lesser knight, whose name was Sir Charles Danvers, as he thinketh, was hurt in one of his hands, and he saw one of their men, a surgeon, being a little man and young, on the said Thursday night dress the said knight's hurt. He saw not any of the company on Friday till towards night that they departed from the Castle, which was about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and was presently on the coming of one Gilbert, a Scottishman, in a boat that came from Hamble. Their departure was very sudden; Mr. Dymmocke went with them also, but Gilbert went not with them because the boat was overladen, who went overland from thence. They went into the boat in such haste that they were like to sink it. The said Gilbert told him that one Mr. Payne, a man of my lord of Southampton's, at such time as Gilbert took boat to come towards Calshot willed him to tell the knights that they should presently be gone and shift for themselves or else they would be apprehended that night, upon which message delivered they all departed suddenly, in a great hurly burly.

Signed: Hertford. Thomas West. William Seint John.

Endorsed with a précis of the contents.

2 pp. (170. 81.)

(2.) Anthony Johnson of Hamble; taken 4th January 1594.

On Friday the 11th October about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one Gilbert who came from Hampton on horseback, leaving his horse to be carried over to Tichfield, with one other on horseback being well apparelled like a gentleman, hired Johnson to carry him from Hamble Quay

to Calshot Castle. When he had set Gilbert on shore, and he had been in the Castle about a quarter of an hour, there came into the boat, out of the Castle, about four of the clock of the same day, being presently after sunset, in very great haste, shouldering together as fast as they could, one by another, the number of thirteen or fourteen persons, whose names he knew not but one Mr. Dymmoeke, which persons he did set on shore at a place called Bald Head, within a mile and a half of Tichfield. One of those whose names he knoweth not asked Mr. Dymmoeke if he knew the way to Tichfield, who answered he knew the way very well, if it were at midnight, and this examine had for his pains two shillings and sixpence. When the said persons came into his boat, the Deputy came unto the water side, and told them that what pleasure he could do for them he would do very gladly, who gave him thanks.

At such time as this examine received the said Gilbert into his boat, he willed him to give good way unto his boat, and Gilbert did row the space of a mile towards the Castle, but this examine had not any money till he had set all the said persons on shore. Gilbert was a tall man of middle age, and had a russet coat laced, and was booted and spurred. When he had received the said persons into his boat it was so deeply laden that there was not six inches left clear above water. One Marshal, then ferryman, carried Gilbert's horse and the other man and horse to Tichfield side.

Signed and endorsed as before. 2 pp. (170. 82.)

(3.) Richard Marshall of Wares Ashe, in the parish of Tichfield; taken 5th January 1594.

On Friday the 11th October, Mr. Payne, a gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's, came unto Hamble Quay, accompanied with two others on horseback, about 2 or 3 of the clock, and requested this examine to carry one that was in his company unto Fawley, but he could not by reason his boat was too big and very unfit for that purpose, but shewed him another smaller boat of one Anthony Johnson, who presently came and carried him from thence towards Fawley, but this examine heard Johnson say he did set the same man ashore at Calshot.

Then John Dalamor, the passenger of Hamble, took unto his boat Mr. Payne's horse, and the other whom he kneweth not, and the horse of him that went in Johnson's boat. This examine carried over the said Payne and the other, and the man that went in Johnson's boat, requested him to carry his horse to Tichfield House, and gave unto him for his pains sixpence, which horse he did send by his boy.

He further saith that he, with one Robert Mossell, the Wednesday the 9th of October last, as he thinketh, in the boat of the said Mossell did receive at Tichfield side into their boat two persons, whereof one was the man that went in Johnson's boat to Fawley, the other is called Thomas Dredge, with one basket of victuals, but Dredge went back again to Tichfield, and [he] did set the man unknown, with the basket of victuals, aboard the boat of one Reedes, then riding in the mouth of the Hamble River, at which time he did see aboard the boat six or seven persons. He had for his pains twelve pence, and was promised to have had more the next day, but had it not.

Signed and endorsed as before.

1½ pp. (170. 83.)

(4.) Roger Fynch, Porter of Calshot Castle: taken 5th January 1594.

He was not at the Castle of Calshot, but at Hampton with his master Captain Perkinson, when the knights and their unlawful company came to Calshot; which was upon the 9th October. On the Thursday

following he carried a letter from the knights from Calshot Castle, delivered unto him by the Deputy, in the Deputy's Chamber, the knights being present, to be carried to Captain Perkinson, who upon delivery thereof, did not use any speech concerning the same. William Kytehe, the master gunner, came from Calshot with him when he carried the said letter and carried back an answer the same Thursday. He never heard of the murder committed in Wiltshire, until Bowyer Worsley came unto his master the Friday that the knights escaped, who came with Sir Thomas West's letters to his master.

His master, Captain Perkinson, sent him on the Friday, about 12 of the clock, and willed him to make haste to warn the knights and their followers to hasten away forthwith from the Castle, because he intended to send his servant, William Heyward, then shortly after with his own letter, and a letter which he received from Sir Thomas West for the apprehending of them, but he, this examinee, was very unwilling so to do, for that he did know that the delivery of the said letter might turn to the undoing of his master and himself, and therefore did of purpose delay the time at Hamble, whither he came about 2 of the clock in the afternoon, and where he drunk two pots of beer at one Chadd's house, and all the way he went his heart was heavy and tormented, and he wept most part of the way to think he should be a messenger to so evil a purpose as he was commanded, and he was very desirous that the said letters from Sir Thomas West might be at the Castle to apprehend them before he should come thither. He thought the knights were in this country two or three days after their departure from Calshot, because the weather was foul, and the wind altogether against them.

Upon his coming from London on the 1st of January last, his master willed him to confess a truth, for that there is nothing to be objected against this examinee, but that which the said Perkinson had already confessed.

Signed and endorsed as before. 2 pp. (170. 84.)

(5.) William Heyward, servant unto James Perkinson, the Captain of Calshot: taken 6th January 1594.

On Friday the 11th October last, about eleven of the clock, Bowyer Worsley came unto his master with letters from Sir Thomas West for the apprehending of Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, knights, and their company, upon receipt of which the said Perkinson sent Roger Fynche in all haste unto the Castle, but in what message he knoweth not. Presently after the said Roger Fynche was gone, his master sent him to call Fynche back again and to send the Deputy's man, Richard Cooper, to Calshot in his stead, and then the said Fynche told this examinee that the Deputy's man was already gone, and that he, the said Fynche, could not get a boat at the Quay, but must go on foot to Hamble, and there take boat. The said Fynche seemed to be very unwilling, and told this examinee that he that would undertake such a matter for another man's cause was worthy to abide the smart of it. Then the said Perkinson called him, this examinee, unto him in his chamber and willed him to go unto one Day's house in Hampton, where there is an ordinary usually kept, and to tell one Mr. Payne, a man of the Earl of Southampton's, being there at dinner, that if he did wish well unto the said Danvers and his company and did regard their safety, he should in all haste use some speedy means, that the said Danvers and their company should have warning presently to depart from the Castle, which message he did presently deliver unto the said Payne, who demanded whence Perkinson had received the said letters, then this examinee told him that the Council had written to Sir Thomas West, who had written to

his master. Then Payne willed him to go back unto his master to know what means he might use to give the knights warning thereof, who willed him to tell Payne that he thought it best he should presently ride towards Tichfield to see if he could find any means to send them word. Then this examine returning back again, his master willed him to go forth into the street of Southampton to see if he could perceive the Mayor or the said Bowyer Worsley to stir in the streets, where staying about two hours, and not finding either, he went to drink a pot of beer or two with certain of his acquaintance, when his master sent for him and seemed very angry for his long absence, and willed him to make himself ready to go unto Calshot, and delivered him a letter to be delivered unto the Deputy, and willed him to shew it to the Mayor, which he did.

About two of the clock in the afternoon he did take boat at Hampton Quay with the said letters for the apprehending of the said knights and company, and landed not at Hyve till about the setting of the sun, and came to Calshot about seven or eight the same night by land, but the said knights and company were gone. Being demanded why he came not sooner, he saith the wind and tide were against him, and when he came ashore he knew not the way, the weather being dark and foul. As he went to the Castle with the letters, he commanded one Hardy, the tithingman of Fawley, in Her Majesty's name, to send 20 or 30 men for the apprehending of the said company, but there came not any to the Castle all the night following. At his coming to the Castle he delivered the letters to the Deputy, who told him they were gone two hours before he came, and they bent their course towards Tichfield and, as he thought, to Mr. Paynton's house there. He came home about one of the clock the next day unto his master, where he found three or four of the Earl of Southampton's gentlemen talking with his master, amongst whom was one Mr. Brewen, and amongst other speeches he heard his master say he thought he should lose his office for the knights being in the Castle. Immediately after his coming, his master demanded what had become of them, and he said he was very glad they had gone, whatsoever it cost him, and willed him to tell the Mayor what was become of them, who told this examine that he thought they might have been easily taken, and willed him to commend him unto his master.

Signed and endorsed as before. 3½ pp. (170. 85.)

(6.) Thomas Dredge of Tichfield, always attendant in the Earl of Southampton's stable there: taken the 6th January 1594.

On the 9th or 10th of October last, after he heard of the murder in Wiltshire by common hue and cry, he received at the hands of one Austin, the cook of Mr. Thomas Arundell, who then with his lady were with the Earl of Southampton in Tichfield House, one basket of victuals, wherein was a pasty of venison and other meat roasted, which basket Mr. Francis Robinson, gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, willed him to fetch from the kitchen, and with one Humphrey, a Welsh loitering boy, then being about the house, to carry it to the passage of Ware's Ash, and there deliver it to Mr. Dymmocke, and if any man examined him whither it should go, he should say it was to be sent to Bewley to Mr. Chamberlayne. Within half an hour after he was come to Ware's Ash Mr. Dymmocke and Gilbert came thither, and willed him to bring the victuals into Marshall's boat, the passenger of Ware's Ash, and then they and this examine went aboard and rowed till they came over against the boat of one John Dalamor, of Hamble, which lay on St. Andrew's shore, selling such fish as they had taken,

which boat Dymmocke intended to have carried him, but when they came near, Marshall espied the boat of one Robert Mossell, and Dymmocke willed him to turn back to a place of landing, called Mossell's Hard, and then this examine was set on shore, and left Dymmocke and Gilbert looking for the coming of Mossell's boat, and went back again to Tichfield.

Since the report of the murder in Wiltshire, he hath seen two strange men, walking with coverts men (*sic*) in the great park at Tichfield, which men he hath seen at the stables at Tichfield. After the murder, and on the Monday sevensnight following, this examine and his fellows were commanded by Mr. Robinson, the gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, about eight of the clock the same night, to saddle seven horses, of which one was the Earl's barber's horse, and another of Antony, the Earl's falconer, and two of one Gilbert, Sir Henry Davers' man, and the next morning was told by one Robert, a groom of the Earl's own riding horses, that the same were carried away about twelve of the clock the same night by Mr. Brumfield, but whither he could not learn, neither who did ride them. The Wednesday night following, he was commanded by Robinson to watch all that night for the receiving of the said horses, and about break of day on Thursday Brumfield knocked at the stable door, who brought four horses back, one of my lord's, which Brumfield rode, one of Gilbert's, a mare of Mr. Humminges', and the barber's horse, and he was presently commanded by Robinson to give the said horses as many oats as they would eat, for that they were presently to go to London with my lord.

Within two hours of the coming of the horses, the Earl's barber demanded of this examine who told him that Sir Henry Davers was at Whitley Lodge. He answered that Mr. Dymmocke's man, that brought Mr. Drewell's horse from Whitley Lodge to Tichfield, the Saturday after the murder committed, told him that Sir Henry Davers was at Whitley, and that there was some quarrel or falling out amongst them, for that one of them was bloody with some hurt. Whereunto the barber said Sir Henry had been a hunting with Mr. Humminges, and had killed a doe, and that was the cause of the blood, and sware deeply by God's wounds unto this examine, and charged him upon pain of his life not to speak any more of it, for it was his lord's will and pleasure that Sir Henry Davers should be there. On Saturday, the 5th October, about three or four of the clock in the afternoon, it was generally spoken in Tichfield, and specially by one Richard Nash, the Earl of Southampton's bailiff, that there were ten or eleven strange horses put into a certain enclosed ground in the great park of Tichfield, called "Fattinge Leaze," but whose they were he knoweth not, and the said horses remained till Monday night following, being that night that the Earl of Southampton was absent from his house of Tichfield. John, the Earl's cook, was absent from Tichfield House from Saturday night, the 5th October, till the Tuesday following.

He doth very well remember Sir Henry Davers being at Tichfield about four or five days before the murder. He rode in a maidenhair coloured velvet saddle, and that at that time the strange horses were at Tichfield. After the murder committed he saw the same saddle at Tichfield, all bloody, and there was a controversy between Mr. Dymmocke and Mr. Robinson, who should have the same saddle. On Monday the 7th October, about two of the clock in the afternoon, the Earl rode from Tichfield with six attendants, but whither he knoweth not, and came not home till next day, about seven or eight of the clock.

During the time Gilbert remained at Tichfield, which was some eight or nine days, he rode twice to London. At the second time of his going, he doth well remember that Gilbert came to the stables and said unto Robinson and Humminges, that he rode in haste, and feared to be examined before officers, as he had been aforetime, and therefore would put his letters between the linings of his hat, for that he had so deceived divers that had searched him for letters. During the time Gilbert abode at Tichfield the Earl was there also. Mr. Humminges and Robinson kept Gilbert company very much, yet Gilbert was never at dinner or supper with them. He thinketh he did sup and dine some other where secretly in the house.

Signed and endorsed as before. 4 pp. (170. 87.)

(7.) John Mandy, one of the soldiers of Calshot; taken the 7th of January 1594.

He was at Calshot the 9th October when John Dalamor, the water serjeant of Hamble, came and willed them bend their ordnance against the persons in the boat that did ride in the mouth of Hamble river, as St. Andrew's Castle had done, which was done accordingly. Before Dalamor had recovered the shore, this examine saw the said boat to weigh anchor, and bend their course to the Castle. Presently the boat came under the Castle and there came ashore three or four persons, and presently after that came in another bigger boat, out of which came nine or ten persons more; all which persons came presently towards the gate of the Castle. This examine, with the rest of the soldiers, with some fishermen that were commanded in for the better strength of the Castle, were ready attending and guarding the gate. One of the men that came ashore, whose name was Dymmoke, as he thinketh, called Kitche unto him and used some speeches, and presently after, all the persons came unto the gate, where he and the rest took from them all such weapons as they could find about them, and the company were put into the Deputy's chamber as prisoners. And then this examine and the rest sent for some company to keep guard the Castle, after which Nicholas Caplyn, the Deputy, came from Hampton, upon whose coming Kitche told him all things, who willed the help to depart home, and told them there was no need of them, for that the men in the Castle were the Captain's friends, and came out of the North, and were going into Brittany for service.

Thursday all day the knights and company kept themselves close in the Deputy's chamber and walked little abroad. On Friday, 11th October, Antony Swayne came to him, being at work in his chamber, being a tailor by occupation, and willed him deliver the weapons that were in his custody, for that the company was then going. Four days after their departure Mr. Dymmoke came to the Castle again and delivered unto the Deputy four pieces of gold, being 40s., to be divided amongst the soldiers for their pains, and this examine had thereof half a crown. When the knights and company were gone into the boat out of the Castle, he heard the taller knight, whose name was Sir Henry Davers, as he thinketh, say unto the Deputy that Mr. Dymmoke should come again and reward him bountifully to his contentment for his courtesies.

Signed and endorsed. 2½ pp. (170. 89.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 17.—I beseech you think not my departure without taking leave hath happened from want of any duty in me, but rather by

a kind of necessity that happeneth unto those that address themselves with speed to long voyages. The day appointed to this effect I was at your lodging in the Court to do my duty, where it was signified to me that you were at your house at London, whither I presently went to that purpose, but there I understood you were returned to the Court again. The time following I looked to the preparing of my stuff to the voyage, the which could not be without my presence, for that I want an ordinary family. And now the tides fall out so that it is necessary for me to depart for Gravesend at two of the clock this morning.—From Mr. Al. Ratcliff's house, this morning, 17 Jan. 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (24. 91.)

THOMAS LYLY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 17.—Among all the overthwarts of my poor fortunes, this the greatest, that where I most expected to show my dutiful affection, I am cut off from the means. My wits were not so low bitten by eating and never filled misery but that some invention might have "grased," if not for content yet for service. I have presumed to write this much for that I would not let go that hold in your opinion that I have ever endeavoured to keep fit. But I find occasion bald, both before and behind, for wheresoever I snatch, I meet with a bare scalp. My prayers for happy success of your house shall not cease.—Jan. 17, 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (24. 99.)

RICHARD TOPCLIFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 17.—Signifies the death of Gravener the very same Monday after the pursuivant went from Northampton, and therefore before Topcliffe's arrival on Friday to view his state of body, etc. He died like a dumb dog, never showing by utter show one to name God or to think upon God. As well when there was no likelihood of death as when there appeared danger, he would turn his face from the sound of God, and being wished to pray to himself in his own prayers, shunned both the advice and the act himself, so as no appearance of anything but treason to God and to the Queen was discerned to lurk in him. He was buried immediately by the Mayor, and a Coroner's quest did sit upon him, but I being somewhat acquainted with the malice of his church, presume to wish that his body may be taken up again and opened and his stomach examined, thinking some proof will fall out in that act to show that he took poison at Berwick, when he did perceive that he did lie in the net there. It is a resolution taught in the Church to such as to whom they commit these desperate acts and practices, I have found often. Now, if I may be bold to say it, there remaineth only to know this Gravener's whole heart to enforce his familiar to utter all the secrets that Gravener or the Earl of Tyrone did impart to him (Hailes, the elder, I mean)—a man less savouring of loyalty, obedience, honest religion and humanity than ever I did see, even very red fire itself, and worth seeing and also worth hearing to discern the fury of the Catholic opinion. And it will prove no lost labour, for assuredly by hearsay you cannot believe that disloyalty we simple commissioners do see by their fury expressed, being put to trial. And that is our grief, and mine especially, that we are often taken to be cruel. But God is the witness of all.—Northampton, 17 Jan. 1594.

Holograph. 2½ pp. (24. 102.)

[SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN WOLLEY] to the BISHOP OF DURHAM.

1594-5, Jan. [17].—In answer to letter of 29 Dec., wherein though we find a course much contrary to our expectation, yet are we of opinion that upon better advice you will not be unwilling to change your former opinion, especially if we, as your friends, do both open to you wherein you are mistaken and give you caution what may ensue. In such a case as this where the Queen is interposed, you ground your proceedings upon a false foundation. First, where you allege that the late Archbishop's days were shortened by his being pressed in the lease for Martyn Priory, we cannot but let you know that if any such information have been given you, it hath been derived from some lewd spirit, and that we have reason to believe the rather, because we know there was one belonging to the late archbishop who practised for his particular the impeaching of this grant, if he, like a man of gravity and judgment, had not considered what was fit for a man so bound to do in a case by his Sovereign so earnestly recommended; and where it seemeth by your man's report, that you think it 'moughte' be simonious in these cases to pass any such promise to the Queen, as though you bargained for the bishopric, we think it very absurd to make the person of a prince and a subject anything like, for he that can least distinguish cannot but see that the case is wholly changed when a bishop is a suitor for a bishopric by any subject's mediation, or takes a living upon condition, and a prince that gives all requires for some consideration but somewhat of him on whom out of her own free grace she is contented the whole shall be conferred. To conclude, you shall do well to advise yourself of some better reason if you determine to make denial; if you do follow advice it will be best. For us, neither her Majesty will require of you anything unjust, neither we will be wanting to you in anything wherein we may safely excuse you. So we cannot but admonish you that these niceties will hardly be admitted where such a Prince vouchsafes to entreat; and what therefore soever you are purposed, it will be very good for you to take great heed of delivering such report upon any single or partial information, as though her Majesty's requests had hastened the end of such a reverend father, of whom in his life her Majesty made such great estimation. If you find any cause to change your former answer, even for our own good, then send us up your mind as you mean we shall declare it, our love and care being such of you as we have not thought it amiss to give you this counsel which proceeds from your friends and ought accordingly to be "excepted." We have said somewhat to your man also, wherein you shall perceive that we have as great care of avoiding any imputation upon you as you can desire. We pray your answer with speed.—From the Court, Jan., 1594.

[P.S.] It will not be amiss for you to look upon this note whereby you may call somewhat to remembrance done by yourself.

Unsigned. A draft corrected. 1½ pp. (25. 7.)

OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE to LORD BURGHELY.

1594-5, Jan. 18.—In answer to a complaint made against them with respect to the transport of certain wool.—18 Jan., 1594.

Signatures decayed. Much damaged by damp. 1 p. (A. 73.)

HUMFREY PLESSINGTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, Jan. 19.—Prays for the wardship of the heir of one Semones, a baker of London.—Jan. 19, 1594.

1 p. (1923.)

VISCOUNT HOWARD OF BINDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 20.—On the subject of the “reproachful words” uttered against him by “A. Gorge.” His slanderous tongue is well known to all those that have friended him most. Is confident neither Lord Burghley nor Cecil will pronounce condemnation against the most unjustest person without indifferent examination of the truth, much less backbite himself whose credit was never yet stained with any untruth, although all wicked inventions have been most cunningly practised to that purpose. Asks his aid in “stawling” his 300*l.* debt unto such days as he is not forced to sell his stock, much decayed by his great troubles and long absence from the country.—Walterston, 20 Jan., 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (24. 104.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 20.—Your Honour knoweth what power you have over me, which you may ever exercise at your good pleasure, and I will hold my travails for your service best spent. My clownish life doth deprive me of all intelligence and comfort, but doth best become my fortune which is very unworthy of the world’s eyes, yet am I inquisitive of my honourable friend’s good, and am often gladdened with untrue (*sic.*) bruits thereof. I think it is long since I attended or heard from your Honour, therefore I beseech you pardon this my inquisitiveness and desire to salute you by this bearer.—Wadley, 20 January, 1594.

P.S.—As I was closing up this letter, Sir Thomas Wroughton, my father-in-law, recommended a suit to me, wherein I crave your Honour’s best furtherance.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 4.)

MRS. JANE RIDLEY.

1594-5, Jan. 21.—The cause of Jane Ridley, wife of Robert Ridley late of Morpeth, Northumberland, against Edward Gray; with respect to certain fishings, lands, and offices in Morpeth. Three papers.—Jan. 21, 1594.

3 pp. (2486.)

FOULKE GREVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 22.—I do humbly thank your Honour for the comfortable message you sent me, by my uncle Edward, that Torrington was not passed, because it argues your favour to me and care of your word, but I have, since my coming to this town, enquired with all the credit and wit I have, and am very confidently informed that it did pass the Great Seal upon Saturday last, and, it seems, by immediate warrant and grace, for else your Honour must needs have had notice at the Privy Seal of it. Our hopes and fears are like dead together in it, and though my brother

have been at very great charge, both with the suit, wife and pretty children, yet this resolution hath cut off one, which is the law; for other help or comfort he must seek in heaven.—This Wednesday.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"22 Jan., 1594." *Seal.* 1 p. (170. 92.)

"THE CONTRACTORS" to ALDERMAN BILLINGSLEY.

1594-5, Jan. 23.—We understand that the Treasurer is willing we should show Alderman Bannyng and Mr. Hamden favour touching a parcel of pepper by them lately brought into the port of London, and although the whole quantity be flatly forfeited by virtue of our letters patent, yet we are contented to release the forfeiture, so as they will transport it into foreign parts and we be made acquainted with the transportation thereof. For the noise and bruit of the coming in of this parcel hath so much hindered our market that for these fourteen days past there hath not one bag of pepper been sold. If this or the like should be suffered, we that have already disbursed to her Majesty 30,000*l.* of our own money, should not shortly be able to answer her Highness at the days appointed.—23 January, 1594.

Signed:—John Hawkyns, John Watts, John Harte, Henry Cletherow, John Harbie, Oliver Style.

1 p. (25. 2.)

BARTHOLOMEW GILBERT, a prisoner in the Counter, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5,] Jan. 24.—Praying to be set free on bail, his proposed sureties being William Herecke and John Terreye of Cheapside, Goldsmiths, and John Howe, a Barbary merchant, who would be bound in 100*l.* severally, more than ever he gained by "the diamond."—Jan. 24.

Endorsed:—"1594." *Holograph.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (24. 106.)

FRANCESCO FLORIO to MR. VICE-CHAMBERLAIN.

[1594-5,] ^{Jan. 24}_{Feb. 3}.—Asking to be employed. Out of England there is none but Italy, and in Italy (for our State) none but Genoa, from whence may be drawn as effectual service touching Spain as if one were in Spain itself. The Inquisition is there; title of protector holds the King of Spain; consequently danger enough, Signor Paulavicina (in England) hath there his brother a principal person. If not there, I beseech his Goodness to prefer me in some place at home. Here I can no longer abide, so great have been my expenses, so many my losses.—3 Feb.

Information Enclosed. The 26 January, Bunna (3 miles from Cullin) was likely to have been rendered to the Hollanders who were 300 horse about the city. The cause of that tumult was the not paying of the soldiers: the captains had received their pays of the Chapter of Cullin and satisfied not their soldiers who imprisoned their captains upon this, and kept shut the gates of the city many days. If the city had been rendered Cullin had been in great danger. The Pope's nuncio, to avoid greater evils, took up in his Holiness's name so much as hath paid them and acquitted all. At Dusseldorf (the Duke of Julia and Clevia's chiefest city) hath of late been great stir; the Duchess took the castle and redeemed all the captains, imprisoned the Duke. The rest of the councillors with the citizens presently thereon shut the gates of the city and now have

taken the Duchess. She is accused of many things, of attempting the Duke's death, to have changed the Government, to have been naught with one of her pages and two others. The parties were straight apprehended and confess no less. This tragedy began seven days since and is not yet ended, the gates kept still shut.

Norrenburg, Ausburg, Strausburg, and all places about, provide all they can against the Turk; the King of Polonia, Transylvania, the Dukes Moldovius and Vallaz join their forces with the Empire. With their forces, the Duke of Ferrara's and those of the Empire, the Christians' army will be a hundred and fourscore thousand (as they write thence hither).

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:—1594. 2 pp. (25. 12, 13.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, Bishop of DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN WOLLEY.

1594-5, Jan. 25.—Yesterday I received your letters of the 17th, whereby I understand you have no liking of my answer concerning Marton Priory, and therefore you counsel me to be better advised, for the which I do humbly thank you both. But the truth is, I did never make suit to go to York, nor any for me to my knowledge, albeit I think my Lord Treasurer's hand was in it as in all other my preferments; nay, my desire is rather (if it so please her Majesty) to stay still where I am. And I assure you rather than I would yield to hurt that living or any other against my conscience, I desire to live a private life where I should have little to do but to pray for the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. I never hurt any ecclesiastical living in my life, and I am loth to begin now when one of my feet is almost in the grave. I am sorry that you conceive so evil of my answer; that it is grounded upon a false foundation; that it is absurd not to distinguish between the Prince and a subject; that I take that for simony which is none; that I do stay upon niceties, etc. But truly (under correction) they that know me well are persuaded of me that I do not use to stay my doings upon false foundations; that I commit as few absurdities as other do; that I both can and do in most dutiful manner distinguish between the Prince (especially so gracious a prince) and the subject; that I can tell what simony is, and do detest it as the canker of the church and religion; that I was never given to niceties in my life. And whereas it pleaseth you to charge me that I did write, that this motion or request did shorten the days of the late good Archbishop, I never wrote or spake any such thing, but that it was thought it did no good to his health. And yet not Her Majesty's letter (which was most mild) but another letter, sharp and somewhat pricking, sent unto him in that cause, belike somewhat like unto this letter which it pleaseth you to write to me. And whereas you will me to peruse a note inclosed of the manor and castle of Crake in the co. of York near Marton, and so to call to mind something done by myself, in good truth you are much abused, for I had nothing to do in that matter. I did hear much evil of him that did it. Thus beseeching God long to continue you both faithful counsellors to so gracious a Sovereign; that you may always advise her Highness to that thing whereunto she is by her princely disposition most inclined, that is, to advance the gospel, maintain the ministers of the word, and to continue a most loving nurse to the church, I humbly take my leave.—Auckland, 25 Jan. 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (24. 107.)

ALDERMAN HENRY BILLINGSLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, Jan. 25.—Asks that the pepper brought in by Mr. Alderman Bayning and Mr. Hamden in the *Great Susan*, which he cannot by any means entreat the contractors to suffer to be landed here, much less sold, may be transported without paying custom.—London, 25 Jan. 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 3.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

1594-5, Jan. 25.—Having consideration that it is proper to a prince loving justice, reason and equity to defend and conserve the right of all those who are wrongfully damnified, and specially their own subjects; one of whom, our right trusty cousin the earl of Orkney, has divers ways heavily complained unto us, that he, being called to our service from his dwelling place, the year of God 1590, bringing by sea his whole furnishing in money, jewels, and moveables, to the value of 3,000*l.* sterling, was in the way in warlike manner most violently reft and spoiled by Capt. Goyne, your subject, and as yet no redress and satisfaction made thereof to the complaints, notwithstanding our former request herein, which we esteem to be always contrary your intention, and that you have, on your part, a constant desire to give a like equality of justice to all persons indifferently, and especially to our subjects, as our desire is likewise towards yours, for the mutual amity and intelligence presently betwixt us and our crowns. For the entertainment whereof, and to the end our said cousin have no further occasion hereafter of complaint in this matter, we desire you most affectionately to give command and order expressly that the said complainer may have sufficient redress of his goods and gear. Your loving and affectionate brother and cousin, James.—Holyrood House, 25 Jan. 1594.

Subscribed in the King's own handwriting.

2 pp. (133. 118.)

ROBERT WINGFEILDE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Jan. 28.—I hear by report that your Honour's hand was to the warrant sent from the Council Board for the imprisoning of certain of my Lord W. men. I hope you will be a means to have my cause heard before the Council, for as their imprisonment is but as a spark, having the liberty they have, so I shall be in more danger than before, for the song they sing is revenge, which they doubt not of but a day will come. I beseech you, being a poor member of the house you come of, not to suffer me so to be abused in words as I have been, and for no cause but for performing my duty to my lord, your father, to be in danger to be murdered, and still my life to be in hazard, for the persons that did me this injury are of so lewd a conversation as I know they respect no more the killing of a man than I do of a mouse; for some of them are already well acquainted with murder, and they are exercised daily with drunkenness and all manner of lewdness whatsoever. I account my fortune the harder that, being so beggarly and base, my recompense must neither be the smaller; but my hope resteth in your father, yourself and Sir Thomas Cecil.—Upton, 28 Jan., 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (24. 108.)

W. NICOLS to SIR PETER HOLLINS.

[? 1594-5.] ^{Jan. 28.}_{Feb. 7.} — [After touching on mercantile matters, writes :]—

I pray you use all diligent means to get so many as ye can of those Spanish books that Anthony Perez hath made. They shall be well paid for and distributed here in good sort to the disgrace of whom it toucheth. If you can send them by hundreds they shall be well spread abroad and paid for. Mr. Gynger's man doth desire it; I mean his secretary. Therefore I am the more earnest to trouble you in this matter. (Further trading information.) As for news, you must understand that 12 Frenchmen have surprised the castle of Huy, a town between Namur and Liege; so the Papists are like to go to the pot. The Bishop of Liege is entered in person into the town with 500 men and more he seeketh for. How the matter will end we shall see ere long. The said Bishop is looked [for] by the Archduke at Brussels to treat of the peace, for which cause are come to Collan some commissaries from the Empire. The mutinied soldiers are compounded with, and come to lie at a place called Tilmont until they be paid. It seemeth to me that they were ill lost that they were not entertained in her Majesty's service. I am forced to use another man's hand. Please to signify unto my good Lord of Essex how ready I am to serve him.—7 Feb. *stilo novo*.

Addressed :—Aenden eersamen Sr Peeter Hollins, coopman, tot Londen, betaelt den bode.

No year. In two different hands. Seal. 2 pp. (25. 20.)

ANTHONY BACON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Jan. 29.—The points which her Majesty touched in her conference with Lord Wemyss (Wymes) were these:—First, that she found it strange, and could not but take it unkindly at his hands above all others, that he had not made her acquainted with his commission to treat the reconciliation of the Duke of Guise to the King. His answer was that her Majesty's cold countenance and entertainment in seeming to believe nothing in the behalf of the King, his master, as also your then indisposition and refusing to speak with him, occasioned him to conceal the same, maintaining withal that her Majesty could not think amiss of the King, his master's, desire and endeavour to reduce his near kinsman from the faction of Spain to his own Sovereign, her Majesty's good friend and his master's. Secondly, she charged him with his intelligence and familiarity with the Bishop of Glasgow, whom he alleged to be his kinsman and to have done him many good offices heretofore, by means whereof he had done her Majesty special services, as Sir Edward Stafford can witness; that he had won him to the King, his master, and that he was the only man that was privy to the rights and debts which appertained to the late Scottish Queen, and are due to the King, his master. Which notwithstanding, he would assure her Majesty that the King, his master, should not employ the said Bishop as his Ambassador, so that her Majesty would make real demonstration of deserved kindness unto him. "Why," says the Queen, "I have sent him 6,000*l.* since you saw me." "A small matter, Madame," quoth he, "for so good a kinsman, considering the actions he hath undertaken and charges he hath been at for your Majesty's pleasure and satisfaction." Thirdly, her Majesty objected unto him a new league betwixt the French King and his master. "Ye mistake it, Madame," saith he, "it

was nothing but the renewing of the old, upon the request and remonstrance of the Scottish merchants for the enjoying of their ancient liberties and privileges. But, good Madame," saith he, "let your faithful, approved servants but see your Majesty to countenance indifferently the King, my master, and to keep promise with him, and then you may rest assured that in any of the points abovementioned nothing shall be proceeded without your Majesty's privity and liking. Otherwise, if your Majesty continue your late course and counsel to his discontent and prejudice, he must stand upon his guard and make the best friends and shift he can." Wherewith he drew to an end and presented his humble suit in paper to her Majesty; who said she would give him to understand her pleasure by Sir Robert Cecil, willing him at the parting blow to assure the King, his master, that when he hath tried all his new friends, he should find that her kindness overweighed all theirs. "As you have, Madame, proved his love and fidelity to have been above that which you can ever expect at the rest of your kind folk's hands." And so took his leave of her Majesty, who vouchsafed to let seven or eight Scottish lords and gentlemen which accompanied him, to kiss her hand. I may not forget to advertise your lordship that at his coming out of the Privy Chamber, he asked my Lord Chamberlain for Sir Robert Cecil—"Why, sir," said he, "he was within." "By my soul," saith the Lord Wemyss, "I could not see him." "No marvel," said Sir George Carey, "being so little." Whereat the Lord Wemyss confessed he burst out of laughing. To-morrow he purposeth to go to Sir Robert Cecil, which having done, he hopeth he may without any jealousy receive the honour and contentment to see your lordship, and maketh account to depart on Tuesday or Wednesday.—This midnight, 24 Jan. 1594.

Signed. 2 pp. (24. 105.)

HENRY BILLINGSLEY and RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHELEY.

1594-5, Jan. 29.—Touching the answer of Mr. Alderman Radcliffe and some other of the merchants trading to Bordeaux to Mr. Swinerton's demand of wastage.—Custom House, 29 Jan., 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 4.)

HILARY DAKINS.

[1594-5, Jan.].—"Practices of lewd and dangerous devices contrived by Hilary Dakins."

Percy Gibbam confessed a white horse to be given to Edw. Dakins, a seminary priest, by Hilary Dakins.

Thomas Dakins confessed that this seminary talked with the said Hilary under a hedge and there shrived him.

One Langley, a notorious entertainer of seminaries, was in the end executed, and ought to have forfeited all his lands and tenements to Her Majesty and other mean lords. Hilary, by false pretended estate, supposed to have been formerly made, defrauded the Queen and others of 100 marks per ann., and investeth the same unto Langley's son, who married Hilary's sister.

His whole endeavour is to conceal thieves, murderers and traitors, and he sendeth them into Lancashire amongst Papists till he hath procured their pardons.

He hath received since the last of March in the 32nd Eliz., of Edward Dakins, divers seditious and libelling books, and daily doth receive

from beyond the seas such like dangerous books, causing them to be directed to one Dr. Remington, a preacher, without his privy or knowledge, that they may pass without suspicion. [John Constable, the vicar of Brandsburton, did see some of these books—*margin.*]

He hath been seen four several times with an *Agnus Dei* about his neck, and one time taking occasion to verify a matter in question, took his *Agnus Dei* and swore by it, saying, "By the living God, whose image this doth represent, it is true." [In the sight and hearing of Fra. Greene, one Askew, an attorney, and Jo. Constable—*margin.*]

He doth persuade to papistry ignorant people, alleging by erroneous doctrine that there are four places for the souls of men after this life, as heaven, hell, purgatory, and a fourth place which he will not name. [Witness the vicar of Grimsby and others—*margin.*]

He saith he was a fool before he read "Machevell," for there he learned to save himself if he were on the gallows, and how to live if he had never a penny in his purse. [Witness John Covel—*margin.*]

He is a common mocker and scoffer of preachers and favourers of the gospel, and lamenteth to hear of the death of any traitor or enemy of the Queen, and calleth them martyrs.

He useth, when he hath done any notable villany, to whip himself and to fast and punish his body, affirming that they are a reconciliation for his sins.

Endorsed :—"Jan., 1594." 1½ pp. (25. 5.)

ARTHUR THROGMORTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5, Jan.].—Matter of mirth from a good mind can minister no matter of malice, both being, as I believe, far from such sourness (and for myself I will answer for soundness). I am bold to write my determination, grounded upon grief and true duty to the Queen, thankfulness to my lord of Derby, (whose honourable brother honoured my marriage) and to assure you I bear no spleen to yourself. If I may I mind to come in a masque, brought in by the nine muses, whose music, I hope, shall so modify the easy softened mind of her Majesty as both I and mine may find mercy. The song, the substance I have herewith sent you, myself, whilst the singing, to lie prostrate at her Majesty's feet till she says she will save me. Upon my resurrection the song shall be delivered by one of the muses, with a ring made for a wedding ring set round with diamonds, and with a ruby like a heart placed in a coronet, with this inscription, *Elizabetha potest*. I durst not do this before I had acquainted you herewith, understanding her Majesty had appointed the masquers, which resolution hath made me the unreadier: yet, if this night I may know her Majesty's leave and your liking, I hope not to come too late, though the time be short for such a show and my preparations posted for such a presence. I desire to come in before the other masque, for I am sorrowful and solemn, and my stay shall not be long. I rest upon your resolution, which must be for this business to-night or not at all.

Signed. Undated. Endorsed :—"Jan. 1594." 1 p. (25. 6.)

LORD BURGHEY upon the DEMANDS to be made on the STATES GENERAL.

1594-5, Jan.—If my hand and my arm did not pain me, as it doth in distemp'ring of my spirits, I would have sent you a longer argument to have justified the Queen's demands now to be made of her debt, and

cessation of her charges, for the which I have noted a few sentences that be rules of the Civil Law, which I am sure good civilians will maintain with many more texts and examples of decrees; to be shewed to her Majesty when she is disposed to be merry, to see how I am occupied in logic and neglect physic.

Tituli Juris. Quod omnes contractus cum principe intelliguntur admittere interpretationem bonæ fidei, neque princeps tenetur ex suo contractu quando ex justa causa contractus cadit in publicum detrimentum.

Pax non rumpitur si princeps recedat a pacto suo quando ex novi casus contingentia id fiat, vel quando res devenit ad novum casum de quo fuisset aliter provisum si fuisset cogitatum foedera et pactiones principum cavillari non debent, neque pacta violanti pacta debent observari.

Princeps contractui celebrato in causa respiciente statum suum non tenetur si in prejudicium et detrimentum subditorum vergat.

These maxims may be the *majores propositiones* of a perfect syllogism, whereof a perfect minor may be gathered out of the pretended treaty for succour of the States; by the excess of the charges whereof, and the uncertainty of the limitation of the payment, and the general detriment of this realm by wasting of the treasure and the people thereof, and the manifest violations of the covenants of the States, to their private benefit and the enriching of themselves,—all which being enlarged in the minor proposition, as the same may be particularly deduced, the conclusion will necessarily follow,

That her Majesty may lawfully by rules of law and reason, and specially by royal pre-eminence, presently demand restitution of her expenses, and moderate also all other inconveniences, and yet not neglect the safety of the State's countries against future mischiefs, whereof there is no fear to be had, considering the increase of the States' powers and decrease of their enemy, by God's goodness, and her Majesty's only great aids.

Endorsed :—"Note of the Lord Treasurer's. Note of the Civil Law to maintain the Queen's demands notwithstanding the contract sent to Mr. Bodeley. Jan. 1594."

Not signed. 1½ pp. (25. 912.)

GRIFFITH LLOYD to the QUEEN.

1594-5, Jan.—Prays for leases in reversion of lands in Tregoyd, Carnarvon, and Munden Parva, Hertford, to be granted to the tenants, in consideration of his services as yeoman of the chamber.

Endorsed :—"Jany. 1594."

Note by Wm. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

½ p. (1085.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 1.—My Lord [Burghley] hath appointed me to send you this letter enclosed, freshly received out of Ireland by my lord Deputy's servant, to be shown to her Majesty and the lords. He is not able to write himself, being much pained with gout in his hand. After he had read your own letter he caused me to burn it.—From my lord's house in the Strand, 1 Feb. 1594.

½ p. (25. 8.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, Feb. 1.—Encloses a note of what is due to her Majesty for custom and subsidy (?), inwards and outwards, in the port of London

from every particular collector, from the 30th December, 1594, to the first of February following. Proposes to deliver a similar account monthly. Gives reasons for a respite of 12 months to Mr. Phillips to enable him to pay his debt to her Majesty.—London, 1 Feb. 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 9.)

JO. STILEMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 2.—Concerning the waste of deer in the two walks whereof Austen and Cordell and his partner are keepers, and the inefficiency of one North whom Lady Warwick desired to be a keeper. Her Majesty doth require every year for her household six bucks, six does: my Lord doth look to have deer for his own use and his friends, and your Honour for yourself and your friends, besides Mr. Chancellor and the officers of the Duchy; but I see no care had for preserving the deer.

Holograph. No date. Endorsed:—“2 Feb. 1594.” 2 pp.

Enclosed.—A note of such deer as hath been killed by North and his man with or without warrant.

1 p. (25. 10.)

POSTH. HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 3.—I beseech you to sign this letter enclosed, directed to H.M. Masters of the Court of Requests, concerning a matter depending in their court between my uncle, William Hoby, and one Mr. Hikford, relating to money paid to Mr. Rogers who married my uncle's daughter. Mr. Hikford married a daughter of Mr. Rogers by a former wife. Thus most humbly beseeching you to excuse me in that I did not (as my duty required) give my attendance at the late great feasts, which in respect of my mother I could not, which grieved me not a little, I protest. But not being admitted to see my mother since my last return into England, if I should the first time have seen her in so public an assembly, either I must have made them all privy to her unkind strangeness, by offering to do my duty which would have been offensive to her, or else I must have omitted that which I am bound to perform, which, God willing, shall never be found in me.—3 Feb. 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 14.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 3.—I send you from my lord, my father, a breviate taken out of the examinations, with the examinations themselves at large, that were sent up unto the Lords of the Council from the Alderman and the Recorder of Stamford. And for that I perceived by a letter brought unto me from you by the pursuivant, that upon a bill exhibited the whole Board were resolved to bind them over to the assizes, which is a frivolous order, and by your good motion it is deferred until Wednesday next, I hope their lordships shall find by the examinations just cause to take a straighter order with them, and, if they will needs deliver them, yet that they will please to write to the Alderman and the Recorder of Stamford to tie them all with good and sufficient sureties to the good ‘aberyng,’ or else, I dare assure you, it will cost the shedding of a good deal of blood, which by these means may be avoided, for otherwise this delivery of them will but animate such a company of drunken and unruly fellows to commit the like, when they shall find so great an outrage so

lightly punished. I pray you speak with some of the Board apart, and let them be possessed against they sit upon Wednesday next. This night I will deal with my father therein, and to-morrow, if you come not from the Court, I will write unto you his answer.

Holograph. Endorsed :—"3 Feb. 1594." 1 p. (170. 94.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 5.—Relating the conversations with Mr. Valke and Col. Stuart at Middleburgh, as to the Scotch negotiations with the States.—Hague, Feb. 5, 1594.

[*Murdin in extenso*, p. 681].

Holograph. 1½ pp. (25. 15.)

[? THOMAS BODLEY] to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1594-5], Feb. 5.—When I came to the Hague the 27th of the last, I found the most of the States away, being all invited by the Count of Hohenlo to be at his marriage with the Countess of Bueren, which was solemnised at Bueren, a little town with a castle appertaining to the Countess, between Culenbourg and Tiel. The provinces have not yielded as yet to the Council's proposition for the extraordinary contribution of this year, for which they have demanded eight score thousand pounds sterling, which is 70,000 more than was ever yet required, the last year excepted. How it will be obtained it is very uncertain, but yet all men are in hope that it will be raised in the end; albeit I am told that my coming here so soon will rather hurt than help it forward. For I do serve myself of divers reasons to draw them on to pay their debts, of which some will take hold to excuse their contributing; that if their grant had been passed before I had come hither, it had been undoubtedly a far fitter opportunity. Yesterday morning I had my audience of the States, of whom I was heard in a full assembly, but I had no other answer than they are wont to deliver in all such affairs; that they will take some time to think upon it, requiring to have my proposition in writing, whereof here enclosed I send the copy to your Lordship. I will hasten their answer as much as I may, and solicit them the while to give Her Majesty content, first by some good portion of money in hand, secondly, by some annual payment till all be discharged, and lastly, by abating a part of her present expenses. They are very much troubled with this matter, and wax so silent upon it as I cannot yet imagine what success I shall have; but I am in good hope to learn out somewhat of their purpose and to write it in my next. This day I am to deal with the Council of Estate, to whom I will deliver Her Majesty's letter, and "participate" as much as I proposed to the States. But Col. Maurice is in Gelderland, with whom I must deal altogether by letters if I see any likelihood that he will stay in those quarters. Col. Stuart is come hither from the Scottish King, and hath delivered his message, whereof all that I can learn is that he seeketh to renew the ancient amities and alliances between the two countries, and withal is a suitor to be assisted against his rebels at home. Whether the King's desire be for money or men, I shall not be able to signify directly, till I have spoken with the Colonel himself or with some of the States. The report of the German Ambassadors that should come to treat of peace is still afoot in these countries. It is determined, they say, that of twelve special persons deputed thereunto, there shall six repair to Brussels, and six to this place; to wit, two from the Ecclesiastical State, two from the Princes, and other two from the towns; and that certain heralds,

wearing their coats, shall be sent before to declare to the people in places where they pass, the occasion of their coming. But I cannot yet perceive that they have yet resolved here what course they will take for admitting or stopping their coming, though I see no inclination that they will enter into treaty. Here hath gone a speech of late of three towns taken by the Duke of Bouillon in the land of Luxemburg, Ivois, La Frette and Chevancy, which lie upon a branch of the Meuse (Mose). Withal it is said that he hath defeated 11 cornets of the enemy's horse; but though the news came hither about six days since, it is no further yet confirmed. About the same time we were also advertised that the castle of Huy, a strong place in the land of Liege, lying upon the Meuse, near to the city of Liege, is surprised by certain soldiers of the States, which were presently seconded by other troops. But how they will speed it is doubted very much, because the country there is populous and full of gentlemen which are very well provided of warlike furniture. But if they chance to hold the place, considering that the Duke of Bouillon is there at hand with his army, which are said together with the States' forces to be 9000 foot and 1500 horse, it will prove a very special annoyance to the enemy's actions. It is held for certain here that the Italians mutinied have accorded with Ernestus, for which many men blame the States of these countries, that they cut them not in pieces when it was in their power. It is written from Antwerp, that Richardot, Assonville and Vasseur, principal persons of the Spanish Council at Brussels, are displaced by the King; but there are that doubt the certainty. They are greatly grieved here that they cannot stand assured of these English troops which they entertain, being hindered by it in making their designs, for not knowing what forces they may employ in any enterprise. At my being in Middleburgh, I received a letter from Sir Robert Cecil with a second discourse of the Scottish affairs, whereof having no other matter to write to him, I beseech you to give him some intelligence.—From the Hague, Feb. 5.

[P.S.] Here is a bruit at this very instant that both the castle and town of Huy are in our possession; but withal it is said that of the numbers of our horse that went to succour those places, being seven or eight companies, returning home with their prey which was very great, three or four cornets in the advance-guard were clean defeated by an embuscado of the enemy, and the rest put to flight. How true it is I cannot signify; but it carrieth a great likelihood and it is reported very constantly.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter unto my Lord Treasurer."

No year. Unsigned. A copy, possibly that enclosed in the preceding letter. 2½ pp. (25. 18.)

ROBERT KISBIE, the Minister, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 5.—Prays for his liberty, &c. Prison is consuming his body, expense his money, grief his mind. Has already had one month of fever; another will be the death of him. Has sinned and acted rashly. But hopes in Cecil's clemency.

Latin. Undated. Endorsed:—"5 Feb. 1594." 1 p. (25. 17.)

ED. NEVYLL DE LATYMER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 7.—Innumerable are the most humble thanks I am bound to give unto you for the honourable favour you obtained me of her Majesty. Whereas the world doth imagine some controversy

depending between your brother, Sir Thomas Cecil, and me for the time to come, which may hinder the good liking which otherwise your father and self might bear to me, I do offer to make you arbitrators and judges betwixt him and me, and whatsoever you shall command me in that behalf, I do bind myself to perform; whose favour may stand me in much greater stead than the damage I have hitherto sustained by that part of my house which he holdeth. How desirous I have been of the amity of your house, God himself doth know, and how I would endeavour myself to deserve it (if it would please you to take me into your protection) the world shall witness. Remember how transitory all human things are and how seldom or never good actions go unrequited, for though men are oftentimes ungrateful, yet God who is the everlasting perfection, remunerateth—From the Tower, 7 Feb. 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 22.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 7.—Your lordship shall perceive by my letter to the lords of the Council that there is a new alarm of the enemy's coming before this place. Yet I am not of opinion that it will prove anything, only I am advertised that a prisoner of this garrison, to save his life, promised to show some places which would be very easily battered and entered, by reason of the new fortifications not half perfected. So that thereupon La Motte made great provision and sent men hither to discover the places, but now, they seeing we are ready to receive them, and provide[d] to prevent all inconveniences, I cannot believe that they will proceed any farther in it, for I do not think either their estate to be fit for such a siege, nor the place to be easily carried; yet will I be upon my guard, and omit nothing that I can advise fit to defend the place, and defer my desire to go into England until it be certainly known what will become of it.—Ostend, this 7 February, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (170. 95.)

DAVID WILLIAMS, serjeant at law, to the QUEEN.

1594-5, Feb. 7.—Prays for a lease in reversion of certain tithes and lands, in view of his sixteen years' service as the Queen's Attorney.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen grants the petition.—Greenwich, 7 February, 1594.

1 p. (416.)

DAVID WILLIAMS, serjeant at law, to Lord BURGHLEY.

[1594-5, about Feb. 7.]—In reward for his services as the Queen's Attorney in South Wales, her Majesty has granted him certain quilleys and parcels of lands in reversion. Prays Burghley to fix the fine and term.—*Undated.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (422.)

MICHAEL STANHOPE to Sir THOMAS HENEAGE, Knt., Vice Chamberlain and Chancellor of the Duchy.

[1594-5, Feb. 8.]—Her Majesty upon the perusing of your letter willed me to signify that it doth not stand with her justice to have any of her subjects oppressed in that sort, and that the greater the person be that offers the wrong, the more necessary to have an exemplary

punishment. And therefore her Highness's pleasure is that no stay be made unless it be with the gentleman's consent: nor doth she mind to lose the benefit of the fine due to her. These two things being regarded and well foreseen, her Highness, of her gracious disposition, could have been well pleased that so great a person might have been freed from open trial, but without this the matter to proceed.

Holograph. Undated. Endorsed:—"8 February 1594." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 21.)

THE QUEEN to the MOSLEM EMPEROR.

1594-5, Feb. 9.—*Illustrissimus Transilvaniae Vayvoda, Sigismundus, princeps nobis amicissimus, legatum ad nos cum litteris hiis diebus misit, quibus de ejus provinciae statu nos certiores fecit petiitque ut ejus res, non mediocriter jam perturbatas apud imperialem vestram majestatem, intercessione nostra sublevaremus. Percrebuit enim apud omnes Europae principes jam fama vestrae majestatis in nos benevolentiae, quam illi freti nostram suis rebus opem saepe implorant. Hoc igitur nulla ratione ei negare potuimus cum propter veterem ejus familiae erga nos amicitiae conjunctionem tum propter eandem religionis Christianae formam quam nobiscum colit, rejecta Romani pontificis superstitione et imaginum culturâ.*

Cum igitur is se et Transilvaniae statum in nonnullis rebus per ministros vestros contra fœderis initi rationes, atque etiam præter majestatis vestrae beneplacitum, prægravari autinet, imperialem vestram majestatem etiam atque etiam rogamus ut ejus humillimis precibus excelsas aures vestras clementer accomodet, et auditis ejus querelis per idoneos homines, quos visum erit, remedium iis secundum legem et bonum adhibeat.

Quod, propter conformem ejus status nobiscum religionem et antiquam nostram cum ea familia amicitiam, et necessitudinem, ab imperiali vestra majestate toto animo vehementer expetimus.

Deus optimus maximus, cœli ac terræ conditor, majestatem vestram salvam et incolumem servet.

Datum e regia nostra civitate Londini, die mensis Februarii 9^{mo}, anno Salvatoris nostri, Jesu Christi, 1594, regni vero nostri 36^{to}.

Addressed:—"Musulmanico Imperatori."

Copy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (133. 120.)

SIR EDMUND UVEDALL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 9.—About eight days ago there passed into England one William Sterrell, an Englishman, who told me he was employed in these parts by your Honour; and understanding so much of him also by English merchants I let him pass. This present, I took in this town one John Gatacre, an Englishman, about whom I found a letter directed to the afore-named Sterrell, which letter and also Gatacre his confession I have herewith sent you, and when I shall find fit means I will send you Gatacre.—Flushing, 9 February, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (170. 96.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE, French Ambassador, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 1⁹.—Vous sçavez en combien de sortes et combien de fois je vous ay recommandé le sieur Le Fort, present porteur, ayant recue de luy beaucoup de plaisirs en mon particulier et beaucoup de

service pour les affaires du Roy. Cest pourquoy je suis contrainct de vous importuner encores ce coup en sa faveur pour deux causes. La premiere est qu'on le veut troubler pour avoir fait venir des vins d'Hespagne, desquelz on dit que les vaisseaux ne sont pas de gauge; ce n'est pas sa faulte. Ils prennent les vins en Hespagne telz qu'on leur donne, davantage il a bien et loyaument payé la coustume et si de plus il n'en a pas vendu encores une pinte. C'est pourquoy il me semble que celuy qui le veut troubler et l'a fait appeller a l'Exchesquer s'en doit deporter, ce qu'il fera sans doubte s'il en a commandement de vous. La seconde est que vous luy veuilliez continuer vostre bonne faveur en une requeste qu'il presentera aujordhuy à Messieurs de Conseil, elle me semble de justice. C'est pourquoy je m'assure que vous le favoriserez. —De Londres ce 19 Febvrier, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (171. 84.)

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir Edward Coke) to JOHN STANHOPE.

[1594-5,] Feb. 10.—By perusal of Marino de Gossie's will, I find he hath bequeathed great sums of money to monasteries and religious or rather irreligious houses in Italy. I am of opinion that it is not convenient that the treasure of her Highness's realm should be carried over and disposed to the members and ministers of the Pope, that is *capitalis inimicus* to our gracious Sovereign and country. There be also great sums of money to be disposed *in operibus charitativis* by his executors which I think it convenient should be employed in this realm for the benefit thereof (where he hath attained to this riches) and not beyond sea amongst the ministers and vassals of the Pope. Concerning the money he had beyond sea, let that (in God's name) be at the disposition of his executors to the performance of his will. Nicholas de Mensie is his executor, and Corsini his overseer. It were necessary to command them to stay these sums in their hands to be disposed as law and reason require.—10 Feb.

Holograph. No year. Endorsed :—"1594." Seal. 1 p. (25. 23.)

THOMAS HONIMAN to Sir ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 10.—Sends the declaration of [Bernar. Caresana]. He told me of a letter that Griswell would have him bring from Don Juan Deydiaquez and then he would direct him the service that should be done in England. Discusses the man's good faith, etc.—London, 10 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 25.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER], BISHOP OF LONDON, to Sir ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5,] Feb. 11.—As you have conceived and profess the endeavour of working my pardon with her Majesty, so I beseech you let me remember you thereof. This day I received from my Lord Buckhurst a sentence of much discomfort, that her Majesty's pleasure was that he should confer with my Lord of Canterbury about sequestrating me from my function of bishopric. If it be for marriage, it must be the cause of many, and then I trust my case will not prove singular. I am a most sorrowful man that I should so far offend that Majesty of whose gracious favour I have had so manifold experience. And surely I must needs favour that her Majesty's motive and prudent advice to me in that behalf should have been to me as an oracle from Heaven if that

other oracle, *Omnes non capiunt verbum hoc*, had not enforced me to another resolution. My promise and vow, as it were, not to marry is especially pressed, where against, because it pleaseth her Highness to propound it, I neither dare nor may contest. But unto you I must say in the word of Christianity I remember it no farther than that I prayed that there might be no snare cast upon my conscience. I did not then meditate any such matter; but my marriage shall never be a hindrance to my painfulness in my function or a bar to anything required of a man of my vocation. And concerning my disavowing this particular match, bruited a quarter of a year since and coming to her Majesty's knowledge, it is most true that I so did; for at that present there had been neither motion nor intention to that purpose. But that very bruit wrought afterwards to this conclusion. I do much put myself upon your aid in this honourable occasion, as I do interpret it.—Chelsea, Feb. 11.

Holograph. No year. Endorsed:—"1594." Seal. 1½ pp. (25. 26.)

RICHARD TOPCLYFFE to Sir ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 11.—In favour of a young man sent him by Lord Cobham, who came to his lordship from Brussels, of purpose to give knowledge, amongst other priests, of his own brother, come to England, a priest (with condition to have his brother's life saved), and what rancour he found in the hearts of Holte and others towards her sacred Majesty and his native country. Never found anyone he had a better liking to, or more trustworthy to live in the company of Father Holte, Stanley, Jacquess, and that rabble of traitors. He served at Brussels as an attendant of Holte and Stanley; he asks that he may have but twenty crowns, or what can be gotten. Durst adventure 100*l.* of his head, he shall earn a better recompense.—11 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. 1¼ pp. (25. 27.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1594-5,] Feb. 11.—For that her Majesty resteth satisfied with my excuse, I do assure myself that your assistance was not wanting, for which I give you most humble thanks. The Lord Treasurer writeth also that the companies shall stay until these men have made answer to her demands, and then as she shall receive satisfaction she shall accordingly resolve concerning us. Of this have we very small hope, because these men, though never so well inclined, cannot perform what is expected from them without the overthrow of their present estate. It is true that now they have a large grant from the Provinces, but the same so disposed of that the want of any parcel would disorder their proceedings. Mr. Bodley shall have enough to do in the matter, and by him you will understand ere long to what end things will be brought, for the States cannot make any long delay, the season growing on, and they yet have made small or no preparation, neither will they till this ambassage be answered. News are very small. Some places have been won by the Duc de Bouillon, of no great strength but of good service for him, Ivoys and La Ferte being passages over the river of Chier, and Montmedy a place of good receipt for his men of war. His success has been such as these men conceive hope of further good by that action. The Count Philip is continued there, and were these small towns reduced which are beyond the Rhine, it is not unlikely that they would make their chief war in those quarters of Luxembourg and Namur. The Government of Breda hath taken Huy, a fortress in Liege. It will

serve wonderful conveniently for a passage to the Duc de Bouillon, and therefore, though it be no good prize, I think it shall not be rendered in haste.—Hague, 11 Feb.

Endorsed :—"1594."

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (25. 28.)

LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5.] Feb. 12.—On the subject of a desired meeting at the Lord Treasurer's with the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral, to consider what the Queen would have done at Portsmouth.—12 Feb.

Endorsed :—"1594."

Signed. *Seal*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 30.)

The LORD KEEPER (Puckering) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 12.—Desires his presence at the hearing of the cause between Mr. Ayscough and my Lord of Lincoln, like to proceed to hearing to-morrow in the Star Chamber.—York House, 12 February 1594.

Signed. *Seal*. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (25. 31.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 13.—Having conferred with the Lord Treasurer thinks it most meet, if her Majesty shall agree, that a licence for 500 tuns of beer to be transported out of the port of London, be granted to such person as Cecil writes of.—From the Wardrobe, 13 Feb. 1594.

Signed. *Seal*. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (25. 32.)

COL. STEWART'S INSTRUCTIONS.

1594-5, Feb. 14.—Des instructions données par sa Majesté d'Escoce a Sieur Guillaume Stewart, Chevalier d'Hounston et Commandador de Bittinweme, son Ambassadeur vers Messieurs les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies du Pays Bas.

Après avoir sallué fort affectueusement Messieurs les Estats Generaux, nos bons amis et confederes, vous signifierez le grand desire et affection que nous avons que l'amitié et mutuale correspondance de paix, de longue main contracté entre nos predecesseurs et ceux qui gouvernoyent pour lors, et depuis n'est gueres ratifié et approuvé par nous et les dits Estats, soit continuée et augmentée.

Vous leur declareres que sur la continuance des practises de l'Espagnole en seduissant un nombre de la noblesse du premier rang de notre royaume, descouvertes depuis deux ans, dont estoyent par vous mesmes advertis de notre part, nous n'avons sceu moins faire au regarde de leur commun interest, que leur monstrier de bonne heure la grandeur de leurs dangereuses dissains, tant enemie au repos de ceste isle en general que a leur estat en particulier, ne prognosticant autre chose que la totale subversion de la religion et la ruine de tous nos estats, afin de nous rendre esclavs a leur tyrannie et extraordinier ambition, et establir leur seurtée es cendres de nos estats, comme leur frequentes messagis et argent envoyé de temps a autre temoignent suffisamment, si de bonne heure quelque propre remede n'y soit applicqué.

Signifieres quel soing nous avons tousjours eu de totalement reprimier leur insolence depuis que leurs pratiques nous ont esté premierement descouvertes, taschans directement et indirectement de remettre par tous moyens douces et bonnes les principaulx de la sedition a l'obeissance auquel ils sont tenus, et de ne se point meller plus des aucunes menées intestines et forrains, prejudiciant aucunement a la religion et repos de ceste isle ; les assurant si au contrair ils faisoient, que nous serions contraints pour le respect de la commun cause de mettre a part tout affection au regarde de proximité de sangue, et enfin de proceder entre eulx par notre autorité royale en toute extrimité.

Enfin, ne voyant point d'apparence d'amendement en eux, vous leur notifieres qu'au tres instant desir de nostre tres chere et tres ay mée soeur la Reine d'Angleterre, comme pareillement interessé avec nous par ses divers ambassadeurs, librement promettant son assistance en une si bon ouvre, nous estions plus volontiers esmues avecque plus grande celerité de faire la part d'un bon chirurgien, en rescindant du corps de notre bien publicque les membres tellement putrifiés, qui avoyent refusés auparavant d'estre gueries par les remedes tant honnestes qu'ordinaires, et non obstant que la sentence de forfaituer estoit donné contre eulx, ils ne laissirent pas de continuer leurs trahisons et se joindre avec nous autres tres ignomineux traiteurs, pour donner plus de rigueur et force a leur rebellion.

Vous leur signifieres aussi quelle diligence nous avons fait en dressant une armée pour reprimier l'insolence des dits papistes et leurs associats, et a rompre leur desseins, en poursuyvant leurs persones et rasant leurs maisons et chasteaulx, qui auparavant estoyant receptacles d'Espagnolises Jesuistes et prestres seminaires, a cette heure testimoines de leur unnatural rebellion contre nous, en distribuant aussi leurs heritages et terres aux autres et mettant a mort quelques uns de leurs dits associats.

Vous signifieres pareillement que non obstant ceste nostre severe procedure contre eux, toutesfois au regarde de la grandeur des principaux de la faction en pouvoir et amis, n'estans pour le present en mains, il est certainement a craindre qu'ils continueront leurs menées pour establir leur papale dominion, avecque la hazarde de la religion et ruine de nos estats, si ne soit par prévoyance et forces prevenus. Et ainsi, pour obvier a l'imminent danger en temps et heure, nous, par advis de nostre conseil, avons trouvé tres necessaire et expedient demander d'eulx, comme non moins interresses que nous, si l'Espagnole soit permis de mettre pied en terre en nos dominiones, le millieur advise, conseil et assistance le plus propre et suffisant pour la plus brief et bonne achevement de ceste ouvre si heureusement par nous commencée.

Demanderes aussi que, selon equité et raison et le traicté de paix entre nous et eux, tous nos sujets, sans exception, ayant le benefice de leur loix, et en quoi ils ont été jusqu'ici damnifiés que doresenavant ils puissent avoir telle redresse que peut justement estre demandé. Vous ne fauldres pas de rapporter avecques vous la confirmation du traicté depuis n'est guère faite entre nous et eux, tout ainsi qu'il estoit couché icy par escript signé de nostre main, et seelé de notre grand seau en cire rouge, et que la dite confirmation soit seelle de leur grand seau. Vous faires effacer hors de leurs registres, si l'en est, la narrative de traicté que leurs Ambassadeurs derniers porterunt par deça en ces termes qu'il estoit premierement conceu.

Fait et exhibée le 14^{em} de Feburier 1595. William Stewart.

Endorsed by Bodley. 2¼ pp. (30. 64.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 14.—Since I sent you my last, the 5th of this present, I have spoken with Colonel Stuart, who hath signified unto me as much as I have written unto my lord Treasurer. Methinks it is apparent by the general confession of the causes of his coming that his errand tends to that your Lordship knows already; wherein I am confirmed by some talk that I have had with Colonel Murray, who is Colonel of the Scottish regiment in these countries, a gentleman of a chief family in Scotland, well informed of the state of his country, and to me in particular a very good friend, but nothing well affected to Colonel Stuart; for which he hath been the freer in delivering his mind. He assureth me that Stuart is employed in this message at his own earnest suit, and by means and friendship of the Chancellor, for that the King was unwilling and had no liking unto him, insomuch as he supposeth, and so it is written by his friends unto him, that either the charge of his voyage is borne by himself, or partly by himself and in part by the Earl of Orkney, in whose behalf he hath to deal for Count Maurice's sister. He telleth me also, that although he knoweth not so much by Stuart himself, yet he hath advertisement by letters out of Scotland, that Stuart is willed to intreat for 1,000 foot and 500 horse for six months, or rather for a sum of money for the levy and pay of so many men. But as for men, saith he, they are not here to be had, nor he saw no likelihood of obtaining the money, and though it should be delivered, there were such about the King as would practise to get it, and presently convert it to their private uses. For where it is pretended that it shall be employed against the Earl Huntley and his associates, he made no manner of doubt that if the King were so disposed, he might of himself subdue them out of hand. But it is the counsel, he saith, of some about him, and especially of the Chancellor, that things should be carried in that kind to see if Her Majesty, for fear of the sequel, will yield the King to his demands some better satisfaction. Howbeit, he is advertised from the Earl Mar, who writeth often to him, that there is a plot laid for displacing the Chancellor, with the King's good liking. This I have written to your lordship alone, because I would not, with my will, that the name of Colonel Murray should come in any question through his speeches to me.—From the Hague, Feb. 14, 1594.

Holograph. 2 pp. (170. 97.)

W. [CHADERTON,] BISHOP OF CHESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 14.—Postquam mihi renunciatum fuit, honorate Cecili, me plane ignarum tuæ, erga me, pietatis, atque officii, pluribus, iisdemque amplioribus meritis abs te cumulari, quam vel expectare, vel sperare possem a tanto viro. Primum quidem mihi ipsi, non tam alicujus emolumentum, aut dignitatis, quam amoris, ac studii, in me, tui nomine gratulabar. Deinde quoniam tantam tuam, tamque honorificam humanitatem, ac benevolentiam neque animo complecti me posse video, neque promereri: quod restabat, non arbitrabar esse prætermittendum; ut tibi, quas possum maximas, pro tua immensa, atque incredibili pietate gratias agam; teque mihi proponam, quem eadem, qua sapientissimum, ac clarissimum virum patrem tuum multos jam annos complexus sum, fide, officio, atque observantia, perpetuo colam; vehementer te rogans, ut quod cœpisti, illud tua autoritate perficias. Nemo enim est quem Regia Majestas vel magis diligit, aut cui in secretioribus, ac gravioribus regni negotiis plus credat. Deus optimus

maximus te honorificentissimo patri tuo patremque tuum tibi, utrosque vero reipublicæ ac bonis omnibus ad summam usque senectutem servet incolumes, ut laboribus ac consiliis vestris foelicissimis perfruamur.—Mancestræ; 16 Calend: Martii 1594.

Signed: W. Cestren. Punctuated as in the original. Seal.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (170. 98.)

[THOMAS BODLEY] to LORD BURGHELEY.

[1594-5,] Feb. 14.—Upon conference with Mr. Barnevelt and others to advance his service, sees her Majesty's message troubles them exceedingly: they seem very loth to return a naked answer, and plead inability to give her good content. Their greatest doubt is whether in this conjuncture, both with them and the enemy and those that endeavour to draw them to a peace, considering also this year's contribution is not accorded by the Provinces, it were convenient to impart to the people her Majesty's demands. For they say they can do nothing without their approbation for contenting her, and to publish her demands they hold very dangerous in this present concurrence. They have been often together upon it, but are at no conclusion. Expects every day some to come in conference with him, and by that shall guess how they will frame their present answer and what success in the end he is like to have.

Colonel Stewart has been with him and declared his coming to the States is, first, to renew an alliance between the King and them; secondly, to acquaint them with the present estate of Scotland; and lastly, to request their advice together with their succour. This he pretends to be a course the King is forced to take; for since he cannot be supported by the Queen of England, by whom he saw his estate but slenderly regarded, to whom should he seek but to these Provinces? Through those discourses he received of Sir Robert Cecil was stored with good matter to answer his complaint, which he uttered without passion and with dutiful words of respect for her Majesty. Saw by that little, and by other conjectures, that Stewart used other phrases in other company. Has done what he can to feel the States' disposition to gratify the King, but cannot yet perceive they are bent thereunto; not for want of affection (undoubtedly they are that way forward), but if they will relieve him it must be only with money (for men they cannot spare), which if they had or could devise to come by, doubts not some good portion would be granted her Highness; and to content the King besides there is no manner of probability. It is signified to him by the Colonel that to straiten the league between the King and these countries, he hath in charge to motion a match between the Earl of Orkney and Lady Emilia, Count Maurice's sister; which he hears them say is labour lost, for the Earl's dwelling is far off, and it is said he hath no assurance of the Orcades because they have been claimed by the Kings of Denmark, and it was a late speech of the Queen of Scotland that she hoped her son should enjoy those Isles. For his lordship's letter of 25th ult. putting him in mind of the suit of the Merchants Adventurers about the taring of their cloths, and the abuse of those of Middleburgh about the currency of their moneys, has dealt in the latter point there and at Middleburg, and it was carefully followed by Mr. Gilpin before, who will certify what reformation is intended by the States. For the former, watches an opportunity to recommend it; now is certain he should come out of season to cause them to assemble for a matter of that quality. As to the numbers remaining of the English regiment in the States' pay,

their commissary, by whom they were mustered very lately, reckoned 900 or more very able and soldierlike men; of the residue, many are run away, many gone with licence, and divers consumed with sickness and in service. Are no longer in doubt that the castle and town of Huy or Hoy in Luycke are surprised and kept with 600 foot and 200 horse, Harawguieres, Governor of Breda, commanding in the castle. If the place be so strong as reported, or can be strengthened by art and industry, situate as it is upon so famous a river and in the midst of so many rich provinces, it will be brought to yield a large revenue by new contributions and impositions that may be raised upon the country and river. Moreover the passage between the enemy and Italy will now in a manner be closed clean up, the sooner through the Duke of Bouillon's aid, who hath his army there within 16 Dutch miles. It is thought the taking of this place will cause a great alteration in the actions of that country; hopes it will advance his negotiation. The defeat of their horse has been verified, but there were but four cornets in all, and they have lost but 70 horse. The States purpose, if they find Huy strong and tenable, to take and fortify some place midway between it and Breda, which will add a great assurance to the holding of the town and do the enemy more annoyance. The bishop of Liege has sent ambassadors to expostulate this taking of Huy, being a neutral place, but they have had no audience yet.

The Scottish King has commissioned the consul of the Scottish merchants in Tervere in Zeeland, to continue as his ambassador ligger with the States. His name is Robert Denniston. The States' agent in Scotland advertises that the King there of late has set his moneys at a higher rate than their value, and has procured by his merchants out of Zeeland 10,000*l.* to be conveyed unto him in coin, which some interpret to be a special token of a great alteration like to ensue.

Endorsed :—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer, February 14."

[*Birch's Memorials*, i. 207, 208.]

3½ pp. (171. 81.)

CHARLES DE TASSY to LORD COBHAM.

1594-5, Feb. 15.—As the ordinary couriers from London for this town and hence to London can no longer pass by Calais by reason of the prohibition there published of all commodity and traffic with this country, which is to the discommodity of the merchants of both places, whose letters are delayed by the necessity of sending them through Holland, by which route the courier, Gaspar de Ferard, is now proceeding with the ordinary letters; he sends this letter to request his good offices in causing Her Majesty to move the Governor of Calais to allow letters to pass through that port, as well for the merchants as for the poor couriers, who have no other means to provide subsistence for their wives and children.—Antwerp, 25 February, 1595.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (23. 66.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON], Bishop of Durham, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 16.—Relative to his election to be Archbishop of York on the 14th inst. in accordance with the *congé d'elire*, which election the Dean and Chapter now send up for the Royal Assent. Expresses his obligations to Cecil and his father.—Auckland, 16 Feb., 1594.

Signed. ½ p. (25. 34.)

MONS. DE SANCY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Encores que vous m'ayez donné l'adresse à Monsieur de Sidnay, si n'ai-je voulu laisser partir ce porteur sans vous donner avis par luy de sa depesche, qui vous donner amoyen, ayment le Roy comme vous faictes, tesmoigner qu'il aime la Reyne sincerement, et son estat. Car vous descouvrirez par ceste depesche choses aussy importantes à l'Angleterre que vous en ayez encores descouvert. On nous donne advis de toutes parts que vous sollicitez l'Espagnol et ses ministres de paix. Vous pouvez avoir pareille jalousie de nous, encores que par une aultre depesche que ce porteur vous communiquera, vous puissiez voir que nous en sommes recherchés et ne tiendra qu'à nous que nous ne l'ayons. Mais pour oster tous ces ombrages, tenez la main, au nom de Dieu, à ce qu'au plustost il soit fait une bonne ligue, offensive et defensive, entre ces deux royaumes, de personne à personne et royaume à royaume. Nous aurons la paix tant plus avantageuse de notre ennemy commun quand il nous verra bien estroitement unis, si nous la voulons avoir ; et aurons cependant bien plus de moyen de l'attaquer. Jusques à ce que cela soit fait, il ne cessera de jeter des semences de jalousie entre nous. Vous ne pouvez avoir de plus seurs amys que nous, ny de qui la grandeur vous puisse estre moins suspecte. Le Roy n'a point d'enfants à notre grand regret ; et semble que ses prosperites apprestent plus de repos pour l'Angleterre que pour la France. La depesche que vous porte ce porteur vous fera cognoistre que notre commun ennemy a plus de dessein sur votre ruine que sur la notre. Neantmoins, nous ne refuserons aucune condition raisonnable d'une bonne ligue, tant contre luy que contre nos aultres ennemys. Nous n'en avons point d'autre que luy ; mais nous tiendrons tous vos ennemys pour les notres. Cest entreprise est digne de vous : j'y apporterai de deça tout ce qui sera en moy. Je m'assure que vous ne vous en repentirez point. J'attendray sur cela de vos nouvelles et vos commandemens en tout ce qu'il vous plaira me les despartir, vous suppliant me conserver aux bonnes graces de la Royne.—De Parys, ce 26 Fevrier, 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (171. 102.)

GEORGE MARGITTS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 17.—Giving information of an opportunity for a profitable exchange of lands in the west of England. Has another principal card, lying in the deck, of very good value and commendation—he means, well pleasing to the Commons. Would willingly have it pulled out by Cecil.—Stratford at Bow, 17 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 36.)

The LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (JOHN SPENCER) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 18.—Touching the loan of such sums of money as belong to the heir of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, the disposition resting not in myself alone, I propounded your request to my brethren, the aldermen, in very earnest and effectual sort, whom I found very willing. Some part was bestowed upon certain of the citizens shortly after Sir Cuthbert's decease—but what is remaining, 1500*l.* or thereabouts, I have given order to be searched out and to be informed at our next Court, when a letter directed to the aldermen as well as myself will further the accomplishment of your desire.—London, 18 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Impression of seal loose. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 39.)

W. WAAD to the EARL OF ESSEX and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 18.—I find the Italian committed unto me to be either somewhat troubled in his wits or very simple. I doubt he is no Italian unless he be of Naples. Pedro Furtado doth judge him to be a Spaniard. His carriage sheweth great folly and vanity. He is desirous to speak with the Italian Minister who may easily discover his humour and whether he be a Savoyard. He hath served in the Low Countries, as he himself doth say, ever since he was 20 years of age and hath been four years in Spain. I never saw any man fuller of words and to no purpose. All that I can get of him is that finding a desire in himself to do some service that might deserve commendation, the Jesuits did persuade him that the best and shortest course was to undertake to kill her Majesty, and that Father Creswell, an English Jesuit at Seville, did deal with him to that effect, whereupon he did present to Don Juan d'Idiaques a memorial offering thereby to do any service, but had no answer but commendations for his forwardness.—From my house in Wood Street, 18 Feb., 1594.

Endorsed :—"Bern. Caresana examined."

Signed. 1½ pp. (25. 53.)

DR. WILLIAM WHITAKER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 19.—Inviting him to stay at his lodging, "but mean," during his approaching visit to Cambridge.—St. John's, Feb. 19, 1594.

Holograph. *Seal*. ½ p. (25. 40.)

The LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 20.—As to the loan of the money pertaining to the heir of Sir Cuthbert Buckle. Find that it was wholly committed into the hands of certain honest and substantial citizens in November last, done thus expeditiously because the money was to rest in the hands of two very young men, executors to the wife of Sir Cuthbert, being herself but an executor.—London, 20 Feb., 1594.

Signed by the Mayor and Aldermen. *Seal*. 1 p. (25. 42.)

GEORGE SMYTHE to MR. BEESTONE.

1594-5, Feb. 20.—Relative to certain charges upon a moiety of a tenement in Whimpell, called Barnhouse, in Devon, which he purchased from Sir Robert Cecil for 130*l*.—From my lodgings in Milk Street, 20 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (25. 43.)

MARTIN TROTT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 21.—A letter of recommendation for the bearer.—London, 21 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. *Seal*. ½ p. (25. 45.)

LORD ZOUCHE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 21.—Having understood from Lady Laighton how favourably Cecil dealt with her Majesty in his behalf, writes to thank him, etc.—Hackney, 21 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 46.)

W. WAAD to the EARL OF ESSEX and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 21.—I caused the Italian Minister to speak with the prisoner in my house, who is not able to discover of what country he is by his tongue, but by his writing he should be an Italian. Those things he doth set down in writing are as fabulous as his speech, which is tedious and foolish. I beseech I may be rid of him.—From my house in Wood Street, 21 Feb. 1594.

Endorsed: "Concerning one Caresana, an Italian."

Holograph. ½ p. (25. 47.)

CAPTAIN AMYAS PRESTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 22.—I understand by my brother, Hugh Preston, that you made a doubt of my going to sea with Sir Walter Rawleigh, for that it was generally given out to the contrary. If my business had been in any reasonable forwardness (as it was altogether imperfect at his departure) I would not have been an inch behind, as well to satisfy your intent herein, as for the better performance of matters already determined. Yet nevertheless (if God permit) we shall meet again at a place appointed, where I know he doth earnestly expect my coming, and have his directions to that effect. I have here four ships and a pinnace, and am able to land 300 strong, and will by all means possible find him forth as soon as wind and weather give me leave to proceed forward.—Plymouth, 22 Feb., 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (25. 48.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 22.—Besides that which I have written unto my lord Treasurer, whereof I send the copy to your lordship herewith, I have asked other matter to signify presently. Colonel Murray, though he bear the affection of a dutiful subject to the King of Scots, and doth rely very much upon his favour unto him, yet he makes it a clear case, that if this succour of money, which Colonel Stuart doth require, shall be drawn from the States, it will be wholly divided among some about the King; being such as partly need it, and partly, as the Chancellor, that have lent unto the King. And therefore, as a practice by abusing the King to make their private benefit, he would not willingly have it speed. Still he doth persist in his former assertion, and affirmeth upon knowledge that the King hath no need of any such aid as the States are made believe. For were it so that it were his desire, or that it had been heretofore, to suppress those Earls of his country, they had either been taken or slain or chased out of Scotland a great while ago. But what cause he allegeth, why it is not effected, I shewed your lordship in my last. It were too long to hold your lordship with rehearsal of discourses which I have had with divers persons, and with Barneveldt in special, about the Scottish demands, but though I find them very forward to gratify the King, yet I hope I have obtained by way of good persuasions,

and intimation of some perils, that they will neither take his part in any dangerous practice, nor second him otherwise in any action at all, if it be of importance, unless they notify the same to Her Majesty before.—The Hague, Feb. 22, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1p.

Encloses :—

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1594-5, Feb. 22.

To that effect that I writ the 14th of this month, there have been certain deputed in the meeting of the States to come in conference with me about my proposition, and this they have delivered from the rest of the assembly : that they were greatly perpleazed through those demands of restitution, not knowing how to frame the course of their proceeding. For though they cannot but acknowledge, and do it most willingly, that through Her Majesty's succours, next to God, they are in far better state of security and assurance than they have been heretofore for many years together, yet they have not attained to that ability and power as they can therewithal discharge their debts unto Her Majesty. They allege many lets, but nothing so much as the intolerable burden of their extraordinary subsidies, which have grown upon them more and more, for these four or five years ; and are raised of late to a very high sum, occasioned in part by their offensive exploits, and partly by their often and chargeable relieving of the French King in his manifold distresses. By reason whereof, they do infer that the chief contributing Provinces are far in arrearages, and pay excessive sums of money for the use of that they have borrowed. And though it might be surmised that they have aided the King, not so much in regard of his urgent necessity, as de gaieté de cœur, and to win his affection, for hidden respects, yet they protest thereupon with very great vehemency, that they were evermore far from any such jollity and would not have him to enjoy a foot of ground in their country. For that which drew them on to help and assist him was the general consideration of his condition, and their own : and they made this account, that for as much as Her Highness did support him with her forces, if they in like manner should strain their estate to uphold him a little, it would both be a means to save him from falling, and to divert the enemy from themselves : whereas, otherwise, if those of the League had prevailed against him, these Provinces at last must have borne alone the weight of these wars, and then been subject in the end, and Her Majesty no less to an apparent great number of most perilous inconveniences. And whereas it may be argued that their late reduction of so many good towns hath both greatly assured the state of these Provinces and richly augmented their general means, whereby they are enabled to some portion of re-imbusement, they make remonstrance to the contrary, that in every of those Provinces they have rather been surcharged than anything eased hitherto ; and that by reason of the excessive charges of new garrisons, of necessary reparations, fortifications, and other extraordinary occasions, and because the boors' contribution is very little bettered of that it was in former times. Moreover they say they find it in debating very doubtful and dangerous, in what sort they should proceed for the

answering of Her Highness to my proposition ; for in a matter of that quality to make a resolute answer, without the privity and good liking of the Provinces and people, they dare not of themselves, and it will not stand for good, and then, to acquaint the vulgar sort with Her Majesty's demands were to make it also known to all the enemy's Provinces, and so to all men in general ; whereupon it would be bruited that Her Highness hath withdrawn her accustomed assistance, and hath required present payment of her monies disbursed, which they are mightily all afraid would turn very quickly to their infinite detriment, as well for that the enemy, who is now in all appearance at a very great after deal, will be heartened thereby, and put in practice new designs, and multiply his forces by all possible means, as because, on the other side, the people of these countries will be cast down in courage, and despair of withstanding the puissance of the Spaniard. For where they might have hoped after so many years' endeavours, so large contributions, and so many late victories to reap some solace and ease of their burdens and travails, if now they should perceive that for many years hereafter, their taxes and exactions will fall a great deal more heavy than they have been heretofore, first by means of their ordinary and extraordinary charges of the wars, and then by the loss of Her Majesty's forces, and most of all by this reimbursement, it were very greatly to be doubted that they will run a wrong course in the heat of their dislike. For that is that which they affirm to be a principal cause of their late entertaining of this English regiment, that the actions of their wars might be countenanced always with the name and opinion and report of assistance continued to them by Her Highness, in so much as they pretend that for the most the meaner multitude are no otherwise yet informed but that they serve as a part of auxiliary forces, and are in pay of Her Majesty, so as always they have found in all the time of these troubles that they have not only made wars and annoyed the enemy, with the aid of men and money, but with very opinions and conceits that they were favoured and protected by the greatness of Her Majesty.

These things thus delivered, they said they were also charged to participate unto me the Scottish King's letter, and his request by Colonel Stewart, whereof they told me the contents, and then read the letter to me, and the Colonel's instructions, translated into French, which I send here enclosed, copied truly by the originals. Their speech unto me upon it was this in substance, that they for themselves were nothing well instructed of the state of the King, nor of those proceedings of his rebels, but if it were so as those writings imported, and they had further understood by the Colonel's relation, there was great occasion offered to move Her Majesty and them, and as many as are embarked in this common cause together, to heed it in good season, and to afford the King a round assistance. For sith the enemy sped no better in his former attempts, all men might conjecture that he would not let slip a fit opportunity to make a breach by Scotland for the assaulting of England, and so to compass all at ease, both here and in France, all his other designs. For their own parts, they for their ability would be willing to do anything to meet with those dangers, not stirred unto it, as some men might imagine, for some secret purpose, but only in regard of the

general cause, which provoked them at first to assist the King of France, and doth move them at this time to tender the estate of the Scottish King, and if Her Highness, in her Irish commotions, should have any kind of need to use their means or service there, they would stretch their strength to the uttermost to accomplish her desires. And this they uttered with words of great assurance and earnestness. They concluded, in fine, that first for the matter of re-imbursement they would lay their allegations open to Her Highness before such time as they would publish her message to the Provinces, and would beseech her to balance the weight of their reasons with her princely consideration. They expected within a seven night the coming of the deputies of Gueldres and Overisel, who were busied in those quarters in persuading the people to this year's contribution. As soon as they were returned, I should presently receive their answer in writing. They prayed me the while to intimate so much by letter to Her Majesty, lest perhaps it should be deemed that they have an intention to use some delay.

And then secondly, they requested me in the name of the States, sith they could not well determine what course to embrace in the foresaid motion of the King of Scots, that I in that respect would frankly communicate my counsel unto them, to wit, what I thought would best accord, both with Her Majesty's acceptance and the pleasuring of the King, because it was their full desire to proceed in those actions with good correspondence and not otherwise. I made my answer to this effect, that as touching those points which they had proposed, to manifest first their want and inability to satisfy Her Majesty, and then the danger of dealing with the people therein, they might very well presume that Her Highness had examined those reasons already, and that their Agent in England had pleaded them often, and that she thought them insufficient to dissuade her from her purpose. For where they do complain that the annual burden of their extraordinary contributions, doth lie so heavy upon the country, it easy to demonstrate that the country was in case to perform a greater matter. They have now in contribution, which they had not heretofore when they treated with Her Majesty, the greatest part of Brabant and Flanders, the Ommelandes, the Drent, Twent, Linghen, the lands of Limburg and Valkenburg, and sundry other quarters, which yield them every month a very rich revenue; besides that Guelderland and Zutphen and all Overijssel do pay a far greater subsidy than in former times. They are also enriched by reason of their imposts in towns lately taken, as in Nimeguen, Zutphen, Deventer, Steenwick, Breda, Holst, Steenberg, Groningen, with other forts and places of special importance. Moreover they have had of late years a wonderful augmentation of their customs and tolls, by means of their fishing and traffic by sea, which was never so great as it is at this present, nor this country was never so full of inhabitants, nor frequented of foreigners, so as hardly houses in most places can be hired for money. These were evident and known means, as there were many more besides, to shew the wealth of these countries, that if the revenues thereof be not greater than the charges, yet no doubt they are equivalent. They could not judge otherwise, howsoever some discoursed, but that Her Majesty both spoke and thought very honouring of their

succours sent for France. Nevertheless it is a great presumption that it comes of great abundance when any country shall make war, and win upon the enemy, and yet spare of their stores to help other Princes. For which Her Highness had good cause, after so many years' aid, the consumption of so much treasure, and the loss of the lives of so many of her subjects for defence of these countries, to call for restitution. But how much she would demand to be presently restored, I could not say upon certainty, though I thought it might be less than they peradventure make account. For so that order might be taken for good payment hereafter, it would suffice for the present, by some little good beginning, to shew their thankful inclination to give her good satisfaction. And where they made it a question, whether it were expedient, as their present state standeth, to impart so much unto the people, it did but carry a show of a dilatory answer. For Her Majesty's demand was justly made, and kindly presented, and if the Deputies of the Provinces would accompany the same with such kind of persuasions, as they knew in their wisdoms how to appropriate, it would either be accorded, or nothing ill interpreted.

As concerning those affairs which Colonel Stewart did negotiate, it was out of my commission to say anything unto them, and for aught I could conjecture they were unsignified to Her Majesty, and therefore, if they pleased to accept of my advice as privately given and not otherwise, I knew not how they could do better, than to write unto her of it, and to crave her good direction; as also for hereafter, not to deal with that country in any cause of consequence but with Her Majesty's foreknowledge and with continual correspondence. My answer herein, and the rest of my speeches to the point of restitution, they promised to signify in their public assembly, seeming every way to me to allow of my advice as fit for them to follow for the matters of Scotland. Colonel Stewart in private communication has entreated me to further his message to the States, declaring how near it concerned Her Majesty as well as the King, and that questionless my service would be grateful to them both, with other pertinent inducements. Upon which I enquired whether the King had imparted that matter to Her Majesty. His answer was that Her Highness was acquainted with the state of the King, and saw he should be forced to crave the aid of his friends, for which she could not but allow of his proposal to the States; but yet, otherwise also, he thought that she knew it long ago. Whereunto I replied, that I was sure she had notice of his public employment before I came out of England, but that I did verily believe that his errand to this people was unknown to Her Highness. Howsoever it were, not having had in charge to deal in his affairs, I was to pray him to excuse me if I were not very forward, only this I would promise, that if the States by way of talk should happen to ask me, I would wish them to write and take advice of her Majesty, and that for many respects, but most of all, to prevent misconstructions and jealousies. For he knew well enough that neighbours, princes though they live in good amity, will conceive a little jealousy, of one another's actions; and whether Her Majesty, now in this present case, all kind of circumstances weighed, which I would leave to his discretion to examine thoroughly, might not think

*somewhat strange of the King's proceedings, and more per-
adventure of the States if they should yield to his demands and
never ask any question of Her Majesty's liking, he himself might
be judge. As for me, my endeavours should tend to do good
offices, and there could not be a better, to my little insight, than
to minister all occasions of mutual intelligence between Her
Majesty and them and the States of these countries. I cannot
tell very well how he liked of my counsel, but yet "my thought"
but indifferently. Nevertheless, he bare me in hand that both
it pleased him well and he would presently despatch to move
the King and the Chancellor to address to that effect some
letters to Her Majesty, which he also affirmed to be required by
the States, whose remonstrance unto him was chiefly directed to
show how much it would please the generality here to understand
that the King would frame himself in all his purposes to give
Her Majesty good contentment.*

*I had this talk with Colonel Stewart somewhat after that I had
spoken with those that were sent from the States unto me, who,
as I am persuaded, told him presently upon it what I had
signified unto them, with such token of approbation as it caused
him the sooner to yield to me in my former speech. Being asked
since of a friend, how he went forward with his suit, he said he
could not tell, for that he found himself crossed; whether he meant
it of me, I am not certain, but I suspect it by divers conjectures.
I am told by some about him that he hath promised to bring
10,000 Scots to serve against the Turk, if the Princes of Germany
will give him entertainment, for which he and his friends are
earnest solicitors, and as I am informed have a grant in a
manner, so that now he doth but treat about the assurance of
his pay, for which he requireth bonds of some of the Hanse
towns.*

*Of the death of Ernestus I think your Lordship hath notice, and
had it as soon as we in this place, because our first intelligence
came by letters out of Zealand. It giveth occasion of much
discoursing, whether, every thing considered, it will prove
beneficial or hurtful to this country; but the most are glad of
it, and they take it for a blessing, the rather for that it comes in
a time when the mutinied Italians are discontented afresh, and
others since have begun to follow their example in divers places
of the frontiers, besides that everywhere we hear, that as well
the Commons as nobility were never more distasted of the
Spanish Government. Such opportunities as these are not
offered oftentimes to ruin downright such an enemy as the
Spaniard, and if the power of this people were but half so much
more as it is at this present, they would think to effect it in
very short time. That which I advertised in my last to your
lordship, of the carriage of money out of Zealand into Scotland,
was signified unto me by one of the States, but enquiring of it
since it hath been told me by others, that the money was taken
up in royals of plate by the merchants of the Mint, to whom the
minting of money is farmed in Scotland, and that it was for
their own use. February 22.*

*Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer
February 22, 1594." (170. 101.)*

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1594-5, Feb. 23.]-Since my last, which by contrary winds hath been long kept from your lordship, it seemeth that the state of these parts is greatly altered, for the taking of Hoey and the French incursions on all parts do wonderfully arouse the whole land. They do gather to recover Hoey, and the Bishop of Liege doth raise an army to assist them, but the death of Ernest and the discontent of the nobility under the new governor, Count Fuentes, will cause little good success, as it is thought, the rather because of a new mutiny of Spaniards, not far from Dunkirk, which are said to be twelve hundred.

They are also fain to send forces against the Turk, whom they fear greatly this summer both at Vieme and Sigatt. The Count Maurice his camp also is greatly feared in these frontiers, and if better order come not out of Spain than this country itself is like to yield, the King of Spain's greatness here will not be so terrible to his neighbours as it hath been. I cannot learn that the whole land is able to make 10,000 men, and these very raw soldiers, and many frontiers to keep, so that they are almost at their wits' end, for the dearth and poverty is very great amongst them. As summer comes on, we shall be able to give some more assured judgment.—Ostend, 23 Feb., 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (170. 106.)

LORD HUNSDON, Lord Chamberlain, and SIR ROBERT CECIL to the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

[1594-5, Feb. 24.]-With regard to the controversy between you and Sir Henry Barkley about Norwood Park, whereof the Earl of Essex hath the grant from the Queen, her Majesty can in no sort allow of an extreme course to be taken by you against the gent., it being far from her meaning that any should (by any second gift of hers) get an advantage to the prejudice of anything formerly bestowed upon so good consideration as the lease of that park was, being only given in recompense of his father's service. Therefore if you have gone through with the Earl of Essex for his estate, which the world may suspect you did the rather enter into in regard of former unkindnesses between you and Sir Hen. Barkley, seeing the gent. pretendeth that he hath made so many large and reasonable offers of composition, it behoves you (even in honour and conscience) to take what shall be reasonable of him who only desires to buy his quiet, rather than by any hope of taking advantage by her Majesty's second grant to molest and trouble him in his estate long since given by herself, a course which she neither can nor will allow to any, especially to such a gent., well born and of good credit and reputation in his country. Having written this by her Majesty's direction, we must entreat some answer with as much speed as conveniently you may.—From the Court at St. James', 24 Feb., 1594.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (25. 50.)

Dowager LADY RUSSELL to her nephew, Sir ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5, Feb. 24.]-I trust your divinity stretcheth not so far as to think any man bound in conscience to impair his own estate to the good of others and to his own disgrace: by commandment of her Majesty, if he should remove to his own detriment for others' benefits, I would think it hard for the recompense of his so many years' service in being so godly and worthy a labourer in God's vineyard, and I dare affirm him

to have been as learned and good a preacher as any hath been of his time, and more fit for counsellor than either Burne, Boxall, or Whitgift. But since your father and you set so slightly by so grave and worthy an old servant, of more worth than as you write, I have done. I desired that he might have been of London, which happening not, your father in his wisdom set down with his own hand and nominated him to Durham, wherein more than your young experience perhaps yet thinketh on, he, I say again, in his great wisdom, without offence to any, discharged himself with nominating Day to Durham, to be free from anything may happen hereafter in her Majesty's service there, contrary to her Majesty's good by Matthew's working head more to the contentment of some private man's humour than will in end fall out perhaps to the good of her Majesty's service—wherein, as your good friend also, I wish you to be no doer for fear of afterclaps by her Majesty's indignation. For when my lord, your father, set down Day for Durham it might have been an oracle to you to think that there had been great difference, and Day more fit for Durham than Matthew for the good of the Queen's service in the Scottish banks. But *quæ supra nos nihil ad nos*, but in my love to yourself. By the holy God I never yet found Day willing to remove for to be Bishop of Worcester, nor, I think, will not, on my faith, without "anm ersbisiop."

Endorsed:—"24 Feb., 1594."

Holograph. 1 p. (25. 51.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, Feb. 26.—I send you the copies of two intercepted letters, having also sent the like unto my Lord Treasurer. They were sent from Brussels to Rome, and written by one William Creytton, a Scottish Jesuit, a man of credit and experience, and the chiefest plotter, as I have heard, of these troubles in Scotland. One of the letters is addressed to Cardinal Caetan, and the other to the General of the Jesuits. Thomas Tyrie, who is thought to be the man that can do them so much good, is nephew to James Tyrie, in time past a famous professor-among the Jesuits of Paris, but now abiding in Rome. The lord Humes and the wife of Thomas Tyrie are brother and sister's children.—From the Hague, Feb. 26, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (170. 108.)

The Enclosures:—

- (1.) 1594-5, Feb. 10.—*William Crytton to James Tyrie, at Rome. Heri reversus Duaco accepi litteras vestras datas 15 Januarii. A patre Gordonio nihil adhuc accepimus, et timeo ne quicquam accipiamus donec ipsemet revertatur, ut scribit ex Hispania M. Valterus Lindsey. Non est mirum Vestram Reverentiam esse perplexam, et incerta istuc scribi quia hic opugnat omnia quæ a nostris agantur 169, et quamvis omnia quæ dicit sunt plena mendaciis et calumniis, tamen habet plus fidei apud 582 quam nos qui sincere agimus, et apud 584 plus habet fidei 582 quam nos, et per consequens apud 181. Est flagellum Dei quo castigantur peccata nostra, nec est mirum quod pater Gordonus parum promoveat negotia: putabat n. se reperturum omnia in ea dispositione in qua ea reliquit, sed omnibus in tantis turbis constitutis, non fuit illi liberum discedere a suo nepote, nec potuit ire ut tractaret cum eis a quibus omnia pendent. Præterea, ut novit R[everentia] V[estra], est pusil-*

lanimis, et quamvis pacifico tempore sit bonus, tamen in talibus tempestatibus est animo prorsus prostrato. Sepius jam scripsi ut mitteretur Rnu. Vasionen', sed timeo ne 200 impediatur, qui multum est a consiliis 582, et habent aliquam sympathiam ut neuter sit valde aut discretus aut secretus. Et nisi 181 alium hic habuerit ad res gubernandas et dirigendas, nullum bonum expecto ego rerum successum, quia 582 omnia delegit 200 et cuidam 428, et per consequens norunt omnia, multi 428 et scribuntur in 427. Hæc est gubernatio rerum nostrarum, et tamen non audemus conqueri; juvet nos Deus! Habemus præ manibus quæ velimus, quasi, sed quia aut nescimus aut nolumus uti occasionibus ex aptis instrumentis, timeo vehementer ne omnia pereant. Ille qui ex 415 scribit se in 429 redditurum habebit secum 15[?] 384, quod multum proderit si ex nostra parte esset correspondentia. Sed de Vasionensi nihil novi. D. Thomas Tyrius terga vertit versus Neapolim, ita cancrorum more incedunt nostra. P. Myrtonus discessit hinc versus Camferam, jam est quasi mensis, a quo tempore nihil ab illo accepi, et quamvis non sit secutus meum consilium in multis, potest tamen fieri ut bene suo officio fungatur. He bouht new cleis and left me the auld, bot he wold let me see yam. I counsell'd him to goe in a servant's weede, rather not in an gentleman's, for brave cleys make men curious to cast yair eyes upon him, and to sper him out quhat he is, and swa F. Hay, F. Gordon, I and all our fathers was swa cleide, bot he wold be brave. He said to me yat gif he had not promised till him to send Mr. James Gordon yat is yair for superior to the mission of Scotland, yat he wold not in any way [have] departed out of Rome. I feir he sall not obey F. Gordon yat is in Scotland; of me he wold have no dependence; sometymes he wold be heir, and not have begonne to say his matings neir supper tyme, and sometyme for negligence omitte to saye messe. All yat thinges gevis me feir and matter to suspect euill. Yit yai are bot fondements of suspicions; he may preue, as I hope he sall, ye honest man, for ye know him best yair. He hes over gud opinion of Navarra and our turbulent Frenchmen, and over greit aversion from Spagnarts and Inglismen, quhilke F. Holt, F. Jonas, and other hes noted heir and tald me. I am sorry to wryte zou this malancolie matteres, bot zit ze being in the places ze are, is gud to knaw all. As I saye, I dart not have euill opinion of him; sik generoux hie hartes sometyme preuis weill. Venerunt in hanc provinciam omnes nostri Rhotomagenses et Angenses, in singulis civitatibus reperuntur aliqui, qui se offerunt ut aliquos nutriant. A montibus quidam consiliarius obtulit victum pro quatuor. Velim rogare V. R. ut mihi concedatur Adam Vachorum ut circumeat istos prelatos et urbes aliquas, ad petendas eleemosinas in virtute litterarum exhortatoriarum summi Pontificis; ea ratione aliquid nos spero accepturos, et ut P. N. scribat R. P. provinciali in hunc finem.

Duaci est magna caritas annonæ propter vicinos paganos destructos et penitus depopulatos a militibus Regi Catholici, quod militi non solvitur, deinde jam in omnibus urbibus Galliae prope Belgium et indictum publicis tubis bellum contra omnes ditiones Regis Catholici, et est periculum ne Duacenses includantur. Et ideo misimus Cortracum eos operam qui dabunt litteris humanioribus, relictis Duaci eos qui student theologiae et

philosophiæ. Et eo quoque consilio ne deinceps admittantur ad seminarium, nisi ii soli qui daturi sint operam aut philosophiæ aut theologiæ, ut eo citius prodire operarii in vinea Domini, et ne alii nos urgeant in admittendis ad studia humaniorum litterarum.

Constituimus D^{em} Cheyneum superiorem seminarii solummodo pro gubernatione et ut ejus nomine fiant contractus, litteræ procuratoriæ ad lites et alia necessaria. Constituimus prius alium Flandrum, sed factus est modo ad res tales inhabilis, ut doctor nostros nutriat ac vestiât, non est ad hujusmodi inclinatus, et nostri omnes habent nescio quam ab eo aversionem. Habetur tenax, est tamen vir bonus, et qui nos juvabit ad emendam domum pro seminario. Serenissimus Dux Baviaræ misit ad nos 300 aureos in eleemosinam pro nostro seminario, quos recepit P. Oranus. Agemus gratias ejus serenitati. Scribit P. Johannes Laurini Mediolano esse collectos tantum 50 aureos pro seminario Mediolani, non fuit bene predicata, &c. De militensi negotio concordavimus cum mercatore pro 600 aureis pro nostra parte, sed postquam habuit sententiam et pecunias debuit recipere, supervenit procuratio a Magistro Jacobo Irwyng Parisiis ad Colonellum Patton, qui obtinuit litteras pecunias arrestandi ad instantiam domini Irwyng, et sic novas habebimus turbas. 200 laborat ut litteras habeat a 100 quibus hic fiat legatus. Cum alium non habeamus oportet isto domino uti, quamvis non sine aliquo nostro dispendio quia 169 favet et eum fovet, etiam si sciat illum malitiose agere: sperat n. ejus opera se habiturum litteras legationis a 100 et juvari pecunia qua abundat. 428 quidam vir bonus et 100 studiosus qui novit multa in 427, voluit agere cum 181 aut 38 de disp[osition]e 481. 11. contra 75, sed quia intellexit 181 tam præstitisse quæ potuit et 38 non favere 100, saltem ut esset dominus 427 vertit se versus 429 quo est profectus bene instructus, et habens plurima corg^a, quibus efficacissime probat 100 nunquam posse pervenire ad 427 nisi 319. Misi cum illo M. Davidem Law novum sacerdotem. Si 100 audiverit hunc 428 habebit ex 427 multos 374 et 375 et multas 379. Si non acquieverit erit datus in reprobum sensum et nihil boni erit de eo sperandum. Quamvis V[estra] R[everentia] existimet nihil esse timendum a lite Hybernorum, tamen timendum erit, ne eorum importunitas aliquid efficiat, propterea esset vigilandum. Dicunt comites ab Huntley, Errol, Angus et Boduel esse in Catnesia, est n. comes ille fr[ater] uterinus Boduelli, et cognatus Huntley maritus suæ sororis, et ibi expectare suppetias ex. 415. In illo prælio ceciderunt plures heretici quam scripsimus, et pauciores Catholicos; sed comes Argadiæ non fuit interfectus sed is qui suum exercitum ducebat.

Hic omnia versantur in magnis miseriis, Inimici Hollandi acceperunt urbem et castrum de Huy, super Mosam, inter Namurcium et Leodium. Est locus natura valde munitus et erit magna plaga harum partium. Nihil vincimus et sumus in continuo statu perditionis. . . . Bruxellis, 10 Febr. 1595.

[P.S.] *It is a special providence of God yat ours are banished out of France, for noyer the auth[oritie] of the F. Gl. nor any satisfaction yai could have made wald ewer have bin sufficient to purge yam of the indiscreat aunsweare made to the pley made against yam at Paris, and that by the P^l. [Provincial] himself. Yea, had yai remained yai had maid an schisme and steking*

with Navarre against the Paipe, for syndry of yam said that sen he hes asked his absolution and downe his deutie, he is not obliged to mair, and yai maye with saiffe conscience obey hym and sweir him fidelitie. Gyf ye Pape put not remed by ye nomination of an King be his awen plene power, France is cleere lossed and all heretick or thre yers passe; for his proceedings is not against ye persons of our companie, but against ye religion yat yai professe, and ye diligence yai use to bring up the yoweth in ye Catholick religion, quhilk is styled by him corruption of ye youth.

Underwritten by Bodley: "Inscriptio, R^{do}. in X^po patri P. Jacobo Tyrio, assistenti Societatis Jesu, Romæ:" and endorsed by him: "Copie of Wm. Crytton's letter to James Tyrie at Rome."

See Birch's Memorials, i. 216.

3 pp.

(2.) Extract from the above, commencing "428. quidam vir bonus . . ." down to "de eo sperandum," with marginal notes in a later hand, "428, Anglus; 427, Anglia; 429, Scotia. Vid. Bodley's letter to Lord Treasurer, 17 August, 1595."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 87.)

1594-5, 10 Feb. William Creytton to Claudio Aquaviva, General of the Jesuits at Rome. Nel principio de xbre arrivanoo il padre Giovanni Myrton et il padre Roberto Jonas, et poi in Genaro il padre Giovanni Hayo. Il padre Giovanni parti verso la Scotia par Zelanda nel mese passato, ma il padre Hayo aspetta alcuni giorni per trovar sicura commodità. Dal padre Gordono non habbiamo ricevuto alcuna nova perticolare da se stesso. La persecutione delli heretici e tanto furiosa che non puo lui senza grand pericolo partirsi dal settentrione dove stano gli suoi, gli quali stano anche crudelmente persequitati, per andar doue conviene per trattar suoi negotii, et pochi fideli destri et secreti si trovano ch' hanno credito, et alli quagli il Re ò altri vorebbono scoprirsi. Così io ho informato qui più volte il Ill^{mo}. Nuntio, et più volte ho scritto a V. P. R^{da}. et al Padre Tyrio, ch' il seg. Thomasio Tyrie fosse rimandato per questo effetto: per che in tutto il regno nò ce constante Catholico nessuno ch' habbi tanto credito col Re et col Baron d'Hume, capitano de sua guardia, come il detto segr. Thomasio, per esser cognosciuto fidele, prudente et secreto, et per no' esser segr. grande ò vistoso che desse ombra ò suspecto; et pregho la reverenda P^{ta}. V. che se sia possibile, che sia rimandato con tutta diligentia possibile, per che sono de parer che per il credito et industria sua faressimo più che per molti milliaria d' huomini in tutto quello che noi desideriamo tanto. Già e stato scritto a V. P. R^{da}. come gli nri sono scacciati da Francia. Sono gionti in Belgio quelli delli Collegii de Roano et de Eu. Già si vede che la persecutione non é contra la persone ma contra la dottrina essendo il padre Gio. Guynart impiccato et bruciato per quella dottrina sopra l'Euangelio, Reiddite quæ sunt Cesaris Cesari (che tiene St. Thomasio et gli dottori del tributo et obedientia che si puo, ò si deve, dar a un heretico denunciato et escommunicato nominatim) et fatto morir senza degradatione ò rispetto alcuno havuto alli sacri ordini et stato ecclesiastico, puramente come fario gli heretici a Geneva; et per la clausula del bando et dechiaratione fatta dall Re de

Navarra stesso, dove e detto esser crime de lesa Majesta d' andar alle nostre schole etiando fuori del regno, è manifesto che la persecutione è piu contra la dottrina che contra le persone. Ma è providentia divina che siano scacciati, conciosia che senza grande inconveniente vi puoteuano restare, et se alcuni desiderauano de guadagnar il Re de Navarro, benchè havesse stato colla perdita d' altri amici suoi, adesso giustamente fano la penitentia et si purgano dal immoderato desiderio. Questi giorni passati sono stato a Duay doue in nome de V. P. R^{da}, secondo la patente che mi mandò, ho nominato il seg. dottor Giacomo Cheynes, canonico de S^{to}. Quintino, superiore del seminario. E Scozece, huomo maturo et prudente et dotto. Lui non cì fara spese nessuno, anzi ci adgiutara de comprar una casa; pur vorrei che piacesse a V. P. R^{da}. ó scriverli, ó ch' in suo nome li scrivesse il padre Tyrio, comme ha noticio da me comme sia fatto superiore de quel seminario et che in quel governo si sersesse del consiglio de quelli che parera a V. P. R^{da}, massime nel ricevere nel seminario à mandarli fuora ò al paese. Noi habbiamo mandati quelli che studiauono grammatica ò rethorica al Collegio de Corbray; per non tener nel seminario ne admettere se non quelli chi sono per studiar philosophia ò theologia; per haver piu presto operarii, et per la caristia, et pericoli della guerra, estando Duai oppresso gli confini. Questi giorni passati duoi furono fatti sacerdoti, delli quali l' uno e mandato in Scotia, l' altro aspetta per studiar et formarsi piu.

Il Duca de Baviera ci ha mandato 300 scudi per nostro seminario. Ho paura ch' il padre Gordon senior, vedendo la difficulta che si troua de negotiar in Scotia, non ritorni de qua senza altro; et però saria buono che fosse mandato in Scotia un superior de quella missione per induzzar gli nostri, gli quagli altrimenti puotriano cascar in inconvenienti. Se il sigr. Thomasio Tyrio fosse in Scotia, et hauesse alcun modo honesto per contentar un solo sigre. de tanto quanto perderia, credo che faria un servitio tanto segnalato che non salamente non saria de bisogno ch' il padre Gordon salisse da Scotia ma che tutti potessimo andarli con molto secorta, et insieme un nuntio appostolico. Questo parera strano a V. P. R^{da}. et a molti, ma a me che so la dispositione delli huomini et delle cose non mi pare punto strano anzi facillissimo. . . . Da Bruxelles, a di 10 de Febraro, 1595.

Underwritten by Bodley: "Il sopra scritto, Al molto R^{da}. in Xpo. padre nostro, Il padre Claudio Aquaviva, Preposito Generale della Comp^a. di Giesu a Roma."

Endorsed by Bodley: "Copie of a letter from William Creyhton to the General of the Jesuits at Rome."

Mentioned in Birch's Memorials, i. 216.

3 pp.

ARTHUR GREGORY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 28.—To be the better able to perform my promise touching the safe making of my sealing metal, I have so well practised therein that I can show you a way to work it cold like wax; and for any other mystery that belongeth thereto, I will most frankly discover the depth of my skill and deliver to you the box with the perspective glass,

furnished with all these subtleties, and instruct you in the secret use thereof. And further, for the Irish "plattes," no man shall be able to show the like. I hope that the surrender of 40*l.* per ann., my sufficiency, the use of my secret services to be continued without charge, my other manifold services not unknown, the giving of good caution for honest dealing, besides my knowledge in any engine, matters of munition for the Navy, or whatsoever, will be found sufficient occasions to move her Majesty. And if ever there were found so easy a coach as I have for her Majesty, I am content to lose the hope of her favour. If her Majesty make choice of others rather than her poor servants that only depend upon the doing of her services that yield no benefit but bare fees, being both troublesome, chargeable, and dangerous, the same will discourage men of best deserts. Your word to my good lord, your father, would greatly further my hope.—29 Feb. 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (25. 52.)

WILLIAM LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb. 28.—Making certain charges against John Threel, gent., (a deep, dissembling papist) lately crept in for to be Sub-Warden of the Fleet, the which office he hath sought more to afflict the Queen's Majesty's loving subjects, and to animate the discontented persons, than for any other cause. He giveth out that he hath such friends about my lord, your father (now that he keepeth his chamber through weakness), that nothing can come to his lordship touching him which shall not either be intercepted, or at least, after his perusal, be readily conveyed unto him.—28 Feb. 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (25. 57.)

BERNARDINO CARESANA.

1594-5, Feb.—Declaration of Bernardino Caresana, son of John Estevan Caresana and Antonia Palavesina, "natural" of Barrely, a city in Lombardy subject to the Duke of Savoy.

Purports to give the history of his life, etc.

2 pp. (25. 58.)

EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, Feb.—I told you to-day whither I was going and how the Queen had answered me. I must acquaint you further that the Queen offering to talk with me this morning about sea causes, I told her my lord Admiral was in the house, and Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins were in the town. I had drawn all my thoughts within the cliffs of our English sea coast. She presently sent for my Lord Admiral, and I went out. But at my going I told her that Mr. Vice-Chamberlain had given me her answer, and that I was now at a full point. She desired me not to speak of it till she were better. I answered I did only desire that she should know I had received the answer; the efforts must speak for themselves. I do acquaint you with this to the end that if the Queen mislike my going down, you may tell her that I did acquaint you with her Majesty's message by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and told you I did retire myself to give myself some solace, being more amazed and thrown down than I would make show of.

[P.S.] If the Queen object that I go away now she doth mean to use me in her business, and to have me present at those consultations for the sea, you may say I told you I would serve her with my person as her subject, but would, with her favour, retire from all business.

Endorsed:—"Feb. 1594." *Holograph. Seal.* 1 p. (25. 59.)

GEORGE BEVERLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, Feb.—Was appointed to the charge of victualling causes in Ireland. His substitute, Robert Newcom, being unable to continue, he is ready to return to the charge, if Burghley pleases.—Feb. 1594.

1 p. (953.)

WILLIAM [WYKEHAM,] BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 1.—Having received your letters to stay my proceeding in the writ of my restitution to the temporalities of Winchester, till I had submitted myself like my predecessors to the rent charge issuing out of the Manor of Taunton Dean to the Crown, I am informed that in the very writ itself there is a special proviso for the reservation of the said rent to Her Majesty, which writ being perfected, presented, and signed, I will in all humility submit myself as my predecessors have done.—1 March, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 60.)

ANTHONY MILDMAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 1.—There is certain news come of my Lord of Pembroke's sickness, with some doubt of his recovery. His death may bring me some harm, if not in time, by your honourable good means, prevented. I agreed with his Lordship many years since for his term in the chase of Pewsham in the co. of Wilts, since which time I have bestowed upon a lodge there above 500*l.* and have taken the herbage and pannage thereof, and of the forest of Blackmore, in lease for three lives. My humble suit to you is to move Her Majesty to grant me the keeping of the game in both places for three lives or for years, the profit of them both being already mine. I will discharge Her Majesty of the keepers' wages and all other charges whatsoever. If you will undertake this suit I will most willingly bestow 100*l.* upon you and account myself, as already I do, most bound unto you—From my house in Great St. Bartholomews, London, 1 March, 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (25. 61.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 1.—Mr. Gardener will have all things ready, both his deed of indenture and mortgage of his manor of Grove, wherein both he and his brother will join for our better security, and when all things are perfected, then, if we like thereof, the same shall be delivered to us, and thereupon we are on Monday next to pay him 1,200*l.* at Mr. Alderman Hawton's house. I use Mr. Adkynson, the lawyer, in the assurance, said to be the best in this town in perfecting such conveyances. Will you have the conveyance run both in your name and mine, which I think best for us both, and I will lay down half the money?

[P.S.] This letter came to me even now from the Earl of Sussex. I told the bearer it was given and disposed of two days since.

Undated. Endorsed:—"1 March, 1594."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 62.)

LORD COBHAM.

1594-5, March 1.—Petition of Francis [Kelsham to William, Lord Cobham. As to Cobham's lands in Maidstone and Boxley, Kent, of which he is tenant. Asks leave either to fell the wood and continue in possession to the end of his lease, or to have allowance for the value of his lease.

Endorsed:—"1 March, 1594." (712.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

• 1594-5, March 2.—Mr. Deniston, the Scottish Ambassador lieger, hath been with me of purpose to ease his stomach of dislike of this coming hither of Colonel Stuart, as well in respect of his demand of assistance, which if it be money he thinks is wholly lost, as of the marriage solicited between the Earl of Orkney and the sister of Count Maurice, under colour whereof he saith that Colonel Stuart doth practice somewhat else; and yet for aught that I can perceive, he seemeth to be ignorant of his private instructions. And thus he uttereth his fancy, not only to me, but in secret communication to divers of the States; albeit, as I am informed, he is a creature of the Chancellor as well as the Colonel. Both by him and the rest of the nation here Stuart is reputed a Papist, and a Spaniard in heart, and of a busy disposition, not, as they affirm, beloved of the King, nor of many men in Scotland. And though they speak it, as I find, somewhat of the spleen, yet many men concurring in one common conceit, I will take it for a *caveat* to observe his proceedings. The 26th of the last, I sent you copies of certain letters intercepted, in which was a note of a special personage, that would be won, as he thought, to do a singular piece of service, if means might be found to recompense his losses. I have been somewhat inquisitive to know among the Scots, who that party might be, by their conjecture. But they are all in a muse, not knowing whom to guess at, though their chiefest suspicion run upon the Lord Hume, by reason of the alliance between him and Thomas Tyrie. The Colonel in his discourse doth rather guess the Lord Athol, partly for the affection that he beareth to Bothwell, and partly for a pique which he saith is grown of late between him and Argyle. I cannot yet perceive by any circumstance here, that Stuart hath imparted his private instructions to any one of the States, which makes me to believe that his charge was to proceed in such sort as he should find men's dispositions, wherein I think he is deceived. I have had a letter from your Lordship by Captain Berry, whereof the date was omitted, and the tenor was only to let me know that Her Majesty complained of my silence; in which behalf I trust, by this, she is very well satisfied.—From the Hague, March 2, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (170. 109.)

SIR CHARLES DANVERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 3.—I assure myself that my misfortunes will not alter your affection, but that instead of my father whom I have lost, I shall find myself to be ever assisted by your favour. I have not written to

you as often as otherwise I would, unwilling to importune you with idle compliments, being assured that of affairs in these parts, you have more perfect advertisement than I can give you. Of my own estate I can say little, my man being not yet returned, who is to bring me those advertisements which will make me able to resolve that which now I cannot. When informed how my state stands, I will be bold to importune you if I have cause, through the confidence I have in your favour. If in anything I may do you service, I need not offer it, hoping you be sufficiently assured of the power you have to command me.—Paris, 3 March.

Endorsed :—"1594." *Seal, with a lock of hair through the wax.*
Holograph. 1 p. (25. 63.)

RICHARD CARMARTHEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, March 3.—As to the hearing of the matters in question betwixt H. M. farmer of the impost of French wines and the merchants trading to those parts. Asks that, in the absence of Sir Thomas Wilk, Mr. Billingsley, or some other, may be joined with him to examine the masters of the Bordeaux fleet, detained for this purpose. If this farmer hold it, the impost will be utterly overthrown in a short time, discomfort merchants and overthrow trade.—London, 3 March, 1594.

Holograph. *Seal.* 1 p. (25. 64.)

SIR EDWARD DENNY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 4.—Asks him to instruct Mr. Attorney to peruse and despatch his (Denny's) leases, Mr. Attorney's answer being that he is the Queen's sworn man, and will not meddle any further therein without some notice from some of the Council that it is her Majesty's pleasure to take such leases.—4 March.

Holograph. *Endorsed* :—"1594." 1 p. (25. 65.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, March 4.—Having sent my lord Treasurer another letter intercepted, I have here enclosed a copy both of that and of mine own, knowing no other matter worth writing.—From the Hague, March 4, 1594. *Signed.*

P.S.—At the closing hereof I understand the particular discourse of the late conspiracy in Scotland from Colonel Stuart. I have also the same from the lieger Ambassador. Both report it alike, for as much as doth concern the confession of Bawirie. But the Colonel upon it doth exaggerate the matter in soliciting the States for some present assistance, as if the King for his security had never more need, whereas the Ambassador tells me plainly, but under many *benedicites*, that the King's necessity is less than before, and sheweth me that Huntly and Errol have given caution to depart the country, and that Bothwell is also going. And thus I have found a Rowland to oppose against Oliver, and one ambassador against another.

Holograph. 1 p. (170. 111.)

Encloses :—

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, March 4.—Among divers letters sent from Brussels, and intercepted here of late, I sent you two with my last of Feb. 26, and herewith a third, which was also written by the same Crytton to James Tyrius, the Scottish Jesuit at Rome, and did

not seem to be regarded by those that kept the letters. But I find it worth the reading for many respects, because it doth manifest that there are many brabbles and discontentments among those of that nation in Brussels and elsewhere, and that they are in despair of good success in the enemy's actions, both here and in France. It is also easy to perceive, by perusing the words interlaced with the figures, that there is matter there signified of special importance, which if it cannot be deciphered by any at home, I am of opinion that the copy of the letter being sent to some man that is of capacity, and employed by your lordship in Brussels or Antwerp, if he be but acquainted with the Scots that are there and the factions among them, it will be presently discovered. Those that are here of the Scottish nation, for want of knowledge who they are that are there, and how they stand for affection one to another, can give me no light.

As touching my negotiation, the return of the deputies of Gueldres and Overyssele are daily now expected, and then the States, I am certain, will deliver me their answer, without putting me off to a farther delay. We have assured intelligence from divers places of the enemy's countries that the vulgar people everywhere cry openly out against their miseries, shewing manifest token that they desire to be joined to the rest of this union. And as far as I can judge of the States' inclination, if the motion proceed from the other side to them, there after as it is, they are fully bent to entertain it to the best advantage of their cause. But whether it were expedient that one should strike at this iron while it is hot, and be the first that should send to the enemy's provinces, that doth rest in deliberation, albeit I do perceive that most men are of mind that we should not stir in this case but as occasions are presented from them unto us. For this is alleged for it, that before they send to the enemy, in a matter of that importance, they must first of force here at home have recourse to every province to purchase authority, whereby it will be imparted to every town, and so come abroad among the people, who, as every man doubts, may prove so over headlong in such a plausible motion, as perhaps when they see it is once set a foot, they will violently 'thorowe' without regard to their own security. The fear of this humour in the multitude doth stay them from proceeding as they are otherwise willing. It is commonly reported that the enemy prepareth for the siege of Huy, which he will find a very hot and a costly exploit, for Hauraugieres, the commander, is a valiant expert soldier, and will undoubtedly perform as much as can be required.—March 4, 1594.

1½ pp. (170. 110.)

CAPT. WILLIAM ASHENDEN TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 5.—I hope you will shadow my indiscretion, and in your virtue favour me as I had a reverent intention and meaning. The ground is sure in me, which is honest reverence. Let that, and the misery which for my country I have endured, crave this much goodness that you will favour my humble suit with your allowance when you shall have conference with the Earl of Essex thereof, that I may joy and live by having the testimony that you have forgot my rudeness.—London, 5 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 66.)

SIR NICHOLAS CLIFFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 5.—On the death of Sir Francis Allen, I have obtained his company. I beg you to be a means to obtain her Majesty's gracious favour for me. I should think myself a happy man to venture my blood to recover her favour. I am banished the Court, forsaken of my friends; yet let me live, no man shall more faithfully or honester serve her than I. I am as ancient in the wars as any that standeth for it, and I protest much poorer.

Undated. Endorsed:—“5 Mar. 1594.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 67.)

CAPT. OLIVER LAMBERT to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1594-5, March 6.—It is now a month since I arrived here from Holland, where I have spent some time, partly about my own business, and partly retained by his Excellency and the States to see the coming over of the Irish; whom they thought then, as well for the service of Her Majesty as good of the country, to make one company, and give me the charge, as one whom they have known long, and Her Majesty no cause to dislike of their choice. But finding the revolt of the Irish doubtful, I prepared for Ostend, at which instant the Governor wrote to the States for his leave and passport for England, which they easily granted. His Excellency, calling me to him, first dilating on some service to be done in Flanders, and the means how; then, whom I thought the Governor would depute in his place. I told him, being present, it belonged unto me, as the ancientest captain, unless there were cause of insufficiency. Whereupon His Excellency moved the Estates, who despatched me away presently, and by an Act have authorised me to command in the Governor's absence, and signified as much to him, the copy whereof I send enclosed.

The Governor then told me he expected his leave from England by Captain Dercombe, and if he brought no authority from Her Majesty or the Lords, then he would allow of the States' pleasure, and saith he hath not used to leave this place without somebody authorised out of England, which, with your lordship's favour, is not otherwise true but when he intends to wrong some he favours not. I am most humbly to entreat you, to whom my service is wholly devoted as the only stay and pillar of my fortune, that if the Governor sueth for Her Majesty's letter or the Lords to authorise Captain Dercombe or any other, that then you will speak what you know of me, and what of right belongs unto me, and you shall see some special service effected which the Governor hitherto has neglected, and would not hearken to the advice of any, lest by the performance thereof his greatness should be diminished, were it never so beneficial to the service of the country.

His Excellency and the States do greatly desire the surprising of Nieuport, without which they cannot commodiously pass to Dunkirk. There had been better means than now to effect the same, if the Governor had lent his ear, and been willing thereunto. As yet there is a way or two made known to his Excellency, and by the examination of such as know the places well I have great hope. His Excellency hath referred the managing of the enterprise to my discretion, and given order for such men to be sent as I shall write for, out of Zealand. There wants nothing but the absence of the Governor, and my own viewing the places, which by demonstration seems pregnable. In hope the Governor would depart, the States of Zealand commanded

the ship of war that brought me to convey him for England. The Governor now saith Her Majesty will give him no leave, although your lordship, my Lord Treasurer, and my Lord Chamberlain have importuned the same, which when the States shall hear will much discontent them, for I suppose the coming of Mr. Bodley, and the demanding of his present passport, stayed the several States from complaining to Her Majesty of his abuses, being daily urged thereunto by the burghers of the town and the inhabitants of Flanders that are under contribution.

Here was alarm of a siege, which, if the wind would have suffered the news to pass, your lordship should have had it somewhat hot in England before this time. The occasion was some 7 or 800 mutinied Spaniards, which missing to surprise Armentiers, roved up and down the west quarter of Flanders, without officers; and the removing of a piece of artillery to Nieuport, which was to no other end than to guard a fort, which the enemy made the later part of the last summer near the mouth of the haven, to impeach the States' army, if they chanced to intend anything for Dunkirk, for of necessity their vanguard must pass that way, and their horses; besides, the enemy doth store all their frontiers with munition and artillery, and "garnised" Burbofowe with two companies. The foresaid Spaniards, being refused by them of Dunkirk, are now fortifying Roseborugg, or, as the French term it, Pontotard, a place which Lamott held when Dunkirk was ours to gain the contributions of the west quarters, for which purpose these mutinied Spaniards made choice thereof. Since the death of Duke Ernestus, and that the Count Mansfield is possessed of his place, the Count of Fuentes is posted for Spain, in the opinion of the country to make himself chief here.

M. Lamott is marched with the bands of ordnance towards Huy, which way the enemy's forces are all drawing. Here is nothing to be feared, so long as we perform the office of men of war, but the sea; which in the judgment of the inhabitants unless the States gain more places here about, thereby to have the assistance of all Flanders, or be at an infinite charge themselves once in seven years, the sea will eat up the town.—Ostend, 6 March. Signed.

P.S. [*On separate paper.*] His Excellency acquainted me in secret with a new enterprise on Bruges, which he holds most sure through the help of certain burghers. If it sort to his liking, I shall hear more thereof from him within this ten or twelve days, about which time he made account to be in Zealand; at which time you shall hear more.

Endorsed :—"Captain Lambert at Ostend. .6 Martii 1594."

3 pp. (170. 112.)

Enclosures :

1594-5, Feb. 2.—*Copy of a warrant from the Council of State of the United Provinces, appointing Captain Oliver Lambert to have charge of Ostend during the absence of Sir Edward Norreys, the Governor, in England, for two or three months The Hague, 2 February, 1595. Signed: Chr. Huygens.*
French. 1 p. (170. 113.)

EARL of SUSSEX to SIR ROBERT [CECIL].

1594-5, March 7.—Asking for letters to the Deputy of the English House at Middleburg for his servant Gabriel Richmont, in certain mercantile matters set forth.—Bardmondsey, 7 March, 1594.

Signed. *Endorsed* :—"Lo. Sussex to me."

1 p. (25. 69.)

SIR H. KILLIGREW to "my singular good Lord."

1594-5, March 8.—In answer to yours of 6th of March, I must call to remembrance sundry particular grounds of the troubles in France and elsewhere, looking back to the later end of Queen Mary's days, in whose time Calais was lost, and not restored again to Her Majesty that now is, by the cold and hollow dealing (as is supposed) of the King of Spain. [Sets out the particulars of the peace made by the King of Spain, and the efforts in consequence of it to root out the true professors of the reformed religion; and of the mission of the Marquis d'Albe by the Queen of Scots to be her viceroy in Scotland, "with a commission too full of jealousy for her Majesty to endure," frustrated by his being driven back by contrary winds; also of the despatch thither of Mons. de Martigues with a great band of old soldiers, which moved the Scots to call to Her Majesty for succour, who, being moved in pity and through the greatness of the injuries offered, yielded thereunto, and by God's providence had happy success therein. Relates also the course of events in France and the contention between the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre who should be Regent, during King Charles's minority.] In the end, the Guises and the Queen Mother, perceiving that the King of Navarre was like to prevail, agreed and practised together to win him to their purpose, which in the end they did by flattery and great promises, but his light doing did so discontent the princes of the blood and all his good friends that at the next Assembly of the States the Admiral and his party thought it less harm to them that the government should be cast upon the Queen Regent than upon the King of Navarre who was so easily persuaded and led by the house of Guise. By this carriage of himself he lost all his best friends and the place he might assuredly have had if he had been constant. The Queen promised him assistance by me, at the instance of many of his good friends and kinsmen, but all would not serve; so strong were the vain allurements of his enemies against him that they brought him into utter discredit, which he did not recover to his dying day, but when the Guises would deceive the Protestants by any deceitful treaty, they made him the instrument. I cannot remember that the Queen had any further intelligence with the King of Navarre other than ordinary compliments in respect of his place and dignity, neither do I remember any particular treaty with the Admiral Chastillon till after the taking of the Prince of Condé at the battle of Dreux, when as the same Admiral came with his Reytres into Normandy to besiege Caen, whither her Majesty sent him both men and munition under Sir William Pelham, by whose assistance and industry it was taken and the Marquis d'Albany who commanded therein. But what sums of money were sent by Her Majesty unto the Admiral for the payment of the Almains I do not certainly know, for I was then prisoner, and long after, in the castle of Merlow in Picardy, neither was I ever sent with any instructions to treat with them for Her Majesty. But I know well that the aids from the Princes of Germany never marched into France (as they did sundry times for the relief of them of the Reformed Religion) without the Queen's purse and credit. I remember also that the Cardinal Chastillon was here long time with the Queen, but I was not privy to his negotiations; yet have seen in the Ecclesiastical Story of the troubles of France, a declaration and protestations set forth by Her Majesty, expressing the cause of her succours sent to the Protestants in France from time to time, which I send to you "coted," to peruse at your leisure, being very sorry that I am not better able to satisfy your expectation, being ever since I received your letter vehemently tormented with a sore eye.

which hath detained me both from reading and writing, to my great grief. I pray your lordship to call to remembrance such intelligence as Sir Thomas Smith sent you from Bayonne when the Queen Mother and the King of Spain met there, and, one other point, how the King of Spain sent sundry times troops of natural Spaniards to the aid of the French King against those of the Reformed Religion, which I take to be an article of the treaty which should have proceeded farther if they had effected their enterprise at home in their own dominions.—From my brother's house in Lothbury, this 8th of March, 1594.

Unsigned. Endorsed:—"Sir H. Killigrew."

2½ pp. (25. 70.)

MICHAEL LEMAN.

1594-5, March 8.—Warrant to the Lord Treasurer authorising the payment to Michael Leman, merchant stranger, in consideration of his losses in 1588, etc., of 950*l.* out of the proceeds of goods and merchandize belonging to the King of Spain remaining concealed in the realm, to be searched for and discovered by him at his own charges, further order to be given to any officers thought fittest for the service, joining Leman with them.—Westminster, 8 March, 1594.

Sign manual. Signet. 1 p. (25. 73.)

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON TO LORD BURGHELY.

1594-5, March 8.—Because I am desirous to perform that duty which may be expected of me, and also loth to be subject to any blame before I deserve it, I have thought it fit to send this bearer in company with Lord Scrope's men, charging him to ride all the way by the prisoner, and to lodge nightly in the same chamber where he lieth. The accidents which have happened in this action have moved me thus to do, and I humbly pray you, if Her Majesty or you do conceive me to have done amiss, that I may know it, for my better warning hereafter. I do not forget what Her Highness said to me in your hearing and of the privy Council, sitting at your lordship's house, immediately before the last Parliament, and therefore I have been ever since more careful to do that which might be most agreeable to her pleasure in those places of charge which I hold in these parts.—At York, 8 March, '94. *Signed.*

P.S. (*Holograph.*) I do send this bearer of purpose, though I had thought once to have appointed another, because, if need be, he can tell what direction I did give him when I did send him to Wetherby and Broughbridge.

1 p. (30. 115.)

SPEECHES by HUMFREY BONNER, late Mayor of Nottingham.

1594-5, after March 8.—Saturday the 8th of March last, Humfrey Bonner, late Mayor of Nottingham, at Mr. Richard ^{Hurt's} ~~Hurt's~~ house, in the hearing of Mr. Hurt, Mr. Hacker, and myself, ^{also} ~~as~~ ^{as} follows:—That Williamson, Lord Shrewsbury's man, was apprehended for treason, being confederate with one who was a traitor to the Queen and a pensioner to the King of Spain. That being known to the Queen and the Lord Treasurer, they wrote to the Lord President for his apprehension. He said that he was in the Earl of Shrewsbury's house in London within a fortnight before, and that he doubted it would hurt the Earl

greatly, for that he had often given his honourable word that he was a good subject. Such things as that brought the Duke of Norfolk to his death. After which words Mr. Hacker and Mr. Hurt stood a little aside. Then he talked unto me and (as I think) in their hearing. He marvelled much my Lord would keep any such in his house. I said he did not. Then he said he had two worse in his house at this instant. I told him he said untruly. He said again, he doubted there would be two such found.

Signed, Henry Wyddeson.

1 p. (25. 72.)

SIR W. CORNWALLIS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 9.—Let not my absence from Court and your continual being there make me a stranger to your favour and love, which I highly value, believe me, Sir, and therein quiet and comfort myself at home. I know not what limit of time be appointed to them who have had the measles in their house, but for my part, I never came near the house by 4 miles since, and these 3 weeks now it is since the children have been plucking flowers in the garden; yet if they should judge mine ears be horns, instead of flowers I might gather thorns. Therefore for fear of pricking my fingers, I am determined to tarry longer.—From Bishopsgate, “this morning.”

No date. Endorsed:—“9 Mar. 1594.” Holograph.

1 p. (25. 74.)

. REVENUE FROM TIN.

1594-5, March 9.—Two documents:—

1. The tin spent in the realm is about 300,000 lbs. weight, and for that her Majesty hath 40s. custom for every 1,000 lbs. weight. The tin transported out of the realm is esteemed to be about 700,000 lbs. and for every 1,000 lbs. weight hereof her Majesty is to have 3*l*. custom. Upon every hundredweight of tin transported there is imposed 20*d*. So that her Majesty's custom of that spent within the realm is 600*l*.; of that transported, 2,100*l*.; and the imposition, 583*l*. Total, 3,283*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. (*sic*).

Her Majesty may make a greater gain of the same quantity of tin, if she make it her own commodity, if at every coinage she buy the tin into her own hands, paying the country after the rate of 25*l*. the 1,000 lb. weight, and selling at 35*l*. And for that the whole 700,000 lbs. weight comes not in but at two coinages in the year, her Majesty's stock needeth to be the less, and presupposing her to buy the half of 700,000 lb. weight at 25*l*. and to sell at 35*l*., her Majesty gaineth at every coinage 3,500*l*. sterling. So that within three coinages her Majesty “hath” gained 10,500*l*. and her stock wholly returned, and out of this gain, a stock to proceed, and so yearly for ever after to make at both coinages 7,000*l*. rent. And herein doing by her officer but that which three or four ingrossers do by laying the stocks together, to the great hindrance of her Majesty and the realm; for in monarchy the wealth of the prince is the riches of the commonwealth, and yet being drawn into some one or few men's hands savours of a monopoly, which her Majesty by taking it into her own hands doth prevent and remedy. And whereas the stat. 8 Hen. VI. enacts that no tin or lead should be transported except to Calais upon pain of forfeiture of double value, save only by the

merchants of Genoa, Venice, Florence, etc., and saving also the burgesses of Berwick; and whereas a licence is granted to one Martin for transportation of tin, which being not diligently looked into, her Majesty loseth very near half the custom due for want of entering the just weight, as will be proved by comparing the weight from the coinage with the weight entered to be transported, "the suit which I do most humbly crave" is that her Majesty will grant unto me a licence solely and only to transport tin and lead. I will not only yield to her Majesty 500*l.* a year rent, but will also take care to see the just weight entered, whereby the customs shall be better answered than hitherto they have been.

2. "Articles touching the matter of tin by which it is proved that her Majesty may lawfully resume into her hands the first buying of tin, and that thereby she shall gain 10,000*l.* yearly, and the counties of Devon and Cornwall greatly benefited thereby," containing the following particulars, among others:—

The common price of tin in Cornwall and Devon by ten years past hath not exceeded *communibus annis* above 22*l.* the thousandweight, but of late was raised from 22*l.* to 24*l.*, and yet the price among the tinnors is always uncertain, rising [and falling] twice every year, and for the most part rather decreasing than increasing. There might be established a certain price of 25*l.* very acceptably and profitably for the tinnors. If her Majesty restrain the sale of tin and take the whole commodity thereof into her own hands, allowing the tinnors 25*l.* for every 1,000 lbs. (a matter usual with foreign princes), she may by stopping the sale for one year raise the price to 40*l.* by reason of the trade into the Straits and other places. The quantity of tin wrought yearly in Devon and Cornwall these ten years last past has been *communibus annis* about 1,400,000 lb. weight, worth now in London 30*l.* the thousand.

The first document endorsed:—"9 March, 1594. E. of Oxford" [? written over another name]. The second document imperfect.

Unsigned. 2 pp. and 2 half pp. (25. 76.)

TRADE IN TIN.

1594-5, March 9.—There was discharged in the port of London from the Western ports between Michaelmas 1592 and Michaelmas 1594, 3,200 blocks of tin yearly, which, esteeming each block to weigh 3½ cwt., amounts to 11,200 cwt., or 560 tons.

From Michaelmas last till this day the 8th of March are come 1,670 blocks, weighing 5,845 cwt., or 292 tons 5 cwt.

From the Western ports they use not to put down any weights in their certificates that they send to London, other than the number of pieces or blocks, because the merchant or shipmaster puts a letter to come to London, and to return certificates of the discharge there, which is duly and orderly observed; but the certainty of all the tin yearly made, is to be found by the weight taken at the assay. This tin is dispersed from London as well into all parts of the realm as spent for service there, but three-quarters and more is shipped for foreign parts.

Englishmen pay for subsidy of tin unwrought, 20*d.* the cwt., and for tin wrought, 2*s.* 4*d.* the cwt. Strangers pay for custom and subsidy of tin unwrought, 3*s.* 4*d.* the cwt., and for tin wrought 4*s.* 8*d.* the cwt.

The twentieth part of the tin carried forth is not wrought into pewter, but goeth forth unwrought.

There is shipped from the Western ports into other foreign ports, great store of tin over and besides that cometh to London, specially for Rouen in Normandy, when there is good peace and quietness in France.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"9 March 1594. Mr. Dove's certificate of tin." (170. 115.)

BOOKS.

1594-5, March 9.—List of "books received from my Lord of Canterbury." *Latin works, theological and historical.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (140. 49.)

————— to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 10.—Encloses the interrogatories whereupon the parties "hereunder written" are to be examined, to be delivered unto the judge, the depositions to be delivered to Cecil without entering them in the Registers' book.—Sandwich, 10 March 1594.

Unsigned. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 78.)

EARL OF HUNTINGDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, March 10.—Relative to the conveyance of Nicholas Williamson from Cumberland to London.—York, 10 March '94.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (25. 79.)

LORD BURGHLEY to the SHERIFF OF WARWICK.

1594-5, March 10.—Requiring him to forbear to execute any process like to come to his hands for the extending of Sir John Conway's lands and goods, at the suit of Edward and William Lane, upon a bond entered unto them of 600*l.*, for the forfeiture of the goods of Mr. Bourne, at such time as he departed the realm without licence; whereof no interest was in them, but in Her Majesty, and for which Sir John Conway hath answered 1,000*l.* to Her Majesty's use.—From the Court at *Windsor*, 10th March, 1594.

10. 116.)

*10,500*l.**

proceed,

And herein den GILBERT to his NEPHEW.

1594-5, March 10.—I have received a letter from Sir Robert Cecil and another from you, "wherein the Council have granted their letter for the examining the *parts* between you and me. As yet I know none; but let me thoroughly understand the cause, and then I do not doubt but to satisfy both him and you. I marvel that you and

some of your best friends come not to me to let me thoroughly understand the matter, and then you shall better understand my mind and answer, and I your demand and causes. Surely I have not nor will not hold anything that is yours.—Greenway, 12 March 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (25. 80.)

NAMES OF PERSONS STAYED in WILLIAMSON'S HOUSE.

1594-5, March 13.—Edmund Williamson; William Hampe, his servant; James Tybalkes of Kent, gent.; Edward Vaughan, servant to Sir John Wolley; Nicholas Kyrse *alias* Skeers, servant to the Earl of Essex; George Williamson; John Brogden, citizen; James Williamson; Peter Swetnam, servant to Vaughan aforesaid; John Poutone, servant to one Mr. William Long of Wiltshire. All close prisoners in the Compter in Wood Street.

James Boulton, servant to Mr. Ladwyn; Jedian Mansell, citizen; Rowland Lloyd, servant to Mr. Pratt, draper in Paul's Churchyard at the sign of the Anchor. Close prisoners in the Compter in the Poultry.

Ann Williamson, wife to Edmund Williamson; Margaret Markham, her servant. These remain in the house.

Endorsed :—"13 Mar. 1594." (25. 92.)

SIR RICHARD MARTIN, ALDERMAN OF LONDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 13.—This day about dinner-time I received your warrant importing the search of Edmund Williamson's house, and some other business, for despatch of which I thought the most fit time about 5 of the clock this evening: at which time I made my repair thither without other company than my own servants, except Mr. Lee who came to the house presently. I found such company as is mentioned in this note here enclosed, except two or three who came thither whilst I was in the house, all which I have committed close prisoners until your pleasure be further known, except Williamson's wife and maid whom I left in the house in charge of the constable, with commandment to stay all that come to the house. I have also locked up the chests, trunks, and all things in the house, and taken the keys into my keeping until your pleasure be further known. I have also sent you two keys I found in his pocket, which the said Williamson saith are for two rooms in his father's house within ten miles of Oxenford: but I do rather think they are for a chamber which I hear he hath in Cole Harbert (Cold Harbour) which is a privileged place, and therefore the authority of our city doth not reach thither. Yet the same place may be searched by the help of the Earl of Shrewsbury. I have also sent a little book and a letter I found in his pocket by this bearer, Mr. Lee. They were a very dangerous company, and very well provided of weapons, and therefore it were good you gave some order for their strait examinations—Thirteenth day, 13 March 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 10.)

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GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX. NGTON to

1594-5, March 14.—I send a letter of late received from Antwerp showing what Hull hath done, how matters stand, and that he means to proceed. I have conferred with Mr. Bodley about my coming over

with the first answer the States may make to his proposition, whereof he could like well enough if it be of any importance, and that my being there should not cause his longer stay here than he wisheth. I would be glad to take so fit an opportunity, fearing that after he shall be departed again and I left here alone, I shall hardly be spared hence, to despatch a little private business, and especially to lay open my case and obtain of her Majesty some further relief for my maintenance in this most chargeable country. Huy is begun to be besieged by the Spaniards, and as the news came yesterday, had made an attempt to scale or otherwise to surprise it, but were repulsed with the loss of 100 men, and amongst them two captains of note. Harroguieres hath provided himself with victuals and ammunition, meaning to hold the place to the uttermost, so that it will cost them at least all this summer, and is therefore thought they will seek to block up all the passages and so to famish the besieged. There is money sent unto him with orders to levy two or three companies to re-inforce his garrison. The Deputies of Liege, come hither to demand restitution of the town and castle, are answered that when the Spaniards have restored Berck, Bonne and other places they hold contrary to promise heretofore made, Huy shall likewise be yielded to them of Liege. The Duc de Bouillon's war groweth cold because he is not seconded by the King, and the States' troops are much diminished, being so weary of the service, that if they be not revoked they threaten to give it over and get away and provide for themselves as they can. In Burgundy there is some stir also, and two or three places gotten for the King and others attempted. The mutinied Italians are in Tilemont or Tienen, and expect the performance of the agreement in Ernest's time made with them, and yet have sent hither deputies to give thanks, with offers of all kindness and other compliments. All the captains here are written unto to re-inforce their companies and have them in readiness against the 20th April, new style, being thought that there shall be 20 new companies raised to supply the number in place of those in France which, by such as favour that cause, are sought to be continued there. It is still looked for that Ernest's death would have wrought some alteration, and notwithstanding that Fuentes hath taken upon him the provisional government, yet there is a further meaning in the States of those provinces to tolerate it.—Hague, 14 March 1594.

[P.S.] Since the ending of the abovewritten, news is come that the enemy hath gotten part of the town of Huy and sacked and consumed it. The other part is commanded by the Castle, and though it hold out awhile the end is feared, and they no better to be looked for of the Castle, yet otherwise hoped.

Signed. 2½ pp. (25. 81.)

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

1594-5, March 14.—The examination of James Williamson, taken 14 March, 1594.

Confesseth that he saw Nicholas Williamson about a fortnight after Michaelmas at his house in Derbyshire and that he knew of Nicholas's purpose to go beyond sea to avoid the payment of the fine imposed upon

him also of the receipt of a letter from Nicholas Williamson from and answered, writing for a cloth cloak, etc., and of another letter from letter for the latter left for him by a sailor boy, servant to Thomas Holknown, at Ironmonger Hall, at Mr. Dixon's house in Gratybs Street.

Signed: James Williamson. *Countersigned:* Richard Martyn, Richard Skevynton, W. Waad.

1½ pp. (25. 83.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1594-5, March 14.—I have not heard that any censures of universities against K. Henry the VIIIth's marriage were ever either printed or under "attentike" seal, for albeit some universities which were solicited did deny to resolve, yet can I not learn that any public instrument was made of their dissent, or that the same was at any time published in print; but the censures of those universities which approved both the divorce and marriage following, are to be seen originally, as I am informed, under their several "attentique" seals, in the Treasury of the Exchequer, where also the records of that whole negotiation are kept, and are worth the viewing. Of those that have derived their slanders out of Sanders *De Schismate* many are strangers, as you may perceive by the note of their names delivered by Dr. Bancroft, and some have not put their names to their libels, so that I can say little to that point as yet. Of Clements VII. who gave sentence against the marriage, Bale writeth thus:—*De isto Clemente in quodam commentario super articulis Magistrorum Parisientium legitur, quod fuerit nothus, veneficus, homicida, leno, simoniaccus, sodomita, perjurus, stuprator, raptor, geomanticus, sacrilegus et omnium scelerum artifex.* And of his death he writeth thus, *Aiunt morbo pediculari, qui morborum est turpissimus et infamis, interissee Clementem Septimum: nonnulli veneno censent.* Omphrius, a great papist, writeth thus of him: *Natus est ex parum certa neque propalam legitima uxore.* He saith further that he was created pope in a schism; *et quod sacratos viros novis decimis onerarat, officiorum collegiis redditus averterat, gymnasii salaria doctoribus constituta subtraxerat, quod certis horreorum monopoliis magnum questum acquisiverat cum annonæ in urbe summa charitas esset.* And of his death he writeth, *quod longo et vario, difficilique morbo vexatus, rebus humanis excessit.* Of Paulus III. who excommunicated K. Henry VIII., Bale writeth that he was *magus, hariolus quod matrem et nepotem veneno sustulit, quod congressus fuit cum nepte, sorore, et filia.* It is written of Hofmaister, an archpapist, that he was suddenly smitten by God's hand and died miserably with horrible roaring and crying out. Quarlarus, a divinity reader in Louvain, died in desperation. Carion reporteth that Eckius dying used these as his last words: "In case the 4,000 guildens were ready, the matter were despatched," which 4,000 guildens, as is supposed, should have been given to a bishop or a cardinal for an ecclesiastical living. Your lordship can best tell the ends of Cardinal Pole, Gardiner, Storie and others of the like sort.—Lambeth, 14 March, 1594.

[P.S.]. Harding, Dorman, Rastall, Sanders, Bristow, Greg, Marten, Allen, Campion, Marshall: these having written something against this State, are dead.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (25. 84.)

Examination of ED. WILLIAMSON, brother to Nicholas.

1594-5, March 14.—Explaining, first, the causes of the coming of the parties taken at his house, and, secondly, his communications with his brother, Nicholas Williamson, and with regard to his cousin, James Williamson.

Signed. Endorsed:—"14 March, 1594." 1½ pp. (25. 93.)

SIR RICHARD MARTYN, W. WAAD and RICHARD SKEVYNGTON to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 14.—We have spent all this afternoon in examining all those parties that were found Williamson's house and find one cause

of the repair of so many persons. This Williamson is a most notable broker to help young men to money upon all kind of wares upon excessive loss. We have thought good to discharge all the persons committed that gave us good account of their dealings, save Edmond and James Williamson, whose examinations we sent you by Mr. Leyghe. We made diligent search in Williamson's house, but find nothing but wares and bills of contract, and those persons whose names were enregistered in his book, are such as he helpeth with evil bargains.—Wood Street, 14 March, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (25. 94.)

W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 14.—Relative to Williamson and the searches made among his effects, nothing being found but household stuff. Franckeling that came away is forthcoming, and shall be brought before us this afternoon.—Wood Street, 14 March, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (25. 95.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHELY.

1594-5, March 14.—So long absence of the Deputies of Guelderland and Overyssele is greatly wondered at here, and till all the deputies be met, they can take no resolution upon my proposition. It is feared very much that some alteration of things at home hath stayed their coming, or at the least their present passage, by reason of the great inundations in sundry places of these Provinces, as the like was never seen, of the rivers and land waters, in the memory of any. For all the Bettue and Bommels Wert are overflowed, and a great part of the country round about Utrecht and Amersfort, in so much as the very gates of the town of Amersfort, the suburbs of Vianen, and many dorpes and villages are carried clean away, and many people, to the number, it is thought, of 3,000 souls, are drowned. And the like is reported of the land about Cologne where the waters are risen higher by six foot than hath been hitherto known by any record, which is supposed to proceed of the great abundance of rain and snow that hath fallen in these and the upper countries, and of the long continuance of this boisterous wind at west, which hath forced the rivers to swell out of measure.

I find by conferring with some of the Scottish nation, that they are informed out of Scotland that Colonel Stuart is enjoined by some secret instruction to solicit the States for 1,000 foot and 500 horse, for six months, or rather for the loan of so much money as may serve for the levy of so many men, requesting three months' pay to be delivered out of hand; which is imparted to me by such persons of credit as I, in my conceit, have reason to believe it. Nevertheless the Colonel himself will not notify so much, not only to me, but as far as I perceive to none of the States; proposing all as yet in general terms, and referring to themselves to yield what succour they think best, which is thought to be done upon a hope that he hath that they of themselves will offer more than he hath in charge to press them unto. For mine own part, the more that I consider of his employment hither, and of the quality of his message, the more, methinks, it doth tend to some design to be disliked. For in proceeding with these Provinces, the King hath gone by such degrees to win upon their amity, as I fear somewhat else than this purposes pretended of joining in alliance and craving their assistance.

If your lordship call to mind in February last was two years, the States were moved by Stuart, being sent by the King, to entertain a reciprocal intelligence in all affairs that should concern the religion and weal of his and their countries, which was presently obtained. They were after sought unto to renew the ancient league that had been in former times between Scotland and them, whereunto they yielded by their Deputies at the time of the baptism of the young Prince. Now, thirdly, they are entreated to assist him with men or money, whereof the sum is so small, not amounting to 8,000*l.* sterling for three months, as he might very well presume that they would not refuse him. And when this shall be accorded, whether it be not to be thought that he hath yet an intention to gain some further footing in their line and affection, and to serve some other turns with their aid and support, as his occasions shall require, and as it will be very easy when the people of these countries are once engaged in his actions, I leave it as a motion to your lordship's wisdom.

The Colonel pretendeth that the state of the King must be presently relieved, and if it should be neglected by his friends and allies, it would engender, ere be long, some irreparable inconvenience both to him and them. And this he doth inculcate in every company where he cometh, with a fearful declaration of the wants of the King, and of the strength of his enemies, in so much as the States, by that I can gather, would willingly do for him, if my answer unto them, whereof your lordship had notice in one from me of 22nd of the last, do not stop their proceeding. For so the Colonel hath told me, that he thought the States' resolution would depend very much upon Her Highness' allowance, or only upon me; that if I would but signify that Her Highness would be pleased with their aiding of the King, there would be no stop, and he saw no just cause for me to be scrupulous, sith every man might see the extremity of the King, and that part of the benefit would redound unto Her Majesty, and all the burden of the aid upon the people of these provinces. I will not trouble your lordship with rehearsal of my answers and other speeches between us, but in effect they were to pray him to pardon my refusal, unless my warrant were better. "For," said I, "to speak of matters roundly and " familiarly between us, I may very well presume upon the reasons you " allege, that Her Majesty would be willing to advance the King's " desire, but yet it may be, perhaps, that she will so much mislike " of his form of proceeding, as she would have the States made " acquainted with her manifold endeavours to free the King of his " troubles. Let it be, as you give out, that his state is reduced to " points of extremity, whereof I know very little, either one way or " other, though there be; that will avouch that both his peril is not " such, and that it might have been less, if he himself had listed. How " can you report it here, but they will presently ask the question " why, the King having so largely and so long tasted of Her " Majesty's bounty, and the danger being nearer to England than " to them, he should not rather, in this case, have recourse unto " Her Highness, or, at the least, make her privy and request her " advice before he sent to move the States? In your answer here- " unto I know not how you will acquit yourself, but you must with- " out offence give me leave to suspect that you will speak very " little in Her Majesty's behalf, but rather secretly complain in " the managing of your business that she hath not, nor will not do, the " part of a neighbour, which may be so amplified in places where " you come, as I doubt it may also tend to work some alienation in " the hearts of this people from their devotion to Her Highness

“ And these are such suspicions, or causes of suspicions, as they
 “ force me to forbear, and not to meddle off or on, unless I had com-
 “ mission, and, therefore, only as before, I wish the States in these
 “ proposals to hold a sound correspondence by advising with Her
 “ Highness.”

As a man touched near and guilty, as it seemed, of some sinister dealing, whereof I hear too much, he made a frivolous reply, full of speeches at random, which not being worthy of your lordship's reading, I leave unrehearsed, very humbly beseeching, that if you think it expedient, I may know by your direction what course I must observe, when I speak in these affairs, to give Her Majesty good content.

I find by a letter written by the French King to M. Buzanval that he hath sent Her Majesty certain letters, intercepted, which were written in cipher by Father Gordon and another Scot to their correspondents in Spain, which the King had caused to be deciphered. Gordon is one that is often named in Crytton's Latin letter, which I sent your lordship last, and I should conjecture that the notice of such a matter, as he hath written into Spain, may easily lead to decipher the letters of Crytton in Latin; which if it be not done already, if your lordship thinketh fit to send me the copy of Gordon's letter and the others, I will do my best to discover that of Crytton, which I do very much presume, upon certain conjectures, contain important matter, as the conferring of some princely state or dignity or country upon some special person, upon whom the chief hope of these fugitives dependeth, wherein it also seemeth that certain great personages are nominated actors.

Endorsed: “ Copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer. March 14, 1594.”

3½ pp. (170. 118.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, March 14.—That point being known and told me by divers, of the Colonel's secret charge, as touching the succour which he must require, albeit he himself doth conceal it altogether, I thought it convenient to signify so much unto my lord Treasurer, lest some other should prevent me, to whom perhaps in like manner the same intelligence might be given. For I find it is advertised by divers out of Scotland, and, namely, from Sir William Kerk and Mr. David Fowles to the lieger that is here, who this very day came of purpose to tell me that Stuart would communicate very little unto him, but bare him still in hand that he had very high matters committed unto him by secret instruction, ‘and methinks,’ said he, ‘to draw some money from the States’; he would put them in head of I know not what policy, as if in their wisdom they were to take such a course as the King might acknowledge that whatsoever great good he shall attain unto hereafter cometh only of them and their assistance: and besides, he prattled much of the Queen of England, by way of extenuation of her princely beneficence towards the King, with many shifts and devices to bring his purpose to pass, in so much as he told him that if the King his master would be ruled by him, he should be able to bridle both the Queen and the States, and care for neither of both, but how he meant it should be done, he could not signify directly, unless it were by some accord with the forfeited lords. Moreover Stuart told him that he was right well assured that Her Majesty sent me hither to demand the reimbursement of her moneys, that it might be a bar to his request, wherein he made no doubt of obtaining his suit if I had not come or had not put it in their heads that it behoved them to

deal with her Highness' advice; which was too great an indignity to the King his master that he should not use the aid of his friends, without the privy and liking of the Queen of England. And this the lieger hath told me with very special entreaty, because it touched him near, that I would know it and not reveal it where his name might come in question, being very desirous, as by his speeches I could gather, to accommodate every matter between Her Majesty and his master. Upon this and the rest that I have written to your lordship, bearing date the 2 and 4 of this month, I do long to understand very much from you how her Majesty is affected, and how she will enjoin me to tune my voice in this song.—From the Hague, March 14, 1594.

Signed.

P.S.—Since the former was written I was told by a special friend, who spake it upon knowledge, that the King of Scots hath written a private letter to Mr. Barneveldt with his own hand. And I am fully persuaded he hath done the like to Mr. Brederode, Mr. Valke and others; with whom your lordship may consider what force the letters of that King will have among others, coming, as I assure myself they did, full freighted with fair words and kind promises. This art of writing to private persons here is very much used by the French King, and hath been one of his chiefest means to compass his demands, though now and then they be remembered with some better thing in hand, to quicken their affection.

Holograph. 3 pp. (170. 120.)

LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5,] March 15.—This morning the post of Antwerp is come with a letter from Charles d'Tassy, postmaster, to me, desiring me to write to the Governor of Calais to permit the ordinary post for Antwerp and London to pass and repass, as they were wont to do, after the proclamation of wars. In my poor opinion, if it might be obtained, her Majesty might often be advertised of the actions there.—From my house in London, 15 March.

Endorsed:—"1594."

Signed. ½ p. (25. 85.)

HENRY BILLINGSLEY and RICHARD CARMARTHEN to the LORD TREASURER.

1594-5, March 15.—The masons are now beginning to lay their stones for Her Majesty's Wharf, but the wharf is so pestered both with carts and ships and boats, that they are not able to go forward with their work as they should, besides having already received great hurt. They request a letter to the wharfingers, commanding them to forbear (till the work be done) the receiving any more ships, hoys or boats, and to keep the great gates of the wharf shut.—Custom House, 15 March, 1594.

Signed. ¼ p. (25. 86.)

THOMAS WILLIAMSON to EDMUND WILLIAMSON.

1594-5, March 16.—I received a letter from you, wherein you informed unto me that your brother N. was at Milbecke, with my Thomas Williamson, and that Mr. H. Ley had obtained his fine imprisonment. Yesterday, Mr. Boulton sent one to me of purpose saying to your mother and me that he was at his house, and that

three of my lord of Huntingdon's gentlemen conveyed him to London as prisoner, alleging other matter than doth concern Sir Thomas Stanhope's matter. If his coming up be any means to stay your coming to Tusmore, send me word how the matter stands, and what moved him to come into the North, and how my brother Antony doth, and God send us better comfort. Your mother would have you bring her down some good radish seed.—16 March, 1594.

P.S.—I would understand what George hath want of, that I may supply the same as soon as I can.

Addressed : "To his son Edmond Williamson at his house in Phillippe Lane, or in his absence to George Williamson."

Holograph. 1 p. (170. 123.)

KATHERINE BURGESS to LORD [BURGHLEY?]

1594-5, March 16.—For the rating of particulars to a small value, granted to her late husband.

Endorsed :—"16 March, 1594."

1 p. (1012.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1594-5,] March 17.—Highly recommending Capt. Constable, repairing into England for the reinforcing of his company.—Hague, 17 March.

Endorsed :—"1594."

Signed. 1 p. (25. 87.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, March $\frac{17}{2}$.—Ceste cy ne sera, non plus que les deux precedentes, pour vous troubler d'un long discours, n'en ayant digne subject, sinonque vous veuillies que je vous entretienne des nouvelles de la grande Rue de Dieppe, que je mets au mesme ordre que celles de vostre bourse de Londres. Je croy que à Rouen, ou je trouveray M. le Commandeur et M. de Feugray, l'un des ministres de ceste eglise, revenans tous deux et estans partis depuis huict jours de nostre Court de France, j'apprendray quelque chose de merite. En attendant je vous supplie de croire qu'il n'y a aulcun esloignement ny distance de lieux qui me puisse faire oublier l'infiny des obligations dont vous m'avez comblé et accablé et par maniere de dire rendit du tout insolvable.—De Dieppe, ce xxvij^e Mars, stille nouveau, 1595.

Signed. Two seals. 1 p. (171. 118.)

ELIZABETH AUGHTON.

1594-5, March 17.—Petition of Elizabeth Aughton, widow of Thomas Aughton, eldest yecman of the Scalding House, to the Queen. In consideration of her husband's long service, and the poor estate of herself and children, prays that John Lampen, the Queen's ancient tenant of tithes in Lanckenhorne, Cornwall, may have a lease in reversion of the same. Lampen will then relieve her.

Endorsed :—"March 17, 1594."

Note by J. Herbert, dated Richmond, Jan. 2, 1595, that the Queen grants the petition.

1 p. (P. 42.)

ELIZABETH ASTON.

[1594-5, March 17.]-Petition of Elizabeth Aston (*sic*) to the Lord High Treasurer. The Queen having granted her petition for John Lampen, prays him to rate the lease for 31 years, for 10*l.* fine.

Undated. 1 p. (P. 42A.)

MR. BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, March 18.—In regard to his proceedings at the Hague and the negotiations on behalf of the Scottish King, whose design he assured himself he had dashed. Encloses another letter of this date from himself.—Hague, 18 March 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. [*Printed in extenso*, Murdin, p. 684.] (25. 88.)

The Enclosure referred to, relative to the negotiations of Col. Stuart on behalf of the K. of Scots, the surrender of Huy by Harawgieres, etc.—18 March 1594.

[*Also printed in extenso in Murdin*, p. 683.]

Holograph. 2½ pp. (25. 89.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, March 18.—I wrote unto you of late of the recovery of Huy by the Spaniards, and the resolution of Harroguieres to hold and defend the Castle to the uttermost, having reasonably provided it for the time since. Other news is come, contrary to expectation, that the Castle is [has] followed, he having found, by the event, that a tower, which he took to be exceeding strong and not to be battered, was so subject to the cannon and weak, that La Mote, having on Sunday was s'eunnight planted the battery so as the Monday following it began to play, the breach by noon was such as a horseman might mount and enter at ease, so that the defendants, seeing the Spaniards ready to come to the assault, came to a composition and surrendered the place, departing with bag and baggage, arms and ensigns, with sound of drum. But some hundred of the townsmen, whereof divers were gentlemen, that had retired to the Castle, with intent to take part with the others in the defence, are exempted of the agreement, and feared that the Bishop will deal hardly with them. The enemy was between 6 and 7,000, and there were some 3,000 Liegeois joined with them. At the making of the accord were La Mote and another for the King of Spain, and two for the Bishop of Liege, but whose men shall keep the place is not yet understood. Thus that town which the States meant to have used as a passage into Luxembourg to join with the Duke of Bouillon, is now like to serve the Spaniards' turn; and will be a hindrance to the said Duke his wars, whom M. Buzenvall would have the States to assist further, but I do not perceive these men so forward as in times past, seeing the King keepeth not touch in the aid the Duke was promised.—Hague, 18 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (170. 124.)

W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 19.—I can by no means get more of Edmund William-son than at the first, but vehement protestations of his innocency. He delivered me a letter which he received lately from his father, which I

send to you. Of James Williamson there is great occasion of suspicion, for he confesseth he meant to have gone into the North with speed to Rich. Williamson upon the letter sent to him from Calais.—Wood Street, 19 March, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 98.)

EDMUND WILLIAMSON to WILLIAM WAAD.

1594-5, March 19.—I humbly beseech you to stand my good friend in procuring of my liberty, for this imprisonment will utterly undo me, and prevail nothing in doing any body any good, for I protest before God and as I hope to be saved, I can declare no more of any matters than I have already done to you. If I could, I protest I would do it with all my heart without imprisoning. I never in my life had conference with any whatsoever, concerning any matters that should be hurtful to my prince or country, nor a thought of any such matter. Whereas you proffer me friendship if I will deal plainly and let you know what I know concerning my brother, as I hope by Jesus Christ to be saved, I know no more of his mind than a stranger that never knew him, for I never have had any dealing with or for him, but only for matters of debt, which will almost undo me, if he should do otherwise than well, I am so far in bond for him.

Good Sir, help me out of this misery, for you have heard all that I can say. Good Mr. Wade, speedily let me find some help and comfort by your good means. If you would but think of my miserable estate, it is most lamentable that I should lie thus in close prison without any offence committed. Without some speedy compassion be had of me, by my loss of time my estate decayeth. . . . Thus, not doubting of your kind, gentlemanly and Christianly remembrance, herein I humbly take my leave from the Compter in Wood Street, 19 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (170. 125.)

BEER FOR THE KING OF SCOTS.

1594-5, March 20.—Warrant, addressed to the Lord Treasurer, authorising the export for the use of the King of Scots of "12 tonnes of beare" free of custom.—Westminster, 20 March. 37 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Signet. 1 p. (25. 99.)

SIR RICHARD MARTYN and W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 20.—As to sureties for Edmund Williamson, viz., Philip Wentworth, a gent. of Suffolk of 200*l.* a year, and William Broughton, a gent. of Furnivall's Inn.—Cheapside, 20 March, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 100.)

"Mr. Dr." JULIUS CÆSAR to LORD CHARLES HOWARD, Lord High Admiral.

1594-5, March 20.—Requesting the parsonage of Kinkham, near Oxford, for his brother, "the preacher," in case the present incumbent, Mr. D. James, is made a bishop or else Dean of Durham.—Doctor's Commons, 20 March, 1594.

Signed. 1 p. (25. 101)

RICHARD CARY to the QUEEN.

1594-5, March 20.—Particulars of various evasions of subsidies, with remedies.

Note thereon by Sir R. Cecil that it is the Queen's pleasure that the Earl of Essex, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Buckhurst, and himself should speak with the writer.

Endorsed.—"20 March, 1594."

1 p. (141. 151.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1594-5,] March 20.—Upon your message unto me by your servant Hykes, I received no small comfort that, God putting into your heart to favour and assist me in my suits to Her Majesty, after a long travail and doubtful labour, I might obtain some end to my contentment. Wherefore, I most earnestly and heartily desire your lordship to have a feeling of mine unfortunate estate, which, although it be far unfit to endure delays, yet have consumed four or five years in a flattering hope of idle words. But now, having received this comfortable hope of furtherance and favour from your lordship, although Her Majesty be forgetful of herself, yet by such a good mean I do not doubt, if you list, I may receive some fruit of all my travail.

This last year past, I have been a suitor to Her Majesty that I might farm her "tynes," giving 3,000*l.* a year more than she had made. If I had not done this, there were which thought to have had it for 1,000 marks a year. I persevered, and if I would have given it over to such, I might have been recompensed to my content. But for that I did not, a show hath been made to Her Majesty of 10,000*l.* of (*sic*) year, only determining thereby to keep Her Majesty from hearkening to my suit, and so to wear me out thereof; which, being compassed to bring it to their first point, or at the least to an easier rent, they demanded 30 or 40,000*l.* to be lent them for one year, which they thought Her Majesty would absolutely refuse, and so having colour to break off all, and myself forgotten, it might be, and as they thought most likely, Her Majesty would yield, and be brought to be contented with a small sum, or at the most with so much as I had offered. Thus I was to have beaten the bush, whilst others, holding the net, had taken the "bwyrd." But, as I perceive, a rude copy of mine, altogether undigested, came to Her Majesty's hand, whereby she is not so discouraged as they have made their account. This copy, as I perceive, your lordship hath seen, yet I am sure, although you may discern some lights of reasonable matter, it is of so ill appearing, as it will rather incumber you than comfort you of any possibility.

Yet, understanding so much by your servant Hykes, I passed one other plot, which, for that the other stood all upon likelihoods and probabilities, might upon a more assured ground be built, if Her Majesty any "kind a way" can be persuaded to disburse forth her money. For whereas that for which was demanded 40 or 30,000*l.* stood altogether upon conjectures, this did only rely upon that which was certain, and what was by Her Majesty's informations of the year past certified in her rates, how it might be made with a far smaller sum of money laid out, and so what difference is between doubt and certainty, between a great cost and lesser charge, that difference is apparent between that imperfect note and this I last sent your lordship. But if it be so that Her Majesty likes a way whereby she shall lay forth no money, and can be contented

to have those revenues which already are made to be lifted up and increased to 10,000*l.* by year, then I have discovered such a one as, if your lordship like thereof, I will be glad to do Her Majesty service therein, and so to proceed as I shall be encouraged by you.

And this it is. Those merchants which first set me on work will give Her Majesty 4,000*l.* a year advancement of rent in her custom, if she will grant me the farm thereof, and to me a fifth part. They are to lay out in "stroke" 20,000*l.*; I, only bearing but the name of the suit, lay out never a penny, but have, as is said, a fifth part. This fifth part is assured me to be 2,000*l.* which, indeed, although I seem to receive at their hands, yet it shall run into Her Majesty's coffers. So that here is 6,000*l.* for Her Majesty without laying forth one penny, and I dare undertake presently to be performed. So that this 6,000*l.* added to the 3,283*l.* runneth but little of 10,000*l.*, to make up which, if it shall please Her Majesty to grant my suit for the licence of transportation, I am to give her 500*l.* more, and will what I can strain myself to make it up full 10,000*l.*, which is some 200*l.* or 300*l.* more.

Also for your lordship's furtherance of my suit concerning the licence for the transportation of tin and lead, according to the statute, which defendeth none to be carried out of the realm without licence, unless it be to Calais, &c., I will assure your lordship towards the help of my daughter's marriage, or otherwise, as it shall please your lordship to assign, to pay yearly where and to whom you shall appoint 500*l.*, and if Her Majesty sees that the other ways are all intricate and troublesome, she might be assured of this last way to be presently performed, and that is without trouble to Her Majesty or laying out any money, to take this course last set down. And although the merchant is to be thought thereby to gain, yet it is to be considered the same, if money which he must lay out, the hazard of the times of war and peace whereto he must stand, the doubt whether the mines will contain their proportion or no, and what he doth gain Her Majesty shall always be able to look into by my fifth, whereof, though I bear the name, it is hers.—20th March.

Signed :—Edward Oxford. *Endorsed* :—"1594." *Seal*. 2 pp.
(170. 126.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594-5, March 21.—At my being at Paris I did desire the King some good assignation for the money due unto me and to other merchants of London, for apparelling sundry times of the Swisses, and furnishing the King with powder this six years, to the sum of 9,715*l.* The King's Council shewed me how the most part of the provinces in France were engaged to pay them that the King had bought sundry towns of, nor that neither the tallies nor the customs would not come to the King's coffers not yet these two years. So the King doth want money greatly, the which is the case he doth stay so long in going to Lyons, and is forced to raise an impost of the salt, and to make offices in every province of the party "cassewelles" to find money to go to Lyons. The Swisses, that be the King's guard, come no more to guard the King, because there is not money to pay them. I, seeing the state of the King in such necessity, was glad to take what I could get, so the King gave me permission to bring lead into Normandy and Picardy for the space of seven years, and defence made to all others not to bring any lead in pain of confiscation of the same, so by that means I might sell the lead "dorr" to the Frenchmen, whereby we might be paid the money the King doth owe us. I must hereby desire your favour in the same to Her

Majesty, that she would take no offence at the same, for, God willing, her customs shall be well paid, and will transport forth of England into Normandy and Picardy as much lead as hath been transported heretofore.

When I was at Paris, I did lend Mr. Edmunds above 2,000*l.* to supply his need withal, for the allowance he hath from Her Majesty is not sufficient to pay for his charges there, all things are so dear. If he have not better allowance, he is not able to continue. Since I received your Honour's letter to let him have so much money as he wanted, he shall not want so long as I stay in France, but my ability is not able to stay so long for my money. Therefore I desire your Honour that you would cause to be paid of the money lent to Mr. Edmunds, three score pounds to Humphrey Basse in London. The rest I will stay till it be paid forth of the Exchequer. Since the sending over the letters of Mr. Edmunds by the King's trumpet, here is no news worth the writing, but only of the Spaniards [who] have come into Picardy and have burned a great number of villages, with some people in them. The Duc de Longueville seeing that, went into Burgundy, and hath burned many villages, so the Spaniards be returned to the frontier of Flanders, and the Duc de Longueville came back to Amiens, and hath sent all his troops into their garrisons.—Dieppe, 21st March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (170. 127.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 21.—I most humbly beseech your Honour to pardon my importunate suit still to be relieved by such goods as Mr. Henry Lee hath taken from me, or otherwise to grant me liberty to send to my friends for such necessaries as I stand in need of, whereof my want is greater than perhaps your Lordship conceiveth. Therefore I humbly desire your honourable consideration thereof, as also to grant me the liberty to have the casement of my window opened some part of the day, to receive fresh air into my chamber, and also to have such books allowed me to read as are to be permitted, and whereby I may with more contentment pass over the time until it shall please your Honour to rest fully satisfied of my truth and loyalty towards Her Majesty and my country.

Holograph.

Endorsed :—"21 Mar., 1594 : Nich. Williamson to my master, from the Gatehouse."

1 p. (170. 128.)

FLOR. MCCARTHY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 23.—Stating his case with regard to property in Ireland, specified only as "that country."—23 March, 1594.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (25. 102.)

W. FLETEWOODE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 23.—Asking for a licence for Martin Ravener, a man of his, a butcher in New Brainford, in the co. of Middlesex, to kill and sell flesh for the coming Lent, "both for that myself, my wife, and divers others of good respect in the county, are through infirmity of sickness driven to eat flesh."—23 March, 1594.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (25. 103.)

A licence drawn out in Sir Robert Cecil's name for Martin Ravener of New Brainford, in the co. of Middlesex, Butcher, to kill and sell flesh during Lent for such as are lawfully licensed or, through infirmity of sickness, driven to eat flesh.—5 March, 1594.

Unsigned. Probably a draft. ¼ p. (25. 68.)

EARL OF OXFORD to the LORD TREASURER.

1594-5, March 23.—Where it is said the tinnners shall have their money lent them at 8*l.* in the 100*l.*, whereas they have it at 10*l.*; this is but a mask, for they have it already at 5*l.* and 6*l.* the 100. And the whole sum so commonly lent them from divers ingrossers is not, among them all, above 3,000*l.* To leave the country to an uncertain price as heretofore, is to return to the former discontentment, before at their own asking it was yielded to them that they should have (*communibus annis*) 24*l.* the 1,000 lb. weight. In mine accounts there is no profit raised but on that which is transported. As to the 30,000*l.* which Her Majesty is to lay out and the 10,000*l.* my lord is to disburse, this so great sum points to that whereof I have all this while motioned, that the rates of tin are undervalued to her Majesty, and the quantity taken from the mines is far more than is thought, for if the tin were no more than is rated, then 17,000*l.* and some odd pounds buyeth the whole year's tin, of which money one half is to be employed for the first coinage. Where is tin for so much money as he sets down? Thus 8,000*l.* or thereabouts buys up the first coinage, which being turned over, yields itself back again with the increase, and so doth satisfy the whole year. Then all the rest of the money the merchants and my lord have this whole year in their own hands, except 3,000*l.* more which they lend the country, as it is said, for 8*l.* in the 100. Now let these offers be considered. My lord asketh 30,000*l.* to be lent him, and I only wish her Majesty by her own officers to lay out 8,000*l.* My lord, if she will lay out nothing, desires that her Majesty should receive no further profit than her ordinary revenue for the first year, whereby she ceaseth 7,000*l.* I offer her the first year's gain as well as ever after, and her Majesty to lay out never a penny. My lord leaves the tinnners to their former uncertainty. I satisfy them with 24*l.* for every 1,000 lb. weight, their own demand and agreement.

Endorsed:—“23 March, 1594. E.O.”

Holograph. 1 p. (25. 106.)

LORD COBHAM.

1594-5, March 23.—Note of Lord Cobham's gelding and nags.

1 p. (145. 207.)

SIR J. WOLLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 24.—The enclosed letter I have written anew, very near according to your direction; but to say in the same letter, shew it to the Queen, methinks it standeth not with good decency. It may please you to show it to the Queen as it is; for she may well think, though I write not so in that letter, my meaning was her Highness should see it. I think myself deeply indebted to you. I remain yet here for two or three days, and then shall be ready, I hope, to wait on her Majesty, etc.—Pirford, 24 March 1594.

Holograph. 1 p. (25. 107.)

The enclosure:—A letter from Sir J. Wolley to Sir R. Cecil, asking him to move her Majesty to join Sir John's son in patent with him in the office he had of the Pipe, Sir John wanting other means to provide for his son, either of lands or living, and having served her Majesty now almost 30 years.—Pirford, 24 March, 1594.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (25. 108.)

SIR JOHN GILBERT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594-5, March 24.—In reply to letter of 17th Feb. relative to the dispute between Gilbert and Arthur Radford. Willing to comply, has had the matter in question before a friend of his and a gentleman that happened to be present. Offered Radford all dues that anyway appertained to him and to refer the indifferent hearing of the cause to Mr. Carey's judgment. Hull, his father-in-law, and he published the cause at the Sheriff's, contrary to Cecil's order to Radford, not making Gilbert any way privy, as much to Gilbert's disgrace as might be. Offers to refer the cause to Cecil and "Sir Walter," if Cecil will have it stay Sir Walter's return, or if not, to Mr. Carey.—Greenway, 24 March, 1594.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (25. 109.)

THE KING OF SCOTLAND to SIR ROBERT BOWES.

1594-5, March 24.—Desiring him to deal with the Queen for the restitution of the goods and gear taken violently from Mr. William Lumsdane by some of her subjects.—Holyrood House, 24 March, 1594.

Addressed:—"To our trusty and wellbeloved Robert Bowes, Esquire, Treasurer of Berwick."

Endorsed:—"The king of Scots.

Holyrood, 24 March, } 1595."
Westminster, 8 April, }

Seal. ½ p. (133. 121.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5, March 24.]—Whereas Mr. Henry Lee, at the time of my apprehension, took from me my chain of the value of three score pounds, and 3*l.* 10*s.* in money, and three rings and my sword and pistol and two purses, my humble suit to your Honour is that he may now redeliver them unto me, whereby I may relieve my sundry wants, and discharge those charges, which I am forced to be at here in prison.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"24 March, 1594." ½ p. (170. 122.)

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Mar. 25.—The friar and the rest of the Portingals which came with me as yet have not their apparel and things from the owner, Tobie Baker, neither will he deliver them without warrant from my Lord Admiral, by which means the poor men think there is great fault in me; which I cannot remedy but by your means, hoping your pleasure is to tender me credit with them, that I may continue in their good liking, and that at my suit they shall be the better used; whereby they may think themselves beholden to me, and I shall have better means to do such service to her Majesty as you expect. Otherwise there is no cause I should be charged with them, being five of them, which cost me 35*s.* the week, besides such recourse of all the Spaniards and Portingals

in the city to my house that I would not have the disgrace I receive amongst my neighbours to get 500*l.*, but that I do it in respect aforesaid, and that you commanded me to use them well. Be my honourable good master that I may be considered by her Majesty in respect of my charge and travail.—London, 25 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 44.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Mar. 25.—I would gladly deliver my knowledge of the quantity of tin by mouth, for I think it not convenient by letter. Therefore I will attend your lordship when you have best leisure. Those articles of my l[ord] of B[uckhurst's] offer I have already answered in my last letter, yet for more assurance I have sent mine answer again unto every point. As to his being the first that moved this suit, I confess he was the first that dealt in it to cosine her Majesty, but not to profit her, as at my coming I will fully satisfy you. For the 40,000,000 weight of tin, if he had put in 60,000,000 and 70,000,000, yet I was the first, as I can prove by good testimony, that gave her Majesty warning to look well thereto before she made any grant, and gave inkling of those sums; and at what times he made his offer of 10,000*l.* custom and now the 40,000,000 lbs. weight, when I shall have speech with your lordship, you will judge thereof a great deal better. I most heartily thank you for your most honourable dealing towards me, and earnestly crave you will not suffer this matter so hastily to pass, till I have fully advertised you.

Endorsed:—"25 March, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 45.)

SIR THOMAS SHIRLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, March 25.—I have perused my books and do find that to the officers of Flushing there is a greater remain than I thought; I have sent herein a note of the same. I suppose that it may be rather a clog to Lord Burgh his suit than a furtherance, the sum being so great, but I refer the handling thereof to your better judgment.—At London, this 25 March, 1595.

Holograph. ½ p. (31. 47.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{March 25}_{April 4}.—Praying him, for the honour of art and the love of virtuous knowledge, to be a mean to obtain the Queen's privilege and licence for the inventions of Nicholas Romero, who has despatched the bearer, Hugues Blatt, to England for that purpose. His inventions are a new kind of pump and *chaudiere de bois*, and he has also discovered a new species of fuel which he thinks will be useful. He already has privilege from the Estates General.—Hague, 4 April, 1595.

French. Signed. 1 p. (147. 108.)

LORD COBHAM.

1595, March 25.—Notes of Lord Cobham's mares and colts at Canterbury.

1 p. (145. 209.)

RICHARD CHAMPERNOUN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, March 26.—I am given to weet by Sir Francis Drake's letter, of an ill and untrue report of me to her Highness as a gelder of boys for preserving their voices. 'Tis false: this is as much as I may deliver against this adversary, having regard of your place and my duty, else might I forget myself towards this informer. I crave either that my accuser may be known or this wrong excused by you.—At Modbury, this 26 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (31. 48.)

NICHOLAS ROMER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{March 27}_{April 6}.—J'ay voulu remettre en souvenance à monseigneur comment au voyage de Portugal, ayant couru la fortune avec plusieurs autres en danger de ma vie, apres avoir echape une tres cruelle prison en laquelle j'estois tyranniquement detenu l'espace de 10 mois, avec la perte de la pluspart de mes biens, et apres ayant pourchassé par plusieurs années pour estre guerdonné en mes travaux et peines passees, mais n'ayant sceu obtenir chose quelconque, laissant escouler plusieurs belles occasions de parvenir en estat et service de Princes d'Allemagne, finalement me trouvant contrains par une necessité inevitable, je me suis resolu de me retirer en ce pays, estant en service de son Excellence et de MM. les Estats. Desquels, outre autres benefices, ayant obtenu leur ottroy sur certaines inventions miennes, à scavoir sur une pompe et une chaudiere de bois, et d'un feu fort profitable a la commune, ainsi que j'avois monsté la preuve à MM. les Aldermans de Londres; pour l'avancement desquelles choses j'ay obtenu lettres de faveur de son Excellence, lesquelles me confiant seront de telle efficace que moyenant la faveur accoustumée que monseigneur n'a monsté tousjours, je n'auray à craindre d'estre esconduit en une si juste demande. Requerant, monseigneur, tres humblement me faire obtenir par son intercession les privileges et licences de sa Majesté sur les mesmes choses ainsi que je les ay obtenu par-deça, j'ay communique de cest affaire comme de plusieurs autres avec M. Hugues Platte, exhibiteur de cestes, auquel j'espere que monseigneur donnera benigne audience.—De la Haye, 6 d'Avril, 1595.

Signed. 2 pp. (31. 76.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, March 28.—Your letters of the 8, 11 and 20 I received in one evening; and now lastly by Lieutenant Garrett have to the full understood your lordship's pleasure.

Kennell hath shewed me the warrant for the month's lendings and is most willing to use his credit to advance this business. Shipping for transport will prove more chargeable than your lordship made account of, for the mariners know we must use them and therefore stand more obstinately on their demands. Sir Thomas Sherley hath written unto Kennell that the imprest he is to make shall be for the whole month of April, which falleth out very cross, for it being my purpose not to have the men shipped till the 12 or 14, half the provision will be spent before the time it was ordained for. It may please you therefore to give speedy order that the imprest may then begin to be defalked from the captains when the men are shipped. I have used all the means I could think of to draw these men to furnish some shipping for transport of horses. I

found them willing for your sake and liking they have to this journey, yet for that it cannot be brought to pass without the consent of the General Assembly, and that I have no commission to move them publicly, and being against their manner to broach matters themselves, I dare give you no hope of any that way; and to hire them for the whole journey will be exceeding difficult, which notwithstanding I shall use my uttermost endeavour in. But if her Majesty, with some lines of thanks for this they have already yielded unto, would enlarge the hope of this enterprise with words of comfort, and withal make mention of the want of vessels for transport of hers, or that with a letter I may be authorized to signify so much unto them, I do not doubt but it shall take effect. And thus much from her Majesty would come exceeding fitly for the satisfying of these men, who are greatly shaken with the late step which they hear her Majesty made in this action. Another way my Lord Ambassador and I have thought of, which is that your lordship should by letter require Mons. Caron to be earnest with the States for such vessels as may serve your turn, which he may send hither. For the better effecting of all that which I may be fit for here, I am determined to stay it out and go along with the companies to the rendezvous, where I hope to be by the day. Your lordship hath not set down how the companies shall be disposed, which shall be very necessary for the careful looking to the men, neither hath the treasurer order to make any allowance to the officers, which if you do not provide at the least for this first month they will hardly furnish themselves as is requisite. We have had an alarm that your lordship should have but 1,000 men: I would not for three of my fingers you should set forth with less than twice so many, for without a good number you shall not be able to do that which is fit for you. The Count Ludovic holdeth his resolution; he is young and smally accompanied, so that with little trouble your lordship may bestow him in your ship. I sent you the copy of a letter from Sancy to Mons. de Busenval. His purpose I signified then; if you would be pleased to take notice of it to him it would do no hurt, for I see him very desirous to be well thought of by her Majesty and your lordship, and a little may draw him to do those good offices to be looked for from one in his place. Here is no news at all, but everybody in expectation that some great matter will be done shortly betwixt the King and the Cardinal, which I desire may not happen before you be gone.—Hague, this 28th of March, 1595.

[P.S.]—When you nominated those of your own followers which you meant to prefer, you made no mention of Mr. Ellis Jones, in whose behalf I have ever since waited a time to yield testimony of what I know to be in the man. He was with me at the siege of Groningen, where he shewed himself exceeding painful and forward; of which men for that I know you shall have most need, I presume the rather to give your lordship this knowledge of him. I shall deliver the company which Captain Aldryche should have to Captain Carey, which was not that of Captain Bell as your lordship is informed, having from the first bestowed the same on a kinsman of my own.

Holograph. 3 pp. (31. 49.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, March 28.—This bearer, Capt. Aldryche, I have sent over according to your appointment. I know not to what use your lordship will put him, but for the kind of service he hath hitherto exercised he is as fit both for his judgment and valour as any man of his quality that I know here or elsewhere. The choosing out of men in this manner

will be a wonderful encouragement to make others follow the wars and deserve extraordinarily, for this is against the ancient custom, which was to make choice of the nearest.—28 March, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 51.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD to LORD BURGHELY.

1595, March 28.—As to the matter of the tins. It is true I have found Lord Buckhurst to have dealt with me very strangely and otherwise than till this experience of his disposition I would have believed or suspected. But I have not ignorantly or rashly entered into this suit for a licence of transportation, but upon the solicitation of Mr. Carmarden and the conference of such as have had long experience in tin matters. He, I say, is the only man that set me in hand with this suit and by whom I had the first light of the great quantity of tins whereof her Majesty is yearly deceived in her custom. Wherefore accordingly I have of long time made all the means I could to her Majesty, both to do her service and myself pleasure; which thing Carmarden would have done himself, if the fear of some councillors, whereof one I have named, did not discourage him. Wherefore what he durst not enter into himself that hath he from time to time encouraged me, shewing me the small matter which is yearly answered to her Majesty. If her Majesty will but give me leisure to agree with them that have set me on, I do not doubt to bring very shortly good assurance to perform so much as I have promised. I have already agreed with some and stay but to finish with the rest what they shall pay to me, to turn their bonds to you for her Majesty's assurance, granting me the suit. It is true my gains shall be very little or nothing, yet sithe my Lord Buckhurst hath so hardly dealt with me as I will inform you whensoever I have opportunity, I rather will content myself with nothing, and make up the sum I have promised, than he should effect his cross and overthrow towards me. But I did always take that he would have given 7,000*l.* more than her Majesty yet had, and that made me offer the more, which by God's grace I mean to perform; but considering he is fallen 3,000*l.* of that account, if I may be therefore spared, my gain will be something; and whereas he brings it to 7,000*l.*, if I may have it for 8,000*l.*, which is 1,000*l.* more, then I shall not be so much afraid of the decay of the mines, nor of the selfwill of the people, and such fears as are not forecast in vain. Yet if her Majesty will have the uttermost, rather than be thus put out, I do not doubt to answer in all respects my promise, so I may be assured none shall have it from me, and that I have some small time to make an end of those agreements.

Endorsed:—"28 March, 1595."

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. (31. 52.)

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, March 28.—Though he has written to him this morning by his man, sent with the prisoner to see him safely delivered, yet desires him to render her Majesty most humble thanks for the comfortable advertisement of her gracious allowance of his service. Prays him, when any defect is conceived in anything that he does, to make it known to him, and he will amend it. If the prisoner come not to London so soon as Cecil expects, yet after receipt of his letter he used all speed he could, and despatched by post to Carlisle and sent his man

now gone to London into Westmoreland; by the first wrote to the sheriff of Cumberland to convey him to Pearith (Penrith), by the other to the sheriff of Westmoreland to convey him into Yorkshire; and so from county to county to be conveyed by sheriff or other officers to London, and his man by the way in the night specially to look unto him.—At York, 28 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 53.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD to MR. HICKES.

1595, March 28.—Whereas I was determined to have visited my lord [Burghley] at his house, I now understand he is removed to the Court. And for that I am not able nor fit to look into that place, being no better recovered, if it please him at his best leisure to look into my daughter Derby's house or mine, I hope so to satisfy him touching this matter of the tins that he shall think it for her Majesty's contentment. For whereas I perceive my lord doubteth that I shall not be able to find out the 16,000,000, I am very well assured there is every year brought from the mines 4050 blocks, according to the last paper I sent him, and those contain 18,000,000 lbs. weight. As for the 40,000,000 thereof, what to think I will refer to his lordship's conceit when I have shewed him such intelligences as I here have sent you to shew him; and I do not doubt to perform this 18,000,000 lbs. weight fully to her Majesty in the meanwhile: and to make up her custom, now about 300*l.*, to the full sum of 10,000*l.* without that she shall have cause to lay out one farthing.—From Bishopsgate this present morning.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"28 March 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 54.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to the COUNCIL.

1595, March 28.—In accordance with the Council's directions he has heard the case of Widow Ridley, late wife of Robert Ridley, who alleges that she has been dispossessed of lands, &c. by Edward Graye. Encloses copies of the objections and allegations on both sides. Reports also as to certain corn seized.—Alnwick, 28 March, 1595.

1 p. (2155.)

FRANCIS ZOUCHE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, March 31.—Whereas Philip Zouche my wife hath exhibited a complaint to her Majesty against Sir Matthew Arundell, knight, tending much to the slander of him and discredit of myself, so it is that she hath no cause at all to complain. For Sir John Zouche my father had the manor of Anstey from King Henry VIII., and myself by great charge of children and some misfortunes became indebted in 1,800*l.* or more, the use whereof yearly cost me near 150*l.*, for which my livings being extended by some persons in whom I had put great confidence, and many outlawries and suits pronounced against me (wherein Sir Mathew Arundell to my knowledge was neither privy nor party), so that by no means I could keep goods or living to relieve myself and children, and for that my wife by no entreaty would consent to the sale of a lesser thing wherein she hath her jointure, I was enforced to sell Anstey manor to my best advantage. Finding none to come near unto Sir Matthew Arundell's offer, I concluded with him for 3250*l.*, with part whereof he should discharge such statutes and judgments as

myself and land were subject unto, the rest to be paid to mine assigns. I made assurance to Sir Matthew of the manor and gave quiet possession thereof to his use with mine own hands, and have received with money he by my consent hath paid to my creditors 2350*l.* : 400*l.* residue remaineth in his hands by mine own agreement until my wife shall give over her pretended dower, and 500*l.* more, or the lease of Mere park (at my choice), remaining likewise in his hands. So my desire is that no credit be given to my wife's vain, false, and slanderous complaints; but that for my good, her own credit, and the better comfort of our children, she may be commanded to cease any further to prosecute, and return home.—From Shafton, this last of March, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (31. 55.)

THE COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5, March.]—Finding by unlooked for accident a great change, and hearing that yourself is a principal actor to effect this at her Majesty's hand, a licence to work with peat and sea coal all "ierne," and so to prohibit all others, myself and my partners have adventured much to find out some certainty and so might claim some privilege; but I make "resinacion" rather to your favour, so that I and they be a party in the adventure with yourself.

Holograph. Undated. Endorsed:—"March, 1594." Seal with silk.

1 p. (25. 91.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON TO THE EARL OF ESSEX AND SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594-5, March.]—I hope Lord Scroop hath advertised your honour of my professed devotion towards you, and earnest desire to have been delivered into your hands, which must needs proceed through the hope which I conceived in those most honourable and rare virtues which the world admireth in your lordship; and the more for that I was never (to my knowledge) hardly censured by you; whereas you (noble Knight) at my judgment in the Star Chamber, delivered a most sharp and bitter censure of me, and (as common opinion hath been) always inclined more towards my enemies, Mr. Stanhopes: therefore I plainly confess to have been less devoted and affected unto you, though always and in all places acknowledging you for a just and wise councillor to her Majesty and a true and careful friend for the peace and benefit of this happy realm. About Bartholomewtide last, for almost a month continuance, I could not put upon me either shirt, band or handkerchief, but I should presently find in the one corner or the other a yellow cross inclining somewhat to the colour of blood, so artificially made as if it had been drawn with a pencil, which much "amating" me, I feared it presaged some misfortune towards me, being then daily laid in wait for by the Warden of the Fleet's men, and Sir Thomas Stanhope's. Talking with my lady I desired her to move my Lord to take some course for my delivery from those troubles. Her answer was that he was resolved never to make any suit for it to Her Majesty; and to pay her fines was altogether unable. [Explains how thereupon he resolved to go into the King of Spain's dominions, and to earn Her Majesty's pardon and further favour by sending advertisements from time to time of the plots and practices of evil-affected persons to Her Majesty and the State, and how he carried out this resolution and went to Amsterdam to meet Sir Thomas Wilkes, thus showing

that his going amongst the enemy was not to give further offence but to purchase his pardon.] Being forced to leave Brussels, I made my journey towards Scotland, not without hope to do Her Majesty and the realm some service there. My intent and purpose was, if it had pleased God that I had gone thither, and that my cousin James Williamson had come unto me in the North accordingly as writ to him from Calais, to have at large by him advertised you, my lo. of Essex, of everything in particular, with offer there to have continued my abode for Her Majesty's service, and to have given continual advertisements from Brussels, only craving pardon and competent preferment. My former fortunes have been so hard, howsoever it may seen that so great a sum as I took, my lords, might have enriched me. Craves pardon, etc.—From the Gatehouse.

Holograph. Undated. Endorsed:—"March, 1594." 3¼ closely written pages. (25. 96.)

TIN in CORNWALL.

[1595, March.]—"Reasons against an innovation for engrossing all the tin in Cornwall."

"First, the same hath been before this attempted, but, God be praised ! not hitherto affected."

To the allegation that Sir George Carey procured the consent of all the tinnors to have their tin at 25*l.* the thousand, it is replied that if performed, it was a beneficial offer to the country's good liking; for where at that time they had 21*l.* or 22*l.* at most, his offer was much to the increase of their profit; but now the price was 29*l.* or 30*l.*, and the tinnors hoped the price would rather increase, for by common report the tin of Germany was decreasing, and the tin of Cornwall was also more like to decrease than increase, while France, by ceasing civil wars, began to utter a great part of the tin, whereby Turkey and other parts could not be furnished with the accustomed quantity. If any for private gain should abate this hope, especially in this time of great dearth of corn and other provisions, the tin mines also growing daily more chargeable to be wrought, by the greater depth, the greater quantity of timber required, the greater charge for drawing up water-springs, and the scarcity of wood, to beat down the price would either greatly discourage the tinnors or cause them to fall into general discontent.

Whereas 40,000*l.* was devised to be taken up and laid in stock for maintenance of the tinnors and buying of their stock, less than 4000*l.* for every quarter of the year might suffice, and so much being beforehand advanced there would need little more than 4000*l.* to clear for all the tin of the summer deliverance; and for the winter deliverance, because there would be less advanced beforehand, there might need about 8000*l.* which the merchants and pewterers, trading, would provide. Where it was alleged that the merchants took intolerable use for loan of money unto tinnors, the contrary would be duly proved, that for three parts of the tin at least, money was lent, unto some after ten, unto some after six in the hundred, and unto some gratis, to be repaid in tin after the common price. As for the offer of 10,000*l.* by the year unto her Majesty for the loan of 30,000*l.*, her coinage paid her thereof about 2400*l.* and her customs about half that sum. The rest might be countervailed by the want of so much treasure and the hazard of desperate debtors, but chiefly when the same might work such great grief and decay of so many of her Majesty's poor, dutiful, and serviceable subjects. Also the loan of this money by this device would enhance the price of tin and pewter at least a third, to the

great burden and grievance of the whole realm who in every family had use thereof. The tin of Devon was not subject to this prerogative of presumption, and being sold at the high raised price, the tinnors of Cornwall who paid her Majesty for coinage near three times as much as Devon, when compelled to sell at a much lower rate, must needs sustain great loss with their great grief and impatience.

Endorsed :—" Sir Fr. Godolphin, Cornish Mynt, against the preemption."

Undated. 1½ pp. (25. 104.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, about March].—My keeper knoweth that I had written to your honour this afternoon, though these interrogatories had not come, which as they have not prevented me, yet they make me more brief and write otherwise than I purposed, because I have so short a time set me to return your Lo. answer. By which (especially if I be forced to set down in particular) your Lo. then bindeth your honour most firmly to redeem me from these dangers (which otherwise I fear imminent). I had no other friend, by desert bound, and in credit and favour with her Highness, likely to procure me mercy, but the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose honourable good will and favour I shall not only hereby lose, but procure him my mortal enemy, which if I would have done before my departure (not being then provoked thereunto by his honour), I assure myself Mr. Stanhopes would have performed my wishes, though it had cost them dear and earnest suit to her Majesty. Consider therefore well hereof (noble knight) and if your Lo. command me to it, resolve not only to redeem me that I may live to maintain my credit and friends from all obloquy, which I am assured I shall at the first incur, but also to remain me in all justice for my proceedings in the proofs It seemeth by the 8 of your Lo. interrogatories that I have uttered some untruths, which perhaps may be that my Lady motioned me not to be an intelligencer; if it be that, I will make it more probable to your Lo. I cannot imagine of any other that your honour should doubt of, but if I might have liberty granted me thereunto, I would prove all sufficiently to be true, or if I might have that credit reposed in me, I would by action perform and manifest. It draweth now near unto twelve of the clock (the hour which is set me); I will therefore conclude, and commend me to your Lo. compassionate pity (which is neither the last nor least habit which your title of honour bindeth your Lo. unto), but affirm until the last breath in my body, that my true and sincere affection and intent towards her Majesty and the realm hath deserved it, and my contrite repentance, sorrows, afflictions, losses, dangers, and good wishes have merited my pardon for what offences soever I have committed, whereunto I beseech the eternal God to persuade your honourable mind, and ever to bless your Lo. to your own heart's desires. Gatehouse this Saturday.

1 p. (99. 33.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 1.—Sends him such news as is come lately into Plymouth of Sir W. Raleigh. As it makes mention of the welfare of himself and his little fleet, knows it will be welcome to Cecil. Received it from Carew Raleigh, being sent unto him from the Lady [Raleigh] at Sher-

borne. Prays the Lord Admiral may have knowledge thereof.—
Salisbury, 1 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 67.)

Encloses :—

The 20th of this present March there came in a prize at Plymouth, of fourscore tons and of Portugal, laden with fish from Cape Blank, brought in by one Rowe and taken 27 February near Cape St. Vincent. The Portingals of this ship being examined affirmed that their ship, with 5 other Portingals of the same lading and from the same place, were all taken before by Sir Walter Raleigh the 28 February betwixt the Cape and the Islands, and that he had some of the principal men aboard him for two days, and finding their lading to be but fish, as mullets, bonitoes, and purgose, he took some small quantity out of every ship, also a pipe of wine and a pipe of water, and so let them pass.

One of these Portingals, John Gonzalics, boatswain of the prize, affirmed that he had served Don Antonio at London and there knew Sir Walter Raleigh very well, who by divers descriptions gave sufficient testimony of knowledge of him. He also affirmed that when he was prisoner abroad him he saw a pinnace in two halves, with other particular tokens of his ship; whereby we doubt not but that he saw him. He affirmeth also he was merry and in good health with all his men, that he was in all 7 sail, of which two were carrells that they deemed he had taken before them; and when Sir Walter had put them off, they observed he with his fleet set their course south-west.

Endorsed :—“An advertisement of Sir Walter Rawleigh.”

1 p. (31. 66.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD TO LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 1.—As I promised you to send a resolute answer, I do advertise you that I will make up the custom which already her Majesty hath, that is, as I perceive, 3,000 and odd pounds, 10,000*l.*; and for her assurance to put in such merchants as among these here named, and some others which I shall hereafter nominate, your lordship shall choose. Most earnestly desiring your favour I do crave her Majesty's resolution, that I knowing the same may haste the assurance the sooner.

Underwritten : The names of the parties, Roberts, Taylor, Somes, Smythe of Exeter, Stapers, Cacher, Moody, Glover, and all the usual merchants for the tin, and that are customers to the tanners, whereby there needeth no loss of coinage by clearing the same, for these have already paid for their tin and to whom the tanners are indebted.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley :—“1 April, 1595. Ea. of Oxford. Tin works.”

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 68.)

[W. CHADERTON,] BISHOP OF CHESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 1.—Yields him most humble and hearty thanks for his manifold favours; there is no man in the realm of his calling whom Cecil may rather command and use than himself. Prays continuance of his favours; God grant him his father's years and acceptance with her Majesty.—Manchester, 1 April 1595.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 p. (171. 119.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April 1.—Since I sent you Hull's letter to me from Antwerp, I have by a captain of Breda sent unto him two very good guides and resolute soldiers, so as he shall be assisted by them to perform the desired service if the least opportunity be offered them. There have been of late with me certain Flemings about an enterprise of importance, and will within few days open all the particularities, affirming the performance thereof to be very easy and sure. When I shall understand further I mean not only to confer with Mr. Bodley thereabouts, but also to acquaint you withal, to the end by your special favour the same be furthered.

Huy Castle, as I wrote in my last, was yielded to the Spaniards, who still possess it, and have for the keeping thereof placed there three companies, so as, till the King of Spain's pleasure known, the Bishop is not like to have it again. He hath sent hither great complaints against Harraguieres, as well for ransacking the country as yielding the place to the Spaniards, notwithstanding he had requested the contrary with offer of a great reward. It seemeth it was abandoned without such cause as he wrote, for the breach was not saultable, and within it he had two retreats and defences; besides, could have spoiled the enemy very much for the divers difficulties he should have found in the assault. It is now thought cowardice had possessed him, and [he] is condemned of all, yet his Excellency makes fair weather, and such as favour him excuse the matter; but the Bishop, insisting for reparation of the damage done him and his, requires justice.

The enemy is not yet passed into Luxemburgh, as was thought he would have done, but remaineth about Tungerey, where his forces increase, and a bruit is spread he will have a saying to Breda, towards which charge the said bishop will contribute, for that the garrison of the said place doth so much trouble his country; and since Huy was taken by the States' men, his towns keep watch and ward, and will not suffer any of their men to enter or pass. It is supposed when opportunity shall serve, Haraguieres will be called to answer for his doings, and the whilst, to divert and prevent the enemy's designs, order is taken to reinforce the garrison of Breda into 30 companies and provide the place with all necessary provisions, so as if the enemy come afore it he will be met with, and consume his forces without effecting anything.

His Excellency is gone into Zeeland to induce Middleburgh to obey the States, and publish the placard about the mint, as hath been done by all other, or else, according to an article in the Union, their persons, ships, and goods will be arrested wheresoever they shall be found until they have conformed themselves, and repaired the interest (*sic*) the States in general and others in particular shall have sustained. In Embden also troubles are towards, the burghers having taken arms to assure and defend themselves, doubting the Earl practiseth to alter the religion and place the Lutheranism. They have made three colours and ranged the inhabitants into companies, being also thought that the magistrate is altered by them, being composed of the said Earl's creatures. He sent hither his chancellor to show the States of all, and that they would not favour nor assist his subjects against him. The Count William of Nassau wrote in the town's favour, and that they desire to keep all neighbourhood and friendship with those of Groningen. As yet no answer given.—Hague, 1 April 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (171. 120.)

INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

1595, April 2.—Being bound out of the Bay of France in a French ship for Bristol, laden with salt and other merchandise, whereof I was merchant and pilot for the voyage, the 16 January last was taken by the galleys of Spain's pinnace, whereof was captain Casharon; which carried our ship for Blewet in Bretagne, where they made prize of it. I being not known for merchant but as a mariner, was put into the galley Royal which is at Blewet, and was four days in chains because I would not serve them of voluntary; but being in such great misery I thought good to yield unto them and serve, whereby I might procure liberty, and was appointed a pilot in place of one Douting, an Englishman, and was appointed to go to Belle Isle to descry a fleet of English ships which were there. Being at sea, by foul weather was put into Castro in Spain, where I shifted away by land to Portegalet, where I found a ship of Ireland which passed me presently for England. I was 20 days in Blewet, where I did understand that they fear greatly being besieged this summer. If not, and they scape this small time that they be stronger, they desire to come for Bristol Channel or Scilly at Lands End, to burn and spoil, with 12 galleys and other ships, whereof 4 were ready at Blewet and the others were to come from Passage in Spain. Being in Spain there came from Lisbon and the Groyne 40 sail to Passage, all men of war, whereof 8 were great ships between 500 and 1,000 tons; and the governor of the country made proclamation in Bilboa and Portegalet for soldiers and sailors that would serve should have 10 pyes beforehand paid. So that all the barks there did daily carry victuals and provision to the army, and they did appoint to be ready in 6 weeks after, which will be about the 12th inst. The report was that they would for Ireland, others said for Blewet, for the fort of Blewet.—2 April, 1595.

Holograph, signed—"Benedick Harvey." (31. 69.)

1 p.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, Dean of Westminster, to the QUEEN.

1595, April 3.—Whereas in the six shires of North Wales, being the half of all Wales, there is but one school for the virtuous and godly education of children in their duties to God and her Majesty, whereby they may be able to serve in God's church and the commonwealth, he lately built a schoolhouse in Ruthin, co. Denbigh, where he was born, no school being near by 40 miles; in which place a school has been kept many years and maintained by one portion of Llanelidan parsonage, in co. Denbigh, which consists of two portions, one being able to maintain a sufficient man to discharge the cure. The late and present bishops of Bangor, at his instance, have bestowed the other portion to maintain the said school; which godly intent and disposition cannot take effect without her Highness's letters patent. Prays her Majesty to accept of a grant of the patronage of that portion of the said parsonage which now is employed for maintenance of the said school and wherein Richard Parry is now incumbent, and to appropriate the same into the hospital of Ruthin, for the perpetual maintenance of the said school; and that petitioner may make laws and ordinances for the good government of the school.

Endorsed :—"3 April, 1595. The Queen's most excellent Majesty being made acquainted with this petition, and graciously considering and commending the charitable meaning of Mr. Dean of Westminster,

the founder of the school and hospital of Ruthin within mentioned, is pleased that a book be made in form by her Highness's learned counsel, ready for her gracious signature, according to the effect of this petition. Wm. Aubrey."

1 p. (171. 121.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 4.—I pray you deliver this book unto her Majesty for me, which for that they are hard to be gotten in London, I have lent mine own book which I read in. I could wish her Majesty would undertake the translating of it into English, for in my opinion, and in the opinion of the best learned, there was never any translation so well done in poetry as this is; nor do I think any will come near to equal it as herself, if it will please her to undertake it. So desiring you to be the deliverer hereof, I wish you that fortune yourself doth desire.—This present Friday.

Endorsed:—"4 April 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 70.)

IRELAND.

1595, April 5.—"A brief declaration of the issue of part of a privy seal of 8,000*l.* dated 13 January, 1594."

There is spent by payments made in England, 456*l.* 19*s.*; ready money borrowed of several persons within named, 2,420*l.* [*margin*: this sum was wholly paid to divers of her Majesty's garrison here for imprest and diet money and certain extraordinary charges due for part of the month of December, January and February, 1594, by warrants from the Lord Deputy remaining in my custody, Cha. Huet]: payments made for full pay and diet money to the parties within named for the month of March last, 832*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; for the Lord Deputy's entertainment, 1,510*l.* 4*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; also paid to the companies of horsemen and footmen and others within named for full pay and diet money for April, 1595, 1,128*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; and lastly, paid and imprested to the several persons within named, 681*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Total of payments, 7,030*l.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Remaining unissued of the privy seal, 969*l.* 19*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—5 April, 1595. *Per me* Cha. Huet, *deput. Thesaur.*

7 pp. (31. 71.)

ORDNANCE for the LOW COUNTRIES.

1595, April 5.—Warrant under the privy signet for Count Maurice to cast and transport 16 pieces of cast iron ordnance for defence of the town of Breda.—Westminster, 5 April, 1595, 37 Elizabeth.

Sign manual. 1 p. (31. 75.)

E. LADY RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 7.—Fears to be troublesome, yet cannot but write in behalf of the bearer, he being to Sir Walter as he is, which she knows is a sufficient reason for Cecil's favour and care of him. Desires he may be graced and helped by him in his desire of going to sea.—Sherborne Lodge, 7 April.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 77.)

JO. SPARHAUK TO LORD BURGHEY.

1595, April 8.—Having mustered the companies of the garrison of Ostend, I have sent you a certificate of the several strengths of the present, absent, and deficient officers and soldiers of every company.

I received a letter from Sir Francis Vere the 16 March to repair to Bergen-op-Zoom for mustering the late company of Sir John Polye, knight, deceased, which the 4th of this present April I performed accordingly. The abbreviate and check for this half year I have also sent you.—Bergen-op-Zoom, 8 April, 1595.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley:—"Sparhauk, with the musters of Ostend and Sir Jh. Poole's troop."

Holograph. Seal of arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 78.)

FOULKE GREVILLE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 8.—I am not well and so at good leisure to peruse the letter you promised me, or any other besides that you may conveniently trust me with.—From my lodging this evening. [P.S.] The parsonage in the Isle of Wight, which I moved Her Majesty for Samuel Danyel, and which she was pleased to be certified of by you from your father, is called Shawfleete. There is some 12 years to run; he desires so many in reversion as she shall think fit. Sir, you shall do a good deed to help the poor man; many will thank you.

Endorsed:—"8 April, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (171. 123.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD TO LORD BURGHEY.

1595, April, 9.—I have laboured so much as I could possibly to advance her Majesty's customs of tin, and had performed it if mine undertakers had kept promise with me, on Monday last to have set to their names with their own hands to the bargain. But through the cunning dealing of some they are dissuaded, and I cannot bring them back again to their former purpose. Wherefore, if you think my lord of Buckhurst have undertakers, I think it best for her Majesty to take that course which is best for her service. But I doubt our merchants were all one, and that he will find them as backward now to him, for I see and I believe your lordship shall find it true that the Turkey Company have so packed that her Majesty's intention will find no issue. Nevertheless, when you have made trial of all, if it please her Majesty to employ my service, I will use all diligence to further her profit. And if my Lord Buckhurst be able to bring forth undertakers, which I do not believe, yet whereas I was the first that offered 3,000*l.* to her Majesty when as there was but 1,000 marks proposed by others, and thereby was an occasion to cause her Majesty to stay until she was better advertised, I desire you yet to further my suit for the transportation, whereby I shall advance her Majesty 1,000*l.* by year more than she hath. The great matter I have followed ever with a mind to bring all the profit thereof to her Majesty, and brought it on so far as the undertakers, as I have said, were ready to set down their hands, yet so dissuaded by certain persons which they have named unto me, that they have gone from their word and promise.

Endorsed:—"9 April, 1595": and by Lord Burghley, "His merchants have gone back."

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 p. (31. 79.)

THE KING OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April $\frac{1}{2}$.—On behalf of two merchants of Cambray, sent by him into England, to purchase 20 geldings for his stable; praying he will assist them to obtain the best, and will help them with their passports.—Paris, 20 April, 1595.

Signed. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (147. 109.)

LORD ST. JOHN to BERNARD DEUX [DEWHURST ?].

1595, April 11.—Prays him to move Lord [Burghley] again to grant him a lease of the woods belonging to the heir of his late cousin Sir John St. John, during the ward's minority.—St. Bartholomew's, 11 April, 1595.

Signed.

1 p. (132. 20.)

SIR ED. ANDERSON, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 12.—I am not able to advertise you anything certainly in the matter between Sir Edward Hobby and the Dean of Powles, neither have I examined the attorneys in that suit to my remembrance, or know their names. But if I may have knowledge of them I will understand the cause and certify you accordingly.—12 April, 1595.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. (31. 80.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 13.—Has refrained from writing upon hope every day to receive the States' answer to her Majesty's demands. The answer is set down in writing but not yet exhibited to him, for knowing what the tenor will be, that they are not yet in state to satisfy her Majesty, has dealt to such effect with some of the chiefest as he is done to wit upon it that they bethink themselves further what special offer they may make that would be grateful to her Highness; whereof he hears they will make an overture to him within four or five days. Colonel Stuart earnestly requires despatch, which they purposely delay till they hear what Bodley says upon his letters out of England. Stuart diligently prefers the Earl of Orkney's suit to Lady Emilia, sister to Count Maurice, who has answered flatly she will not dwell so far from her brother and kindred. Since the death of Ernestus letters have been addressed in very secret sort to the Marquis of Haveray, and to such nobility in the enemy's country as were commonly reported most discontented with the Spaniards' government, to insinuate that if they were desirous to cast off the yoke of their Spanish servitude, they had the fittest opportunity that could be expected, and might make account of the uttermost assistance those of this Union could afford. They returned answer they would willingly join if they might obtain these points: their accustomed religion, a peace in France, and any course for banishing the Spaniards directly or indirectly procured. The States replied that for religion they had never any intention to bereave any Province of liberty of conscience; for France, they made no doubt of inducing the King to accord a good peace; and lastly, they could like to have the Spaniard chased home by all the means they could devise. The

Marquis, with the rest of that side, sent to Count Maurice in Middleburgh M. Lilfvelt, heretofore a Chancellor in Brabant, and M. Mause, in times past a huissier of the Chancery. In the delivery of their message it was apparent to Count Maurice that the Marquis had acquainted De Fuentes with this practice; insomuch as, when they spake of expelling the Spaniard, they proposed to do it with consent of the King of Spain and by means of De Fuentes; which being perceived by the Count he bid them presently depart. This he told Bodley all himself, being very desirous it should not be published, lest a matter, well meant but perhaps misreported by passing many mouths, might turn to their rebuke by whom it was contrived. The Duke of Pastrana is arrived at Brussels, it is supposed without commission to command in the country, for it is written from Brussels that when he came to De Fuentes, the upper hand being offered him he would not accept it.—13 April.

Endorsed :—"Copy of my letter to my L. Treasurer, 13 April, 1595."

Unsigned. 2½ pp. [Murdin, pp. 686, 687. *In extenso*.] (31. 81.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD TO LORD BURGHELY.

1595, April 13.—I do not know how my Lord Buckhurst doth proceed with her Majesty for that which she expects to be made of her tin. But it may be it falleth out as I have thought, that he would as hardly bring in his undertakers as myself. If so, and her Majesty and your lordship will like of what I here write, I will neglect no diligence that may do her Majesty service. The undertakers are to be either those which have already the trade in their hands, or such strangers as upon good consideration will soon be willing to farm so good a commodity. When the present ingrossers did verily think that her Majesty would have nominated me to the farm of this commodity, then, lest I should agree with other strangers, I found [them] determined to agree with me, saying they rather would command than be commanded. But when they found her Majesty stood in suspense and that Lord Buckhurst was to have it at a lower rate than myself, then they hung off from both.

Another occasion is an especial let to her Majesty's purpose, that there is a suit which hath been of long time mentioned for the pewterers, that they might have a second melting and casting of the tin into bars. This suit, by reason so many rivers run out of it, hath many friends, and all these are enemies to the great matter, for, say they, it swallows this up. But this suit, if her Majesty grant it, is called a little suit, but so little it is as whosoever shall undertake the great leaseth [loseth] 3,000*l*. or 4,000*l*. a year thereby. Then how is it possible they can give so much to her Majesty as she looks for? First, seeing they must lay out 40,000*l*. stock, and then pay her Majesty 4,000*l*., then her custom; further to him who shall obtain the farm some 2,000*l*. or 3,000*l*. This they cannot perform if her Majesty shall pass before or accept hereafter the suit of the pewterers. But if her Majesty will nominate me for the pre-emption and transportation, and give me time to make my bargain, I do not doubt [not] only to get her Majesty the 4,000*l*. which is offered, but to get myself 2,000*l*. or 3,000*l*. more. And further it is to be thought, if in the little suit of bars they can provide for themselves so well, they may be as good husbands to her Majesty in the great. Also, sythe the merchants have dealt so frowardly to cross her

Majesty, if it shall please her upon the grant to me to deal somewhat roughly with them in the matter of transportation, for that they cannot and ought not to transport but to Calais, and now in this month and next when they have taxed their tin to make a stay as a thing forfeited, it will make them the more greedy to come to composition.—This 13 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (31. 83.)

RENOLD CAPCOT, deputy, and the Associates of the fellowship of Merchants' Adventurers at Middelburgh, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 13.—Upon receipt of his letters of 8th March last on behalf of Gabriel Richmond, were ready to hear the cause between him, Mr. Keynell and James Boyle, and called the parties before them. Mr. Keynell made answer that although he were, as he supposed, sufficiently discharged from Richmond, as by copy of a release herein enclosed by him exhibited appears, he was contented and at all times ready to submit to the determination of their court. James Boyle offered to do the like, notwithstanding that, as he alleged, he never had to do with Richmond. Which answers they signified unto Richmond, advising him to proceed against one or both according to the orders of the fellowship, and he should find them ready to give him what expedition in right and equity they should find to appertain.—23 April, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (31. 102.)

THOMAS BODLEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April 13.—The want of some answer to my former letters, whereof the only cause I think is a contrary wind, hath almost brought me to a *non plus* in mine own negotiations. And for the occurrences of this country, it hath yielded nothing of moment for a great while together; and that little which is now I have written, as you see by the copy here enclosed, which I know your lordship will accept till better matter be presented.—From the Hague, 13 April.

Endorsed:—"13 April, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. Seal, broken. (171. 124.)

SIR EDWARD NORRIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April 15.—As to the practices and bad courses which have been held in this garrison of late. The principal points are these. Captain Lambert, of whom I shall not need to write more unto you, the man and his courses being already sufficiently known unto you, having been absent from hence with his Excellency above four months without either my leave or consent, as soon as I had made known to the States my desire to go for England, came hither in all haste with a passport for me and a commission to command in my absence, and brought with him a man-of-war to carry me over: which I found very strange, considering the States had never before meddled with the appointing of any lieutenant in my absence, referring it only to her Majesty; yet I said little to Captain Lambert, but that before I went I would know her Majesty's pleasure; only that I marvelled he would enter into such a matter without making me privy unto it, or any wise knowing her Majesty's or your pleasure. But Captain Lambert, being much moved that I went not so speedily as he looked for, entered straight in farther practices; told the captains that the garrison should

be discharged, but that means might be found to hold them in the States' pay if they would be ruled by him and obey the States' orders when they should send for any companies; told that it was but a craft of me to say that I would go, only to stay the States from complaining of me, which they would presently do if I went not; that they should live better in the States' pay than in her Majesty's, and should be sure to be recompensed with pensions for their services; that I had done many things which her Majesty would disavow, and be served as Sir Thomas Morgan was, who would still know her Majesty's pleasure before he sent out companies, and at last lost his government; that there was no means for me to avoid thrusting out of my government but only by going into England, whither if I went quickly I should find Mr. Gilpin, which should assist me to make it a cautionary town. To some he told that if I went I should come no more again, that presently the States' forces should come hither and make them all rich, and that the States ought to command their own town and the companies therein at their pleasure; so that if I had gone, neither I nor any had ever returned hither to command the town for her Majesty, and that was the purpose of all. A great deal more he hath both done and said to these purposes. But seeing that for all this I went not, then under pretence of much good which the States would do for the town if I were out, and of his credit to bring things to pass, he associated himself with some burghers and the States' officers, where all their griefs were rehearsed, and nothing left out whereby they might advise to frame matter for the States to complain of me, and great expectation of matters and changes, and packets sent and received every day. Of all this I never took any knowledge, and now upon a sudden all their counsels are broken up; the burghers weary of the matter, the States' officers have cleared or excused themselves, and all is hushed, I know not why nor whence, and I receive hitherto letters from the States without any mislike.

If your lordship had in this time seen what humours and minds of men were discovered during this practice, I think you would have marvelled at my patience, and in your experience both of wars and counsel easily perceived how unfit such practices and such spirits are to be suffered in frontier garrison towns, where of small beginnings do often arise very great mischiefs. Yet in respect that all was fathered upon the States, I thought fit to deal thus temperately in it, leaving to her Majesty and your lordship in your wisdoms to ordain of it; not doubting but your lordship, as well for the safety of the place as for your accustomed favour towards me, will make known how much you mislike these courses, and so I most humbly beseech you to do.

The Count Fuentes, as I wrote unto you in my last, doth command against the liking both of the nobility and States of the country, so that I do not see that anything can be done by them, and yet they seem more violent against this garrison than ever they have done of late, taking prisoners all such as have been accustomed to come hither with contribution or otherwise, not granting any passports, no, not for any to come to redeem prisoners; whereat I do greatly marvel, but I hear it is because they have discovered divers practices which the *Quatre Membres* were about to make with her Majesty, whereof they think I should have been a worker. What this will grow to I know not yet.

There is also a fresh bruit of peace and of deputies going for Holland, whereof, if it be so, your lordship shall be better advertised from other places.

I am again bold to recommend the bearer hereof unto your lordship, humbly beseeching you to procure him somewhat from her Majesty for recompence of his lost limbs, and he shall be bound to pray for you and I ever to serve you as long as I live.—Ostend, this 15 April 1595.

Holograph. 7 pp. (31. 84.)

[RICHARD FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 15.—Contrary to the signification of her Majesty's good pleasure of late unto me for the execution of the Almoner's place at the Maundy, I have this morning a commandment from her Highness, that I shall not deal in it; a thing so grievous that I want words to express it. The cause I hear is a suggestion to her Majesty that both myself and my wife have used insolent speeches and words to be wondered at; a great wonder to me, in whose thought and heart, I assure you by the living God, there hath not since the first denunciation of her displeasure arisen an undutiful cogitation, and out of whose mouth hath proceeded nothing but blessing and prayer to and for her Majesty. Unto whose presence because I cannot have access to clear me, I do rest and set myself to the judgment seat of God, and in mine innocency in all things to her excellent Majesty comfort me; and for my wife, I trust I may vow the like. If I may desire you that where malice in some hath causelessly abounded, I may find favour in you to superabound, let me desire you to stead me herein as but to let fall thus much to her Majesty, and I will rest in her pleasure. The warrants are signed unto me, the money by me received, the thing almost impossible to be done at this warning by another, the great confusion it will bring to all and discontentment to many, the notice of her Majesty assigning me to the service taken by all men, my innocency in the charge laid against me, and many other things, may be your arguments.—From Fulham, 15 April.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 88.)

SIR HENRY PALMER to the LORD ADMIRAL.

1595, April 15.—I have been these fourteen days to the westward, off and on between Beachy and the coast of France, that none should pass through, either outward or homeward bound, such as your pleasure is should be stayed, but that I might meet with them. I have met with divers Scots and Hollanders within these three days, coming from Rochelle and Burwage laden with salt, who do say that there are many men of war of the Spaniards come to the coast of Brittany, and that they have taken three Hollanders and one bark of Guernsey, coming from Bordeaux. Yesterday the skipper of a flyboat of Flushing coming from St. Malo's, told me there was one bark of Guernsey taken by the Spaniards and the men belonging to it all sent home when he was there, saving four ancient men and good pilots for that coast; the detaining of whom, as he saith, hath put the people of that country in great fear of some attempt by the Spaniard. He saith there are at Blewett and upon that coast 17 fly-boats, men of war, and three galleys. I came this day into Dover Road to see if our victuals were come down, and there was brought aboard of me a letter from you dated the 6 of this April at Whitehall, wherein you write that her Majesty findeth great fault that there hath not been any ships of the east parts stayed by me, considering what numbers have passed through, in all this long time of easterly winds. If it please you to remember, I wrote unto you that I had met,

with Hollanders, above 100 sail, all light ballast men bound for salt to Rochelle and Burwage, and not a corn-laden man amongst them, nor any laden with merchant goods. Since which time there hath not any passed to the southward. And for those of Hamburg and the east countries, I think this long time of north-east winds hath so continued the frost there as they cannot yet get out. When any such shall pass I will do my best to stay them by the grace of God : whereof, and of all other your directions, what care I have to accomplish God doth know. Your Lordship writeth that her Majesty objecteth that her ships do not attend anything but to lie at an anchor and to waft over merchants' ships for private gain; whereby I may suspect there are some that would discredit me by untrue informations. For I dare say and will prove that her Majesty's ships in the Narrow Seas have not lain so little at an anchor (in such tedious weather) these three years as they have done since I came last to the sea. The Dunkirkers do not know now (as in times past) where her Majesty's ships are moored, and dare not look abroad this way; and that her Highness's subjects do find and report, I thank God. And for making any benefit of waftage, if ever I have done it to the value of one penny since my coming forth, I renounce God. Yet have I run over with divers who offered me consideration, but I hold it a dishonourable thing for him that shall command here under you to take hire for waftage of her Majesty's subjects; or to use many other paltry courses that this service hath been discredited with of late. But I will be true and honest to your lordship, without concealment of anything from you for bribery, which course hath not been always taken here. Your Lordship wrote unto me in another letter of certain ships that are to pass into Spain from Hamburg, whereof also I have heard by one of Flushing who was at Hamburg this winter. He saith there are six great ships making ready there for Spain, appointed warlike, and it is like they will come away as soon as the ice is dissolved. When I have taken in my victuals I mean to lie about Beachy or Dungeness, and so off and on between the coasts, for there is the place to meet with any that passeth through these seas, either outward or homeward bound. It is like that when the wind cometh westerly some shipping of the Low Countries will come out of Spain (for I think there are some there). I would gladly know whether I shall stay any such, what lading soever they have. And likewise for such as go from the Low Countries for Spain, with merchants' goods only, not having your pass. I already know your pleasure for such of the Low and East countries as I shall meet homeward bound with sugars, and for the two fly boats that are to come from Brazil, who, I hope shall, not escape me.—Aboard her Majesty's ship the Vanguard.—15 April, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Dover, the 15 April, half an hour past xi in the night."

"Caunterbury, past 2 in the morning."

"Sytyngborne, past 6 : mornynge."

"Rochester, past eyght in the mornynge."

"Dartford, the 16 of Aprill, at past 10 afternoone."

Holograph. 2 pp. (31. 89.)

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 15.—Understanding by my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury that your Honour did wish some good end to be made between Sir Edward Hobie and the College of Brasennose, I who have been a dealer for the College to my utter impoverishing, would gladly have

attended on you, had I not been both very weak and sickly by reason of extreme age, and also feared that in so great multitude of your most weighty affairs, I might come out of time. Wherefore I thought it best to declare the state of the cause in writing, which may stay your good leisure.—15 April 1595.

Signed :—"Alexander Nowell." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (136. 29.)

BERNARDINO BINELLI DE CARESANA to the COUNCIL.

1595, April $\frac{1}{2}$ p.—Details his troubles. Having, to his own disadvantage, undertaken to serve the Queen, if after so many sufferings he arrived too late, it was not for want of will. The Council made an order to the master of a ship to convey him to Miltburg, but the master afterwards demanded payment, and took from him 4 reals that Mr. Johr Moor and Mr. Horniman had given him. Having no money left, had to sell his cloak in Miltburg. Is in Zealand and is told that he must have another passport to go into Flanders. Does not deny that in London he was received with the greatest courtesy both by the Queen and them, and he still hopes to do good service.—25 April, 1595.

Italian. 2 pp. (171. 129.)

WILLIAM WAYTE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 16.—The Lords of the Council have directed their letters on my behalf, whereunto I shall beseech you also to subscribe; and besides this I have another humble suit to make, wherein I blush for fear of offence to speak, yet emboldened with remembrance of your honourable disposition and of that old adage, "Spare to speak and spare to speed." So it is that having obtained these letters I was purposed forthwith to make my journey, whereby I might have supplied my wants and been enabled to pay my debts until I had procured from her Majesty some better means. But the baylies here of Westminster have frustrated my purpose, for they have arrested me upon an execution, and am now prisoner in the Gatehouse, fearing there are divers other actions will also be laid upon me, which if they should, both I, my poor wife, and many our children were utterly undone. Begg that any such actions may be barred, etc.—16 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 90.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 16.—I do send you a letter that came from Sir H. Palmer from the Narrow Seas [see p. 171]; there is something worthy the consideration, which I have marked. You shall also see by his letter how I do threaten them and wish them to be only careful of her Majesty's service. I pray you acquaint your father with it. There is two ships making ready to go to them in the Narrow Seas; they will be ready within these eight days. It is likely that this Spanish fleet is but to begin again at Brest; if the King will not look to it now and prevent it, as he may easily do, I will never wish her Majesty to be at any more charge for it. But this shall be my counsel, to have the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey looked unto, and warning given to Plymouth and the coast to have good watch and care for sudden incursions; Sir F. Godolphin would be written unto to look unto the Isles of Scilly, and I think the request that he made, which my lord your father hath, should be liked, and in my opinion very reasonable. I do take some physic to-morrow, but

the next day or Saturday, God willing, I will not fail my being at the Court. In the meantime, if there be anything for me to do, let me know by a few lines and you shall see it despatched, for I am not idle here. Mr. Boroughs was with me here yesterday two hours about her Majesty's service and I hope I did not neglect her Majesty's service. No more I did not whilst I was at Deptford, nor will not, I trust.

Endorsed :—"16 April, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 91.)

EXPORT OF LONG BOWS.

1595, April 16.—Warrant, addressed to Lord Burghley, for the Landgrave of Hessen to buy in England and transport into Germany 100 long bows of "Ewe" and 2,000 arrows, as approved by Robert Browne, gentleman, sent for that purpose from the Landgrave.—Westminster, 16 April, 1595.

Sign Manual. 1 sheet. (31. 92.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 16.—According to my promise unto the Queen I am ready to pass a lease to the use of young Mr. Geo. Brooke for 21 years or three lives; but because there is nothing near out of lease, I was and am still content to pass into his use an advowson of some prebend without cure, either the next that shall fall or such as you shall choose, with most humble thanks to her Majesty that it hath pleased her to forbear to urge me to do anything against my conscience.—Canon Row, the 16th of April, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 125.)

BERNARDINO BINELLI DE CARESANA to SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO.

1595, April $\frac{16}{8}$.—Knowing your affection to that country I beg you to see this letter put in good hands; "e sia alla matina della dominica quanto tengano consiglio."—Antwerp, 26 April, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (171. 130.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD to LORD BURGHELY.

1595, April 17.—I have asked Mr. Alderman Lacher whether he delivered any such speech or no to Lord Buckhurst, as that I should show him a letter from you wherein I was promised this suit of the tin before him. He protests the contrary, and I do believe him, for I assure your lordship I never showed him or any other any letter of yours. Nevertheless Lord Buckhurst he doth fear to become his heavy lord, for that he hath charged him to be the man that gave me information first of this suit, whereby, as he takes it, he hath been greatly hindered. But as for Carmarden, I do find he hath not a little doubled with me by divers actions of his and manifest dealings. Concerning the suit, that which I did was not my suit but to further her Majesty's service, wherein, if I failed, was not my fault of diligence, but the merchants', who first gave their promise and then brake it. And whereas I desired that the suit should pass in my name, [I] was not thereby to have gained, but to have raised the rent the more to her Majesty. All which things sythe they have not succeeded, hath not been any want of goodwill in me but want of credit from her Majesty. Wherefore, as in the beginning I had your

promise to further my suit concerning the transportation of tin and lead, imposing thereon a crown or noble the hundred or fodder, so still I desire you to persevere, if it may stand with your liking, and that Lord Buckhurst dealeth no further, as he giveth out himself.—17 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (31. 93.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to LORD BURGHEY.

1595, April 17.—The importunate suit of the tin merchants to have a present resolution of acceptance or denial from her Majesty doth greatly trouble me, for I know not how to hold them any longer in such a deferring course till after the holidays, as her Majesty determineth. For they urge still (and I know most truly) that the tin now left is already even with the least, to accomplish these things which of necessity are to be done, and that, if it be longer, they will no longer be tied to proceed therein: for so might they stand bound to pay her Majesty this great rent the next year, and lose the means of keeping the stock of tin in their hands, without which policy they cannot possibly undertake so great a rent. By this enclosed you shall see their answer, which I beseech you to acquaint her Majesty with, and that they may presently receive her acceptance or refusal of their offer. For if her Highness by this detract of time do lose 5,000*l.*, as by the offers underwritten will appear, then must not the blame be laid upon me. Yesternight, by my debating with their solicitor, they have accorded that her Majesty shall have her choice of these three offers.

The first is, the rent of 8,000*l.* yearly, for the pre-emption [as they can agree for ready money]. The sole transportation [unknown]. The coinage [is yearly 2,465*l.*]. The custom outwards [is yearly 647*l.*].

The second is, the rent of 7,000*l.* yearly, for the pre-emption. The sole transportation. [The Q. Majesty hath yearly 3,113*l.*]. The coinage. [2,465*l.*]. And to reserve to her Majesty the custom outwards. [Which is 647*l.*].

The third is, the rent of 5,000*l.* yearly for the pre-emption. The sole transportation. And her Majesty to reserve to herself the coinage, the custom outwards.

I humbly beseech you, if it be possible, that I may understand her Majesty's resolution herein this night, for your lordship knows it admits no deferring; or else that with her good favour I may discharge them.—17 April, 1595.

[*The sentences in brackets are added by Lord Burghley.*]

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 94.)

RICHARD CONNOCKE (?) to LORD BUCKHURST.

1595, April 17.—I have, according to your commandment, dealt with the undertakers for the pre-emption of the tin of Devonshire and Cornwall, to attend some small time yet for the end of her Majesty's resolution therein; alleging such reasons as might best serve for the purpose, and as you advised me, which they strongly encountered with reasons impossible for their longer dependency. It can be no less, say they, than six days before the book be drawn and engrossed; taking their journey the next day, it will be seven days before they come into the country, and fourteen days spent there at the least to treat with the tanners, and seven days for their return. Then have they but three weeks to satisfy her Majesty for her assurance to furnish so great a stock as is requisite, and to send it down into the country against the time limited,

and to provide also factors to be resident in the country for that purpose : adding further, that this delay doth but give opportunity to the merchant tanners of London and others to labour the country not to like the motion, and so the Queen may lose the thing offered. So it appeareth very certain there is no possibility of a due proceeding if it receive not his end with all possible speed. Their answer shall be as acceptable from you with a denial, say they, as with a promise, which they beseech you not to take in evil part if you hear no further of them in this cause ; standing, it seemeth unto me, in some doubtful conceit that your lordship forbeareth to be earnest with her Majesty for some other special cause that concerneth yourself, and think that I have been negligent also in soliciting you for them with due remembrances of the necessity of the former time. As to a grant of seven years, they say they can no ways assent to yield this great rent without certainty of twenty-one years. Three years will be spent before they shall settle this business in any good course, and they make account to have the fortune as well of bad years as good ; and then to provide so great a stock, and give over their trade in all other courses, and to betake themselves wholly to this trade, so dangerous and full of adventure, for few years, were utterly to overthrow their estates.—17 April, 1595.

Signed, but the name has been scratched through. Seal. 1 p.
(31. 79.)

SIR ANTHONY SHERLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 17.—I am here in the country and, as far as I can judge, exiled from all hope of recovering such grace in the Court as my best endeavours have ever held their course for ; which though it be the greatest unhappiness that could happen a man that hath kept no time in store for any other use, yet it is so much benefit unto me, that the apparent favours of those I have cause to love and honour give me knowledge what I owe them in service and thankfulness, especially to you who in the nobleness of your disposition have been more bountiful unto me than any ability I can compass can make me deserve.—Inglefield, 17 April.

Endorsed :—“ 1595.”

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 96.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 17.—I thank you very heartily for your good news touching the poor Lady Margaret Nevill, and your charitable pains in procuring her good. By such godly actions you tread in the footsteps of your wise and renowned father. Her Majesty's mercy shewed to a poor penitent sinner doth plainly declare a divine and heroical clemency in so mighty a prince, in that her Highness not only granted her life, for which I was a suitor, but also allowance for her maintenance, which I durst not presume to move to her.—“ From Royston, in my wearisome journey,” 17 April, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (171. 126.)

EDWARD FAG and THOMAS TAYLOR.

1595, April 17.—Petition to the Queen for a lease in reversion of the manors of Westwell and Tenham, Kent, of which they are tenants, in consideration of their expenditure thereupon.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Whitehall, 17 April 1595.

1 p. (420.)

ALLEN SANDFORTH to the QUEEN.

1595, April 17.—Petition for a lease in reversion of house and lands in Muchland, Lancaster, of which he is tenant.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Whitehall, 17 April 1575.

1 p. (1089.)

HERBERT CROFT to the QUEEN.

1595, April 17.—Petition for a new lease of the manor of Brimfield, Hereford, of which he is tenant.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition, in view of petitioner's service about her royal person.—Court at Whitehall, 17 April 1595.

1 p. (1817.)

LORD BURGHEY to MR. FERRERS, deputy-governor at Stode.

1595, April 18.—I have received your letter of 2nd of this month, advertising that one Roloff Peterson, a citizen of Lubec, came unto you to inquire whether you had any order from Her Majesty or her Council touching certain things, to the value of 500*l.*, delivered to the use of her Majesty, for the which he showed you her Majesty's hand, as you write. For mine own part I never heard or knew anything thereof, but do rather think that the same is counterfeit than otherwise. And therefore I pray you require to see that writing again, and take a copy of it and some witnesses to testify that it is a true copy; and take heed that you make not any payment of the said 500*l.*, or any part thereof, until you shall receive further direction from me.—From the Court at Whitehall, 18 April, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Received 15th May, 1595; answered 16th ditto."

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (31. 98.)

TOBIE MATTHEW, BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 19.—May it please you to procure my restitution to the temporalities from the time of my lord Archbishop's translation to York, which was March 24. Otherwise I shall want the benefit of the receipts due at the Annunciation, when, albeit there be rents payable, yet a few small pensions are due, to the value of 60*l.*, which to her Majesty is no great matter to save, yet somewhat for me to lack, being no rich man "ywisse," having nothing at all to live on until Whitsuntide rents be paid, which in that country come in very slowly. My lord of Winchester and Norwich, as I understand, were restored from Michaelmas, albeit the one was not translated nor the other consecrated "while" after Christmas. My journeys hither and home again are very chargeable. Present hospitality there will be looked for, both sooner and greater of me than of a stranger. If the lord Treasurer or your honour would move her Majesty herein, I hope very confidently of her most gracious favour, the rather in regard of that pension of 100*l.* yearly issuing out of the bishopric, to be answered by me after the precedent of my predecessors. Did not my sermon appointed to-morrow before her Majesty detain me, I should myself have waited upon you.—19 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (31. 99.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 21.—I sent you two days since a letter from the bishop of Limerick ; I think it concerned his desire to remove to Armagh, but with what hope or likelihood, you can better tell than either he or I. Wherefore, because his man is come this morning to me, advise me what I might answer him.—This 21 April.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 100.)

Confession of EDWARD CODRINGTON.

[1595,] April 21.—Hath been a scholar at Doway and Rheims, where he studied rhetoric and logic, and ending these studies was desirous to return into England to live amongst his friends ; which when those of his college understood, they gave him some small matter towards his transportation, but by reason of the slenderness thereof was driven to take this course to come into Zealand and thence to England, bringing those counterfeit passports under the hand of Sir Thomas Baskerville the better to pass. The said passports were given him by a priest in Gravelinge whose name was Sceedmore. Would have stayed in Calais expecting news from Mr. Polewhell, who promised him friendship for procuring his passport, but could not tarry for want of money.

Met with Henry Theckell on the way between Calais and Gravelinge, who was purposing to take any desperate course, he cared not what it were, to keep him out of this eminent danger. He would have sung bass in a church, but Codrington persuaded him to return, and they would put their moneys together and go forward into England, and then he returned back to England with Codrington.

Saith he is called Edward Codrington and is a Gloucestershire man ; his father's name, John Codrington, his uncle's, Simon, which is his father's eldest brother. Touching any service to the College, never minded to do any for them, but quietly to return to his country and live among his friends.

Knew Theckell to be a student in a college at Rheims, but he departed thence for England, not with any intent to be a priest, but said he was a lawyer's clerk in England. Protests that this was all his acquaintance with Theckell.

Endorsed :—" Confession of Edward Codrington, taken in Vlissinghe the 21 of April."

Unsigned. 1 p. (37. 1.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{April 22}_{May 2}.—Je ne veux pas faire ce tort á M. de Gorges de vous dire de nos nouvelles, j'entens de celles de nostre estat, car je vous apprendray en peu de mots ce que vous pouvez scavoir des miennes ; c'est, Monsieur, que je suis vostre serviteur, et que je desire de le vous tesmoigner plustost par les effects que par discours. Toutesfois, j'escris un peu plus amplement au bon homme M. de la Fontaine, duquel s'il vous plaist entendre ce qui sera digne de vous, je me promets qu'il en prendra tres volontiers la peine. Je suis marry de ne mestre peu trouver á la depesche de M. de Gorges pour ly servir en ce qu'il eust desire de moy comme serviteur obligé de vostre Maistresse et de tout l'estat en general.—De Paris, ce ij jour de May, 1595.

[P.S.] Monsieur, j'ay escript par une precedente, et enchoares par ce present despesche, bien amplement á M. de la Fontaine les occasions

pourquoy il ne s'est enchoares faict pardecea aucun despesche sur le subject de mon retour. Je vous supplie l'entendre de luy, et vous assure que dans huict jours la Royne en aura plus ample dont je seray le solliciteur; et si j'eusses peu aller à Fontainebleau aussy tost comme il m'estoit ordonné du Roy, M. de Gorges eust remporté le tout avec icelluy. Je crois que ce sera mon secretaire, du moins vous puis-je assurer que ce le sera si le voules, qui sera envoyé en qualité d'agent attendant qu'on envoie ung ambassadeur. Je ne vous oseroy assseurer que ce sera M. de la Noue, mais bien vous assureray-je que le Roy y est resolu, et ne tiendra que au dit Sieur de la Noue.

Signed, and postscript holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 135.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 23.—A contrary wind hath kept him from Burghley's of March 22 till 14th of this month: received then also another from her Majesty to the General States, by the address of Sir Robert Cecil, in favour of the debt owing to Sir Horatio Palavicino, which he exhibited out of hand and pleaded his cause as well as he could. Their answer thereunto and to his general proposition about reimbursement is delivered him, but nothing said in regard of a further offer of some actual satisfaction to be made her Majesty. Although they were in talk how somewhat might be done, yet doubting in part how the country would perform it, and partly how her Majesty would accept of a little, they grew to no conclusion. All their answer, some points excepted, is the same he signified the 22nd of February, when he reported his reply; knows not what more can be added now. Is again persuaded nothing will prevail whatsoever he say; the matter is so fit for replies and rejoinders there would be no end of disputing upon it. What they have alleged of their detriments by floods and water breaches he supposes to be so, for some have been committed to take particular information of all the harm done in every part of the Provinces, and their losses amount to a very great sum, a principal cause of their slackness in assenting to this year's contributions. The Provinces commonly pass their consents by the last of January, or immediately upon it, and now only Holland, Utrecht, and Gelderland have accorded their portions. Where in their answer they require he would signify what they had said by word of mouth and is omitted in their writing, to discharge his duty this is all he remembers unsignified. They say they had oftentimes debated his message, and were exceedingly perplexed in desiring that both her Majesty might be pleased and their own estate preserved: but although they had been busied as never in any other matter, they found it impossible to do what was required, and thought very much to be pressed unto it. "We do all," say they, "confess that we are bound to her Majesty next to God for this shew of assurance whereto our country is reduced; for which it doth not become us to contest with her in words about the equity of our cause, but yet to say, as the truth is and every man knows, we are far from that tranquillity whereupon we concluded our treaty with her Highness. It is also to be shewed that since the very first year we could never enjoy those forces and numbers for which we had contracted and pawned our towns. And that which paineth us most is to see that her Highness doth continually disburse very great sums of money for payment of her people, and yet matters are so carried that neither she nor the country hath the use of their service as in reason were behoofull. For many more might be spared from the cautionary towns and from Ostend than we could ever yet obtain by any

instant intreaty; and of those that have been sent us we were evermore uncertain what account to make of them, through their often revocations and cassings and countermands and other doubtful messages, which put us clean out of course of an orderly proceeding, both for casting our plots and achieving our attempts. Again, her Highness may remember that in the year '85, before the Treaty was concluded, we did flatly refuse, as the preface thereunto doth express very plainly, to contract for a lesser aid than 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse. For we know a less number would but draw our wars at length and cause the people to despair when they saw that their troubles would never have an end: whereof we looked for no other but a sudden composition and agreement with the enemy. All this notwithstanding, we cannot at this present, nor could these two years, bring 1,000 men of her Majesty's companies to the service of the field." These and like speeches were delivered him by word of mouth but in very humble terms; to make him partaker of his answers were tedious. After he had spoken what was meet for her Majesty, he let them understand that words and writings were good cheap, and that needs they must determine to make some other payment. For though their state was not so good as commonly supposed, they were not yet to seek of a competent means to gratify her Majesty. If they should not shew their thankfulness unto her, he doubted the sequel in regard of her displeasure. But they were wonderful vehement in protesting they were destitute of means to satisfy her Highness, and could yield her not only that 100,000*l.* which Burghley requires to be paid every year, but not a far lesser sum, without incurring the peril of utter confusion. Where they understood he meant to convey their answer to her Majesty, and not carry it himself, as they had imagined he would after it was delivered him in writing, they called him to their public assembly, and there entreated, or rather conjured, him (they spake with such affection) in a matter whereon so much depended for her Majesty's good as well as theirs, himself to return with their answer, and lay before her Majesty not only those reasons which advance her demands, but also directly and sincerely the full estate of their affairs: which would cause her, they were certain, to run some other course than such as might occasion the flat subversion of the country. They would willingly send some Deputy of their own, but it could not be done without writing to the Provinces, which would but make a long work. Having made excuse for divers causes, chiefly for want of her Majesty's licence, they urged him so earnestly and promised to write so effectually unto her he need not doubt but it would be well construed. "At which their instant desire, because I consider that here I can do little till I see how her Highness will proceed upon their answer, and that I may at her pleasure return again as soon as any messenger, I have thought it fittest for her service not to stand upon denial. But that which moveth me most unto it is an overture made unto me in private communication by a Deputy of Holland; which whether it proceed from the party alone, or with some notice of the States, I am not well assured, for he protesteth unto me he doth it altogether without the privity of his colleagues, and although I believe it, I cannot but conjecture that somewhat hath been spoken in the meeting among them whereby he hath good knowledge how the rest are affected and doth direct himself thereafter. His drift in this overture is so to proportion her Majesty's demand with the country's ability as it may be brought to pass with the liking of the inhabitants, and both be very honourable and beneficial to her Majesty." Because the matter is but rarely imparted unto him and hath many points to be duly considered, it may hold him there seven or

eight days. Has sent meanwhile their answer, with their letters to her Majesty and the Council, of which one concerns Sir Ho. Palavicino's debt. Burghley being advertised of the troubles at Embden by Mr. Gilpin, he has sent enclosed the proposition of their Deputy to the General States, containing the reasons of their taking arms. It seems the town is resolved to write unto her Majesty to crave her favour in their cause, or at least to entreat her not to hearken to the Count, who, they say, prepareth to subdue them by force. Is certainly advertised the King has been moved by Colonel Stuart to pray her Majesty to enjoin him not to cross his request. Howbeit it is thought the King will not write. Knows not how the Colonel meant it, as conceiving that he, Bodley, opposes him, or whether it be but a practice to make trial indirectly how her Majesty is affected in his suit. Has not thwarted him in other sort but that he wished the States to deal in that matter with the privity of her Highness. Has since made it known she can be well pleased that the King should be assisted. Nevertheless is sure they have made him no grant. Trusts he shall not find his coming unpleasant to her Majesty, because his abode shall need to be but short, and because he is assured it will benefit her service.—From the Hague, 23 April, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Copie of my letter to my L. Treasurer."

Unsigned. [Birch, i. 230-233.] 5½ pp. (31. 103.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 24.—Whereas I have dealt with the Earl of Derby about my daughter's allowance, and he hath promised me to assure her to that intent 1000*l.* a year, I now understand, upon some discontentment that he hath not attained to that honour which, it seemeth, he did at this time expect, he determines to-morrow to depart into Lancashire, and hath neither in his house or for herself set down any stay, whereby, either in her own lodging or if she shall follow her attendance upon her Majesty, she is provided as his wife. I do therefore most heartily desire you as her uncle to deal earnestly with my Lord Treasurer, to whom I have also written, that he would send unto him or speak with him that either he should fulfil his promise, or until such time as he shall, to take that order which is fit for her place wherein she serves her Majesty and for his wife. I do understand by my daughter how good an uncle she finds you and how ready to friend her. Of what fancies his humours are compounded you know well enough, and therefore I pray you to be earnest with my Lord that he may deal effectually upon so good a ground as his word and honour given. Also I understand that my Lady Russell, for some offence conceived of my daughter, hath lately written to my Lord Treasurer to dissuade him to urge the Earl of Derby. But for that she was herself the first that moved this allowance, and hath since altered her mind upon some conceit, I hope my Lord will not be carried away upon such unconstant balance. Yet if you find any such hindrance, I pray you nevertheless stick to your niece and further her in what you can, since her desire is just in that it is his promise, and reasonable in that she is his wife.

Endorsed :—"24 April 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 106.)

GERARD LOWTHER TO SIR THOS. HENEAGE, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1595, April 24.—In behalf of my nephew Gerard Lowther. So it is that his wife, the widow of Edmond Cleborne, in whose right he pos-

sessed the wardship of body and land of his son-in-law Thomas Cleborne, granted by my lord Treasurer as Master of the Wards, and also was seised of a jointure out of the said lands, having died within eight days, the jointure is descended to the ward, and now in my lord Treasurer to grant. Gerard is chargeable to the younger children in 360*l.* by reason of this jointure, and notwithstanding the haste that might be made by him, one Umfrey Wharton, by false suggestion that he is to be charged with the children, which is mere untrue, hath procured the lease of the jointure from my lord Treasurer. I crave that by your speedy means to my lord Treasurer the sealing thereof may be stayed and the lease granted to my nephew.—24 April, 1595, in all haste.—Burray brigge.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 107.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April 24.—By Captain Browne I received your letter, and Mr. Bodley being resolved to make a step over for business, whereof you shall understand at large when he shall be there arrived, I am forced to change my resolution and stay my intended journey till some other opportunity. From Hull I received a letter yesterday, written in Antwerp the 11th of this month. He persevereth in resolution to go forward with the service and watcheth opportunity, having since his last dealt so with Hunings, Sir Wm. Standlye's lieutenant, of his company colonel, that they are joined in the practice, upon condition that he shall have his pardon and be recompensed otherwise after the service done, which I have promised by my letter to Hull; but to content them the more, if it would please you with two or three words to assure Hull that he may trust to my promise, I know it would much further the matter. He writes me of a great familiarity used of late between Paget and Jaques about some practice which he doubts not to discover and will forthwith satisfy me thereof; for my haste was such as I could not copy all Hull's letter to send you, so I have set down part, and the letter itself Mr. Bodley shall bring with him. The matters negotiated of by Mr. Bodley, both about the restitution and the Scottish dealings, I leave to his report. As yet Count Maurice hath not resolved with the States what shall be attempted this summer, which I doubt shall be little unless the enemy be busied with France. He doth now draw his forces into the land of wars, and [it] is assuredly thought his intent is to besiege Hulste. La Mote commands the forces there as general; and Verdugo is gone into the land of Luxemburg, with all the bands of ordinance and two regiments of foot, to join with others that were there afore, and so to make war against the Duke of Bouillon, who is thought to be but weak. The men that were a levying about Cullyn (Cologne) are passed the Rhine in the land of Bergh, and doubted, for all the shew made that they should go against the Turk, that the meaning is to employ them against the States in the Zutphen quarter. I have not known their troops so weak this four or five years, and few now found that are willing to serve in the wars, which the dearness of all things and the small pay is thought to be cause of; and the country cannot be further charged unless it should be put to the trial what the people would say, which think themselves already burdened very sore. We shall ere long perceive whereunto the world will tend, and as matter shall be offered, I will still presume to trouble your lordship with my rude letters.—Hague, this 24th April, 1595.

Holograph Seal. 1½ pp. (171. 127.)

Encloses :—

— Hull to George Gilpin.

In the pardon, besides the name of Henry Hunnys, there must be named one Thomas Grienfield, hath long had the keeping of the lord of Arundel in the Tower of London, and he will be bound to shew divers things by those that doth bear their heads very high. Pray you to consider my good meaning in this my letter. You must take pains with this my simple writing, but of all things make haste in sending the parties, and also the pardon with the letter afore spoken of. This being done I hope to see you shortly. There is some great thing in hand betwixt the party you wrote of and Paget, which I hope shortly to get intelligence of, and as soon as I can perfectly learn it out I shall give you to understand of it. The matter doth not touch the Queen and Council. I attending to the thing you know cannot make that search I would gladly otherwise do, for you do know it is not good to have too many irons in the fire at once: but this I can assure you of, that the party is a villain against our country and one that, lest he be cut off very shortly, will do very much harm, for he doth continually invent to offend our country. Let him spit his venom; I trust he shall not long reign in his villany, and whatsoever I can inquire, doubt not I will give you knowledge of it.—From Antwerp, 21 April, 1595, new style.

Copy. 1 p. (171. 128.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, April 25.—Since my last of the 21st of this present all the news we have is that the enemy hath divided those forces which lay in the land of Luk ever since the taking of Huy, whereof the one part under the conduct of Verdugo are marched into Luxemburg, as we gather, to recover those places which the Duke of Bouillon took of late. In which attempt we do expect that some notable rencontre will happen betwixt the Duke and Verdugo, the Duke having written unto Mons. Buzenvall that he would take the first occasion to fight, and he knew that Verdugo, if there be any indifferency of forces, will not be much provoked. With the other part La Motte is marched into Flanders, so that fearing he will besiege Hullst, the Count Solmes is gone into the town well provided to abide the brunt. When the enemy is engaged we shall be doing of something, and that maketh us expect with great devotion the certain news of this or any other siege. At my being at Berghes about the discharging of Sir John Poley his company, I was earnestly entreated by our Deputy Treasurer Kennell to signify unto you in his behalf, that whereas your lordship hath been informed concerning a debt of Sir John Poley's, for which he is now in law with Mr. William Poley his heir, that the said Kennell should by indirect and fraudulent means have raised this debt, whereby you might be drawn to disfavour his suit, on the which dependeth his whole estate; that at this my being at Berghes it was answered and sworn by the parties who received the money, that in the same place he disbursed 800*l.* of the debt in ready money to Sir John's creditors, and he hath likewise to shew sufficient testimony for the rest. I know that he hath been ready to pleasure all us poor men of this occupation. If myself were not greatly beholden unto him, I would not thus boldly presume to trouble you with his cause.—Hague, this 25 April, 1593.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (31. 108.)

JOHN WARE to the QUEEN.

1595, April 25.—Prays for a lease in reversion, for his services as sergeant of the Queen's pantry.

Endorsed :—25 April 1595.

Note by W. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (1850.)

CONFESSION OF SAMUEL WHARTON.

1595, April 26.—Wharton coming from York in the company of Wm. Rokeby, went from Gravesend to Flushing, where by Rokeby's means he was entertained in the company of Sir Roger Williams; where staying and disliking that idle life, he travelled to Rome.

Coming to Rome he met Father Cowling, a Jesuit, born in York, who knowing his friends, sent him to the College, where he lodged during his abode there. In which time he heard uttered amongst his countrymen divers speeches against her Majesty, her Council and others. He met there an Englishman, one Captain North, who so railed against my lord Treasurer and others as it did grieve him to hear. North told examinant he meant within these two years at furthest to land 40 Jesuits in England at Hull and to take the town, the manner of the taking whereof was this :—He would bring ships (to be builded like Flemings) and soldiers and 40 priests, and would come into the Humber and there lie; the customer of Hull should be acquainted with his coming and search his ships, and his men lying under hatches should not be seen. Then he should come to the quay and there lie till he had intelligence from some of the townsmen; then should some of his men go to the blockhouse where the papists are imprisoned, and should have the doors opened by devices to be effected by the prisoners, which they would devise, and then certify them thereof at Rome; then the other two blockhouses, which were furnished with ordinance and but meanly guarded; the gates should be opened and other soldiers keep those two places for their better strength, if need should require. Then should others enter the city, some to the church, others to the Castle, and others should play upon the town with the ordinance in the blockhouses and upon the waterside; and then draw up the sluices and so drown the country round about them; and after some space a proclamation should be made that whosoever would become papists should not be hurt, neither the wives, children nor goods; those that would not should die like heretics (as he termed them, “for,” saith he, “they of England are worse than the Turks”); and the Catholics in the country thereabouts hearing that Hull was taken would all repair to them, and by that means they should every day increase. Further, he hath certified the Spanish ambassador with the Pope of the perfect strength of all the best harbours in England. He hath also taught them the use of shooting arrows in muskets, which they had not before, for which he had got gold of the Duke of Sessa [*margin*: ambassador at Rome], but how much I know not.

I came from Rome in one of the Pope's galleys called *The Lucca*, wherein North came likewise, and as we went aland at Porta Venere he told me he was licensed to travel for two years by the Council, and had my lord Treasurer's letters for taking up money in his travels; “but,” quoth he, “I did not use it. Notwithstanding, I will, when we come at Genoa, take some of the English merchants if there be any there, and let my lord Treasurer pay it, for I am sure he will take up

my land when he hears I am become a Catholic, but I had rather lose my land than my soul. Therefore, Samuel, write a copy of the letter and I will give you it in." Which when I had written, he went into a chamber secretly, and there set my lord Treasurer's hand and seal to it, which I afterwards did see in his portmanteau. He was very bountifully used in the Pope's galleys, and carried divers letters with him from Cardinals and the King of Spain's ambassadors at Rome, Venice, and other places, and from the Emperor's court, for his service and preferment with the King of Spain, with whom, as I have since heard, he now is.

It was likewise told me by one Robert Shipperd, my countryman, a priest at Rome, that there were the 'Mettifesickes' coming from Dowa, which would be at Rome before Christmas, and that about Midsummer next or before ten priests should come, as Markham, Bennett, Lee, Hill, Chamber and others, into England, but he told me not where they should land, but they should be brought by Flemings. He told me he would with all his heart be in England if he might. During my abode in Rome he told me a Cardinal was sent to the King of France to reconcile him to the church, who returned from France presently when I was at Rome, and then Don John Francis Aldebrandino, the Pope's nephew, was sent to the Spanish court as ambassador from the Pope to conclude of peace betwixt France and Spain; with whom I came from Rome to Barcelona, and he from thence to Madrid, where he now remains.

I met at Barcelona an Irishman, a priest, that speaketh English, born at Kilkenny near Waterford, whose name is Richard Penbroke, a very good scholar, travelling towards England; with whom I travelled to Bayonne, where he now remains, for by reason he was hardly used, he said, by some English merchants there, he would not come into England, but get shipping thence or from Bilboa into his country.

While I stayed at Bayonne I was requested by one M. de Chateau Martin to go back into Spain because the shipping was not ready. So I went to Fontarabia where I met Anthony Rolleston, an Englishman; where, when they understood I was an Englishman, they caused me to be brought into the town, and there I was kept five days or more. Being put to my shifts, by chance I had a pardon which was Mr. North's, and told them my name was North, and came from Rome, and had been sick, and was going into my country to recover my health; and when I was well I would return to come to study, at Valladolid. "Nay," answered Rolleston, "if you intend to come again and study, it were better for you to go now whiles you are here, for by God's grace you may as well recover your health in Valladolid as in England. And because you have not money I will furnish you, and will write to father Charles Tancred, the minister there, which is your countryman, in your behalf, and will procure you our General's passport for your safe passage." I was contented because I did see no other means for my delivery. The General being at St. Sebastian I stayed whiles he came home, and then had a passport and money in my purse with Rolleston's letter; but changing my way from Valladolid I came to St. John de Luce, and so to Bayonne, and thence now into England.

There was showed me at Rome the cords that did fast (fasten) Campion's hands, which they keep for relics; and do hold a yearly feast for his death.

When I came from Rome it was told me that the bishop of Cassano should be made cardinal in Cardinal Allen's place, who was then lately dead.

Underwritten :—"Ex^{um}. per W. Waad."

Holograph. 4 pp. (31. 109.)

Examination of THOMAS RICHARDSON.

1595, April 26.—He doth affirm that he is a northern man born, and dwelt in Skipton for six or seven years and taught children there, and did use to buy and sell linen. From thence he went about four years since into Ireland, meaning there to take some lands, where he remained these last four years at Waterford, until new year's tide last that he was robbed by one John Hughes of all that he had, to the value of 100*l.*, and went thereupon into Spain to follow the said Hughes, whom he found at Madrid, and did, by means of a Spaniard called Sr. Daman, recover 34*l.* of Hughes. This Daman doth serve the Master of the King's jewels, and was taken here in the year '38 when the Spaniards were defeated, and doth speak broken English. After the examinee grew acquainted with Daman, he did understand by him that the King had intelligence of Sir Francis Drake's preparing to go to the seas, which doth wonderfully trouble him because of the Indian fleet that is to bring a great treasure [*margin*: "27 millions as they report"], and the King is in very great want of money. Another doubt the King hath is of Lisbon, but the river is so defended as he hath assured it, and there are likewise men in readiness for the further defence of that town. And he saith the said Indian fleet was looked for to arrive in Spain about the end of May, but it was thought, by reason of Sir Thomas Drake's setting to the seas, the King hath stayed the coming of the said fleet.

He further saith the King hath made very great preparations, but unless his money come he shall not be able to do anything to offend or invade; and he further saith Daman told him that the King's want was so great as he was in hand to tax his nobility and clergy to furnish soldiers; and saith that the King was driven to sell the plate of the Archbishop of Toledo that died, and to use the money he left to serve his turn.

He did learn there was an Irish bishop sent out of Spain to the Earl of Tyrone about Christmas last, with certain men with him, by whom the King promised to send the Earl 3,000 or 4,000 men every year to assist him, so as he hold out against her Majesty, but he affirmeth that the King will send no succour to him until he see what shall become of Sir Francis Drake's voyage. He further saith there is lately come out of Scotland from the northern lords a gentleman sent from them to the King, and a priest in his company. He further understood that where the northern lords did demand money of the King to be lent them, that the King doth offer to give them money so as they will assure him to land men in Scotland when he shall appoint, and to help with 10,000 men to serve him and join with his own forces, and he would see them duly paid. Hereupon the lords were written unto, and these lately come, as he doth think, have brought resolution.

There was a Spaniard here, called Alonzo Byzarto, that gave ordinary intelligence to the King, but this half year they have not heard from him; and now the chiefest intelligence they have is out of the Low Countries.

Signed. Underwritten: "Ex^m per W. Waad." 3 pp. (31. 111, 112.)

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF HERTFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 26.—Having lately been written unto by an honourable lady in France, Madam d'Angoulême, with whom I was brought up

during the time I continued in that country, to desire my friendship unto her Majesty for the obtaining of a licence to transport eight or ten horses hence into France, thinking I had been still attendant on her Majesty as heretofore: I have made choice of you and your good lady, desiring you both to procure her Highness' licence to the same effect. —From Ellvetham, this 26 April, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (31. 113.)

The EARL OF RUTLAND'S evidences of Belvoir.

1595, April 26.—“A brief note of all the proceedings that hath been concerning the evidences at Belvoir since the death of Edward, Earl of Rutland [1587], till this present day, the 26 April 1595.”

1. In September 1588, a commission out of the Court of Wards was awarded to Mr. John Manners and others, and returned unexecuted.

2. In Michaelmas term, 1588, a commission was awarded to nine commissioners, whereof Mr. John Manners and others executed it, and made three schedules of the evidence at Belvoir; they left one in the evidence house and returned two into the Wards' Court.

3. Hilary term, 1588, Mr. Cecil exhibited a bill in the Wards' Court, praying delivery of evidence appertaining to his wife. Your lordship appointed one of the schedules to be delivered him, and he lost it next summer at Belvoir.

4. Trinity term, 1589, a commission was awarded which was executed and returned the Michaelmas term following. What they did appears by the book sent herewith, which was had from the Clerk of the Wards.

5. In Trinity term, 1590, a commission was awarded to deliver to Mr. Cecil and his wife all the evidence at Belvoir certified to belong only to her, and all evidence of land sold. They took those evidences out of the evidence house, locked them in a closet within the old great chamber at Belvoir, but would not deliver them.

6. In Michaelmas term a similar commission was awarded, and your lordship by warrant caused Mr. Hare to deliver under his hand a copy of the certificate out of the evidence. [The warrant is here.]

7. In January 1590, some of the commissioners went to Belvoir and delivered Mr. Cecil all the evidence they had locked up in the closet and returned the pedigrees and keys of coffer into the Wards' Court. [These are here.]

8. The keys of the evidence house door were delivered in Trinity term, 1589, to Mr. Cecil, Mr. John Manners, and Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, with whom they were appointed by all the commissions following to remain. The keys of the coffer in the evidence house were by the commission delivered to Mr. Manners, Sir Ant. Tarrold (Thorold) and the Wards' Court.

9. The pedigrees, after much arguing, were by order of Court delivered to Mr. Cecil after his wife's death. [Delivered to John Fanner.]

10. By the commission in Michaelmas term 1588, Sir Geo. Chaworthe and others were examined concerning the evidence taken from Belvoir by John, Earl of Rutland, and his wife, and to her ladyship you wrote to certify you thereof: what the deponents deposed is yet unknown to all that dealt for the heir, for whenever we prayed publication, Screven pretended it was needful to examine Sir Edward Fitton and others what evidence was in my hands, who nevertheless were never examined.

2 pp. *The passages in brackets are marginal notes.*

(1.) Brief abstract of the above articles and notes thereon.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Hare's man's note what hath been done concerning my lord of Rutland's evidences."

1 p. (171. 131, 132.)

LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 28.—Good Sir Robert Cecil, you did earnestly persuade me and prayed me to friend Sir Horatio Palavicino with all kind offices. Faithfully meant, my usance is to be as good as my word, and purpose not to begin to break my honest promise to you. Albeit I have seen the knight since my coming down and sat by him many hours, yet there passed no more but ordinary salutations between us. I confess I was, upon your speech, and still I have my heart prepared to meet him with all good faith and honesty, yea, and more than the half way; and having now occasion to muster and renew our trained bands, and he ignorant what is to be done, I send you enclosed the copy of my letter to him, wherein I have for your sake begun to favour and ease him and his all I may at this service: Further protesting in the word of an honest man, that what words soever I had with the Queen of him, they were without malice or purpose to disparage his credit, howsoever they be taken or enlarged. I spake nothing but truth, but now I see that truth may not at all times uncommanded be uttered. You may, by this beginning of mine to break the ice to Mr. [Palavicino, know that you have special interest in me.—At Kirtling, 28 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 114.)

Encloses, The copy to Sir Horatio Palavicino.

For that there be some duties to be performed in her Majesty's service at this musters, wherein I think you ignorant and yet most forward, good Sir Horatio, to do things to further the same, I have thought good to respect you with all the favour that I may lawfully do. The law commandeth the appearance of all your men servants from 16 years old to 60, and the view of all your armour, shot, and weapons for footmen. Let it please you to inform yourself what armour, shot, and weapons you are bound to find by law; bring all that same fair written unto me at the muster and stay your furniture at home. You may also keep at home all or as many of your ordinary serving men to do your lady service as shall seem good unto you. Notwithstanding, I pray you to bring or send all their names in writing whom you do stay at home. Command your servants of husbandry not to fail to make their appearance. If you do please to come to the muster yourself, your presence will countenance and assist the service that day very well.—At Kirtling, 20 April, 1595. (31. 115.)

1 p.

HENRY SAVILE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 28.—I perceive through the malice of some I shall be forced not only to use all my friends in this suit but to put them to infinite trouble; among whom having made special choice of yourself and your honourable father as chiefest proctors and patrons of my cause, I forsee what a hindrance it will bring both to your own and your greater friends' more weighty affairs. The man that may do most good in this matter is your father, from whom one commendation in

cold blood, and seeming to proceed of judgment, shall more prevail with the Queen than all the affectionate speech that my lord of Essex can use. I will use no other means to his lordship but yourself, and have no other means of recompence to you both than the sincere profession of all my humble service; desiring you in the meantime to give me leave to bestow at your appointment 300 angels, which is but a small portion, as you know, of that which I would have been glad to have bestowed another way within these few months, and now by your favourable means am freed from that care.

[P.S.]—In the afternoon I mean to bring you an answer sufficient enough, as I hope, to the information put in.

Endorsed :—"28 April, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 1.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] April 28.—In favour of Mr. Buck, whom Her Majesty, talking with Mr. John Stanhope, herself named, showing a gracious disposition to do him good and think him fit, as sure he is, for one of the two offices of Mr. Necasious that is called unto God's mercy. For the French tongue he can do it very well to serve her Majesty.—From Chelsea, this 28 April.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 2.)

RICHARD WILLOUGHBY to DR. HAWKINS.

1595, April 28.—If my former sent you by the Cappony, by Mr. Morison, and Mr. Terill, our friends, come safely to your hands, I trust they shall satisfy in part your desire to have of my letters. The Pope hath given sentence that the Grand Master of Malta shall make his account into the *Cavallieri* of all their *intrada* received by him for 13 years past, and that he shall either disarm his two galleys or send them *in corso* with the rest, and the expenses and booty to be common to the whole order. He hath promised to aid the Emperor with 10,000 men, and hath given earnest in Venice for 6,000 harquebuses to be made for him in Bressia. For the nomination of the captains he expecteth Signor Francisco Aldebrandino his return from Spain, who is to be their general. The Emperor's ambassadors, being well satisfied of the Pope, do now solicit the other Italian princes. The Duke of Florence doth promise to send and pay 4,000; the Duke of Ferrara, if he goeth not himself general of all the Italian forces, will send Signor Marco Pio, principe di Sassolo, his favourite, with 6,000. The ambassadors as yet have not been with the rest. Pasquale Cigonia, our Duke of Venice, died the 1st of this present, and the 26th was chosen the procurator Marino Grimanni Doge, with great applause and satisfaction of all the subjects. In the Kingdom of Naples they levy 20 companies of soldiers, part to be sent into Savoy, part to furnish the galleys and to guard Calabria. From Naples there are parted 12 gallioni and 16 galleys to conduct the Indian fleet. With the rest of the galleys Don Pietro di Lieua doth go to unite himself with Toledo, general in Sicily, to resist the incursions of Amoral Rais, who is now *alle fosse* St. Giovanni, upon the coast of Calabria, with 16 galleys and great number of Barbarian slaves to conduct them to Constantinople. The Turk (whose picture here enclosed I send you) is very severe. He hath caused to be executed Ebraim Bassa his brother-in-law, for having discovered some matters of state. He caused a butcher to be quartered on his own stool, and a

baker to be burnt in his own oven, for false weights. To the nephew of the Persian, when he came first to salute him, he gave his *manto reale*, very rich, from his own back. He seeketh to maintain peace with all other princes to have the better commodity to revenge himself of the princes of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia, against whom he hath sent already Ferat Bassa (who hath the place of Sinam) with 70,000 men; and to give more speedy order to those affairs, he mindeth to go to Andrinopoli, and Chaus Bassa who did serve him in Amasia (now *primo vizier*) shall govern Constantinople in his absence. There is no fear here of his armada for this year: his new admiral goeth forth only with 40 galleys to receive his presents.

The Emperor hath promised the Pope to have in field 60,000 foot and 13,000 horse. The States in Germany doth offer him 28,000 horse and foot at their own charges, besides their contribution accorded at Ratisbon. In the diet of Bohemia they have concluded to pay 16,000 men for six months, viz., in Bohemia 1000 reysters, 600 *archibuggieri a cavallo*, 1000 *moschettieri* and 300 *fanti*; Moravia 1500 *cavalli* and 2000 *fanti*; Silesia 2000 *cavalli* and 3000 *fanti*. His chief want is of expert captains. Massimiliano is general of Upper Hungary and Mattias was appointed for Lower, but now he goeth to Isproke to govern Tyrol, and the Marchese of Bergaw commandeth in Croatia. Signor Fer. Gonzaga shall be *Mastro di Campo* in his place, Count Charles Mansfelt lieutenant general, and doth expect his 6000 feet and 2000 horse paid by the King of Spain. The government of the Island of Comar is committed unto him, and Conte Girolamo di Ladrone, with 10,000, shall be to govern and defend Vienna. In Cracovia the Polakes have concluded to aid the Emperor if the Empire will promise to aid them in like occasion. The widow Queen of Polonia hath left great store of treasure to the King. The bishop of Livonia, lately made Catholic, is in Rome, much favoured by the Pope and lodged in his own palace with him. The Prince of Transylvania hath had very happy and glorious victories, with great prey and slaughter of the Turks and Tartars, and lately hath overthrown Cariman Bassa di Buda with great bloodshed, one of the sons of Ferat Bassa being slain, and Mostefat, nephew to Sinam, taken prisoner, with many others. His ambassador, Signor Stefano Bortkay, hath solemnised his marriage in Gratz with the daughter of Archduke Carlo, but the Emperor hath deferred the consummation till next winter, when he shall have more leisure.

French affairs are still tossed with contrary winds and waves. M. de Biron hath taken the castle of Baon. Tramlincort and St. Georgio makes "scoreries" in the county of Bourgogne, where the Constable of Castile is, with the Spanish forces, united with the Dukes D'Umena (De Maine) and Nemours, who hath taken Ciatilion (Chatillon) and fortifieth it against Lyons. Neglecting all composition with the King, he hath put into Vienna Spaniards and Neapolitans, but under French captains. The King hath sent to Lyons M. Forget and wick [wishes?], to content Memorency, that the Duke de Joyeuse be governor of Toulouse, Carchason and Norbona (Narbonne). There is great enmity between M. d'Epernon in Provence and La Digières in Dauphiny, which M. Bellievre and Corso could not pacify when Digières was at St. Prix by Lyons. M. de Passagio, Epneron's cousin, governor of Valenza, and they of Romanza, do favour and aid Epneron to besiege the Conte de Cars in Sallon in Provence, which by intelligence with Digières he surprised. The Duke of Savoy with three forts doth besiege Caors, and it is thought that Digières, by reason of those troubles, can hardly

succour it. Notwithstanding, to make sure work, the Duke doth stay 4,000 of the forces of Milan which were passing for France to go to the Constable, much misliked by the Spanish ambassador in Savoy. The Duke of Urbin is to go or at least to send 4,000 of his subjects into those parts, already paid for three months beforehand.

Prince Doria doth send six galleys into Spain for the D. D'Infantasgo, who comes to Gratz for another of the daughters of Archduke Carlo for the Prince of Spain, who, upon this occasion, to meet his spouse and make himself known to his subjects as his father did, is looked for to come into Italy. The King hath appointed 40 captains to muster 10,000 Spaniards for to furnish his galleys and to supply his garrisons in Italy. They look for the Indian fleet this next month. Here is such scarcity of money amongst the merchants that divers have broken. The Duke of Florence doth offer them two millions of gold upon assurance *de beni stabili* to be repaid 9 per cent. for the space of 25 years.—This 28 of April, 1595.

Addressed:—“All^{re} et eccel^{mo} sig^{re} mio oss^{mo} il sig^{re} Dottore Haukines”; *and below*, “At Doctore Hawkines loggine by the Doctors Commones, Londras.”

Holograph. 3 pp. (32. 3, 4.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, April 28.—Mr. Bedwell is departed; what you shall please to direct to be done I desire to know. Touching his place, I did formerly entreat you for my uncle, whom I know to be a very fit man for an accomptant office. If you shall not like of him, then would I gladly understand whom it is your lordship would to succeed Mr. Bedwell, that I might shew myself willing to wish good success to him. But if you be not resolved of any, then in my uncle's behalf I am a suitor.—[From the] Court in haste, this 28 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. *Seal.* (171. 133.)

MRS. JANE YETSWEIRT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 29.—His kindness to Mr. Yetswiert in his life time makes her bold to mediate his favour in her adversity. Prays his assistance that neither the contentious striving of the Stationers wrong her, nor other underminers disquiet continuance of her estate of this poor thing of Sunbury she now dwells in. Her case with the Stationers is sufficiently known to him by the former proceedings in Mr. Yetswiert's lifetime, as she has already tasted by the honourable dealing of the Lords towards her on Sunday last, in commanding their restraint from printing according to a former order taken therein with them by the Lord Keeper and the Master of the Rolls. Prays continuance of this favour.—From Sunbury, 29 April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 5.)

JOHN CLAPHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 29.—My lord [Burghley] hath taken but ill rest this last night by reason of a new pain fallen into one of his ankles. This morning's sleep hath somewhat refreshed him, and after dinner he purposeth to rise out of his bed. The pain in his right hand is reasonable well assuaged. He is not sick in his stomach or head, but only

troubled with his external pain of the gout, which is not like to continue with him if the weather prove fair and dry.—From Theobald's, 29 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (32. 6.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to LORD BURGHELY.

1595, April 29.—I moved her Majesty for her expedition in passing this book of articles, and her pleasure was to give order to Sir Robert Cecil to signify her pleasure to you in that behalf. I beseech you, when you have perused it, that you will immediately send it to Mr. Attorney to peruse it, and that the patentees may by him be made privy of any additions made by either. For otherwise, if there be not a conference betwixt Mr. Attorney and them, the work will be drawn, I fear, into a great length; and if Mr. Attorney and they cannot agree, then must your lordship order it betwixt them.—29 April, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 9.)

M. DE SANCY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{April 29}_{May 9}.—Several of his friends at the French Court, wishing to procure twenty or twenty-five English haquenées, have charged Hugues and Wallerand Frions to get them for them, and have asked him to request the Earl's favour in obtaining permission for the Frions to transport them out of the country. Relies upon the Earl's goodwill towards him to obtain this favour for his friends.—From Paris, 9 May, 1595.

Signed. French. 1 p. (171. 140.)

HENRY, LORD HUNSDON, Lord Chamberlain, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 30.—I received yesterday a letter from my son John Carey, who writes to me that the Scottish King and the Queen doth resolve to make a progress out of hand unto Lodian and the Marshe (Merse), as you shall see by a writing sent to him which I send you herewith, wherein he is desirous to know her Majesty's pleasure. I pray you seek to understand her pleasure therein; that if the King and Queen be desirous to come to Holliday Hill, which is a mile off the town, where they may see all the town underneath them, what entertainment he shall give them, or how he shall behave himself towards them. When the Scottish Queen that dead is was desirous to come thither, Sir John Foster, having then the charge of the town under my lord of Bedford, was commanded to meet her there, and to do her all the honour he could, and so to cause all the ordnance of the town to be shot off in her sight to do her honour withal. I would have waited on her Majesty myself but that to-morrow morning I do begin my physick.—Somerset House, this 30 April, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (32. 7.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 30.—For answer to your letter which I received this evening, I perceive the D[ean of St. Paul's] still exclaimeth that he can have no end, which my Lord of Canterbury knoweth contrary, for I have heretofore, almost more earnestly than became me, pressed both his Grace and my lord of Buckhurst with the bag in my arms to

have their orders performed, but their lordships could not draw the D[ean] to it; and then finding his peevishness, they both faithfully promised me never to speak more unto me in his behalf, and if he should complain hereafter (not finding the law fall out to his liking) to her Majesty, as they verily thought he never again would, they must and would testify my readiness to stand to their order, the matter without my privity having been dismissed to the law in the great vacation. And surely they cannot justly lay to my charge any delay, for at Midsummer I sent my money to Oxford (though refused) according to the order, to which I yet have the College hand to agreement, who but for Mr. D[ean's] wilfulness and one Singleton his creature, stand very well satisfied. Ever since Michaelmas term began have I attended Mr. D[ean's] good pleasure, and I hope he will be content I should be one three weeks (in six months having never been ten days together from the Court) about my private business, and, as it now falleth out, some service of her Majesty, as though I were born only to attend his crocodile clamours, and that my estate and credit stood merely upon his reference. But he watcheth his time when I am absent, and at my return you shall find him so wayward, except he may have what he list, he will not what shall be esteemed fit. But for my own part I beseech you take the pains to hear it, and if his Grace (who but in this thankless office was ever my good lord and kind friend) and yourself can upon hearing end it I shall be most glad, and will put myself wholly into your hands. To that end, God willing, [I] purpose not to fail, as you have promised for me, to wait upon you within 4 days after the beginning of the term.—From her Majesty's Castle of Queenborough, late this last of April, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 8.)

JAMES MOYLLE to LORD BURGHEY.

1595, April 30.—I have thought good, for that you calendared the day of my departure from the Court before the Lord Admiral, lest my arrival in Ireland should not fall out to your expectation, to certify the cause of my so long stay here, which hath been only want of victual; for I protest that it was the last of April before I could receive the same on board, and this day will use my best endeavour to depart forward on my voyage, referring the report thereof to my friend Sir Edward Hoby.—From Queenborough, this last of April, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 11.)

W. JONES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April 30.—Wishes to be wholly bound to his house; his parents were much indebted to Cecil's father. Thinks that as kindly dispositions are hereditary in great personages, Cecil will assist with his favour the request he has made to her Majesty.

Endorsed :—"Ulmo, Apr. 1595."

Holograph. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p (32. 12.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to JOHN WHITE.

1595, April 30.—To cause the Dutch captain in his custody to be forthwith brought to Cecil to Court, in company of himself and the bearer.—From the Court, the last of April, 1595.

Directed :—"To John White, servant to Sir Henry Palmer, knight, at Mr. Burrowes his house in Limehouse."

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (171. 134.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, April.—I am bold to acquaint you what course I have taken upon my two boys' sickness. Mistrusting at their complaining it was likely it would turn to the measles, I left them in Haling house with Mr. Stone, their Schoolmaster, well seen in physic, Harry Lamb and some others to attend on them, and myself, with my brother and Will my son, went unto a house of a man of mine a quarter of a mile off, to be near to them. I sent presently for their mother who was here in a short space. I sent also for Dr. Morlee who is also with them. Within three hours after I was parted from them, having some milk and suforre [sulphur] given them, the measles came wonderful thick out of them both. I would not go to them nor any whither, for I knew it would much have dismayed my wife, and myself I confess much trouble to have been far from them. But God I thank that neither myself nor my wife were at Chelsea when her Majesty came thither, if her Majesty did mean, as I hear, to have come into the house, for either it would have been thought that I had made an excuse, which without cause I will never do, for I think myself most happy when I may see her Majesty in any house that I have to do withal; or else, coming in and they being there, I should have loved myself ever the worse after. You see how I trouble you with a long foolish letter of this ill chance, but I do it because you should know what course I have kept, and mean on Thursday to be at Deptford. I have none of them come to me that was with them, nor was I ever with them but in the open air, for I came late from the Court, and next morning [was] early on horseback.

Endorsed :—"April, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 10.)

ADVERTISEMENTs FROM FRANCE.

1595, April.—On estime que l'ouverture de la paix faite par le Beglerbeg de la Grece aux conditions de rendre toutes les places prises sur le Grand Seigneur, de luy payer le tribut des quatre années dernieres, et de nes'entremettre pour le Transilvayn, Valaque, et Moldave, rebelles du dict Grand Seigneur, n'ayt este à autre fin que pour ramener les susdits à obeissance, de crainte d'estre abandonnes de l'Empereur au premier traicte de paix qui se feroyt.

Le Grand Seigneur se ressent de ceste rebellion, perdant plus d'un milion de tribut annuel et le Danube bouche. Constantinoble et l'armee Turquesque en Hongrie, est grandement incommodée de vivres et autres necessites qu'on avoit accoustume de tirer de Moldavie, Valacque, et Transilvanye. Sinan Bassa fait dresser trois pontz sur le Danube. On se delibere avant toutes choses d'attaquer Agria en la haulte Hongrie. De la Sinan doit tirer vers Contar et Vienne, et Tevat Bassa en Transilvanye.

Les nopces du Transilvain avec une des filles de l'Archiduc Charles sont remises en automne, qui est terme suffisant pour spendant faire preuve du fruit qu'on pourra tirer de ceste alliance. Outre le secours extraordinaire des Cercles, auquel le hault Cercle du Rhin assemblé naguieres a Vorme a refusé d'entrer, se plaignant du passage des troupes du Conte Charles et autres levées qui le contraignent de se reserrer, la couronne de Boheme et ce qui en deppend, qui est Moravie, Silesie et la Lusalie, ont accordé xv^jm hommes, qu'a pied qu'a cheval, pour six mois.

On a emprisonné plusieurs Colonnels Hongrois à Presbourg et quelques Allemans à Vienne pour trahison.

Aultant que les nouvelles de la mort du Grand Seigneur avoyent donne d'esperance de soulagement à quelques uns, aultant et plus prend on

destonnement de son successeur Mahomet qu'on tient devoir venir en personne en Hongrie.

Le Conte Charles de Mansfelt est encores à Boheme.

On continue la deffaite des Tartares en Valaquie faicte par ceulx du pays et par les Transilvanis assistez de quelques Hongrois, qu'on diet avoir depuis passé le Danube et deffaict quelques Turcs, et assure le passage.

Il y a peu d'aparence que les Polonois s'engagent en la guerre Turquesque; le Chancelier y est contraire, et les estats du pays eussent desire estre recherchez non seulement de l'Empereur mais aussi de tout l'empire avec caution d'indemnité.

Endorsed:—April, 1595." 1 p. (32. 13.)

THOMAS DANETT to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, May 1.—Prays his favour in the obtaining of the deputation of Mr. Beale's office in York, which through indisposition he is desirous to assign to someone whom Burghley and the rest of the Council shall allow of; and notwithstanding that divers are become suitors, yet because he and Beale were bred up together in their youth, thinks the latter will more willingly dispose himself towards him than the rest. Was a suitor for the place long since and failed then only because he was outbidden with money, which impediment is now removed.—1st May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 14.)

SIR J. CONWAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 1.—As to the cause between him and William Lane, with regard to the goods of Anthony Bourne, a fugitive. Upon Lord Burghley's order he paid 1,000*l.* for the forfeiture or the goods; but he was challenged by Lane for 600*l.* more, under a grant made to Sir Edward Stafford, and Lane has obtained an extent of his lands. Details the proceedings in the matter, and asks for redress.—1 May 1595.

2 pp. (2375.)

SIR JOHN CONWAY to ———.

1595, May 1.—On the same subject.—*Endorsed*, "May, 1595."

SIR EDWARD NORRIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, May 3,—I doubt not but you will think it strange, considering the state of things in these parts, to hear that the enemy should have a fresh attempt against Ostend. I assure you I do find it so hardly to be believed that I have forborne to advertise it, though it hath been spoken of very hotly these three weeks; neither would I have written of it yet if I had not been advertised of it from the States themselves. The States say that the enemy hath some hope to prevail by fire, either by some practice within, or else some new devices from without, but I see no great ground of either, and yet I will look as narrowly to both as I can. But from the land I am advertised that their only hope is to take us at unawares, and thinking with some great fury to carry it before any succour can come; and for the more secret carriage of their enterprise they make their provisions at Antwerp and Mechlin, from whence all may be brought hither by water, and draw their head before Hulst, hoping that some troops should be drawn from hence thitherwards; and in the meantime give out that Ernestus' body must be brought to

Bruges to be buried, under which pretence provision of victual shall be there made and troops brought down and all the nobility and forces assembled there. Their time appointed draws very near, but yet I fear when all is done they will be better advised than to come; and if they shall this will be the only place to get honour. In the meantime I will have continually spies abroad to bring intelligences, and accordingly advertise you as I can for wind and weather. Howsoever it be, I beseech you to assure her Majesty that I have nothing so dear as the care of her service and her favour, for which I would not spare 1,000 lives; and so doubt not but to give her good account of the place. I know your lordship hears what the French do upon the frontiers from Calais better than I can write.—Ostend, 3 May 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (32. 15.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

1595, May 3.—Sends the bearer to see him and bring word of his good health. Sends the advices from Italy received this morning, with a catalogue of Englishmen dispersed in many places.—London, 3 May.

Endorsed—"1595."

Signed. ½ p. (32. 17.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, May $\frac{3}{13}$.—Le Sieur de Bodley at este si longtemps pardeça, et cognoist si bien toutes les affaires de ces Provinces, que je penserois luy faire tort si je tachois de vous en discourir icy au long sans m'en remettre à luy. Je pense que le bruict sera venu jusques à vous de quelle façon l'ennemy at envoyé pardeça deux deputés qui ont estes en Zelande pour sonder si de ce coste l'on voudroit entendre à entrer en quelque communication d'accort contre les Provinces ennemies et les Provinces icy. M. Bodley vous dira particulièrement soubz quel pretext ils estoient venu pardeça et comme je les ay renvoyes: je ne vous scaurois mander asseurement si j'entreprendrai quelque chose cest este en campagne, car les troupes qui sont restees pardeça sont si peu et les compaignies si petites que à grand paine j'oserois entreprendre un siege sans un tres grand hasart d'avoir un affront. L'ennemi est desja en campagne qui n'attant apres autre chose sinon pour voire ou nous voulons tourner la teste. It est plus fort qu'il n'a pas esté de beaucoup d'annees.—De la Hage ce 13 de May, '95.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (147. 110.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, May 3.—Mr. Bodley returning homeward can and will so particularly satisfy you both of his proceedings and success, and whatsoever else may concern this state, as I need not trouble your lordship, were it not to assure you of my ready service when and wheresoever it may please you to employ me. I am forced still to harp upon my old string, and do write presently to my Lord Treasurer about my suit for increase of the present entertainment or other relief. If it would be your pleasure to put in a word when occasion may best serve, I am sure I should speed the better and sooner. If the chargeableness of these parts enforced me not hereunto, I would not presume to be thus troublesome.—Hague, this 3 of May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 136.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 3.—To-day from Middleburgh I received the accompanying letter from Antwerp. I do not know the writer, nor have ever heard his name; but as he only asks me to present the letter I think I cannot fail, and trust the Council will take in good part my sending of it whatever it contains.—London, 3 May, 1595.

They write of the arrival in Spain of the ships which were bringing silver from the West Indies.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (171. 137.)

JOHN VAN OLDEN BARNVELT to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, May $\frac{3}{13}$.—Has received from Mr. Bodley his letter of January 13 last, by which, and from the ambassador and various advices of Mr. Caron, he learns the continuation of his affection to the common cause, especially to that state, for which that state in general and all good patriots will be for ever most obliged. As, however, he knows that the answer given by the States General of the United Provinces to Mr. Bodley's proposition, notwithstanding it is founded on right and reason, will require his favourable assistance to make it agreeable to her Majesty, prays his Lordship to give it his support to that end; a thing tending to the honour and service of Her Majesty, the good of the state, and worthy of him.—From the Hague, 13 May, 1595.

Signed. French. 1 p. (171. 141.)

SIR FOULKE GREVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 4.—I have, by grant from her Majesty, the keeping of the forest of Feckenham in Worcestershire, where the keepers have such slender wages and allowance as I have been driven for divers years past to augment the same out of mine own purse. Besides they have neither lands nor lodges, wherewith when I acquainted your father at Sudeley he marvelled much thereat. I am now a suitor to his Lordship for some amendment therein, as also that he will give warrant for the delivery of such fee wood as heretofore hath been always allowed to the keepers out of Her Majesty's woods in Hambury within the said forest, while it remained in Her Highness's hands, the manor being now granted in fee farm to Sir Thomas Leighton, and all the woods excepted.—From Beauchamps lane, the 4th of May, 1595.

Endorsed: "Sir Foulke Grevyll to my master."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (171. 133.)

BARTHOLOMEW DEWHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 6.—I have been with Mr. Dean of Westminster to see the words of Mr. Fowler's will for his house. First he gives his house to his executors for a year after his death rent free, to the end in that time they may finish his accounts and make sale of the things therein. After that year he gives it to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for ever, upon condition that they see the rent of 20*l.* per annum disposed unto certain poor men and women of his kindred, some 4*l.*, some 60*s.* a piece. If they fail of those payments it is given to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's for ever under the same conditions; and if they make default, to his own next heirs. And if my lord [Burghley] or you mind to have the house, his will is he or you shall have it from year to year for 20*l.* per annum. His mind is the same shall be one entire house as it is, and not be divided into tenements. If my lord or

you have it not, such fine or increase of rent as the same shall be let for he disposes of amongst divers of his kindred by name; so this is but a simple gift during your lives, as I take it.—Westminster, 6 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 18.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHELEY.

1595, May 7.—As to the informations against Captain Docenton, Captain Langton, and Captain Smyth, slain in a late voyage. For the value of 1,600*l.* worth of ambergrease and other goods by a suggested estimate of 30,000 pounds, if the same were either in pearl stones precious, or such jewels of price to be proved, the same may fall out true; but for mine own opinion, until I confer with Mr. Myddelton, I find all this to rest upon a dead man's report, and rather uttered now to relieve the widow with than to be allowed for any good proof to charge any man with, if not to a worse end, that is, to hinder the Earl's chargeable now intended voyage. For I can assure you that, by your son Sir Robert Cecil and the rest, then in commission at Dartmouth for the carrick causes, I was, presently after my arrival thither by commandment of your letters, sent away next day with Sir F. Drake to Plymouth, to examine Captain Langton and others of the Earl's men in that voyage; from whom we could find no great matter.—London, 7 May 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 19.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 7.—My cousin Tasburgh informeth me that my Lord Chief Justice intendeth this day to begin a new examination of this cause informed by Mr. Pigot against him, calling before him all such parties as Mr. Pigot will produce, and so to unrip all the parts of this cause, both touching my cousin Tasburgh and his wife, both before her reconciliation to this church and state, and since. For my part, considering that by her Majesty's own commandment we have dealt in this cause, and that also in some sort even for the manner thereof by direction from the Queen herself, and that the cause by our order hath been by honest and discreet gentlemen of good calling examined and certified, and we thereupon agreed to make report thereof to her Majesty, I cannot think it but dishonour to her Majesty, discredit to us and injury to the gentleman and his wife also, if this course should now take place against him. Wherefore, as I would do nothing herein alone, so if you shall like thereof, I shall be very willing to join with you in a letter to my Lord Chief Justice, expressing the whole state of the cause as it hath been handled by us, and thereupon to require him to surcease his farther dealing therein.—This 7 of May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 20.)

PETER EDGECUMB to SIR ROBERT CECIL, Governor of the Royal Mines Company.

1595, May 7.—I humbly crave, both of your honour and the company, that my coming up to London the beginning of this Easter term may be forborne for this season, but will send up one of purpose within 14 days to attend you and the company; also that the rent demanded of me for the said mines may only be forborne till Michaelmas term next, and then the whole be fully paid. I may truly allege these reasons for this little time of forbearing. First, for that myself and my partners being

out not so little as 2,000*l.* in charges of these mineral affairs, and not as yet made any profit by the same, we shall think ourselves very happy if for a little time longer we may be spared from payment of rent; if not until any gain be made, yet until somewhat be raised for defraying part of our charges. Another cause for myself is some revenue of the Mines Royal, being for a twenty-fourth part of the same which I bought of Mr. Customer Smith about ten years since; the rent whereof being due unto me, as well for Keswick mines as for the rent of Cardigan and Carmarthen shires, the like for Devonshire, besides my like part due for Cornwall and Merioneth for seven years before I took the late lease of the same of Mr. John Smith, for which in the whole I do account there is due unto me above 500 marks, as I shall give further advertisement to you and the company upon my sending up this term, and shall desire to be at an account with them, as well for the rent due by me as to be also resolved how I shall be answered by them for the rent aforesaid. The mines are like to turn, after the short time of my lease expired, to the great benefit of the whole company. Where it pleased you to signify that if the rent were not now paid by me the company could not want other sufficient offerers for taking the said mines, which now by their lease I do enjoy, I doubt not there be many who, in the beginning not willing to adventure any money in the mines, will now be ready (without reason or conscience) to enjoy the benefit of other men's travail and charge. But myself and my partners depend on the good consideration both of your honour and the company.—From Mount Edgecumbe, 7 May, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (32. 21.)

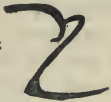
THOMAS SAVELL, the Queen's Surveyor, to SIR R. CECIL.

1595, May 7.—As to a petition which he wishes should reach "his Lordship" [apparently Lord Burghley]. Speaks of "the heavy delay of four years, partly by sickness, but specially by the vehement appetite of the Lady Gargrave, watching all opportunities to dispossess me of my living."—7th May, 1595.

1 p. (700.)

JOHN COLVILLE to "S." [MR. BOWES].

1595, May 8.—The estate now being quiet, there is no new thing to write till this Convention end, and I think about the 15th hereof I shall take journey, like as the young Earl Murray, the abbot of St. Cosme, and Cluny will do, who thinks long for their passport. Junior [*margin*: "Young laird of Lawys (Lawers)"] hearing that some boats were to go out of Renfrew beside Glasgow for the Isles to carry some men, is gone thither to stay the said boats, and if need be your servant shall purchase his Majesty's letter to that effect; but Junior has taken that in hand, desiring that advertisement may be sent to the Isle of Man to be watchful, for he has heard some whispering that they mind to make some incursion there, but as yet nothing to Ireland. If Francis Tenant's letters be not yet sent to Calais, I wish them sent to Dieppe to the house of one called Ja. Vachop, a factor, Scottishman, for he has desired me to send his letters there, which I have closed up as if they were from his wife.—This 8 of May, 1595.

Holograph. Signed "  , " and addressed "To S."

Endorsed:—"Mr. John Colvill. viij^o Maii
Westm. xiiij^o ejusdem } 1595."

1 p. (32. 22.)

JOHN LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 8.—Among the varieties of fortune whereof I have tasted both good and evil, none hath happened more grievous unto me than the late relation you made, that I should be in some disgrace here at home before my departure beyond the seas, a matter so far repugnant to the truth that I must needs conceive the malice of the world devised this. Ever since I first saw her Highness, being a boy at my poor father's house, then her Majesty's servant, where it pleased her Highness to be lodged six or seven weeks together while her house at Assheridge, where her Majesty then usually lay, was aired and cleaned, I never had nor shall have any undutiful thoughts against her Highness. It pleased her Majesty at such time as I was admitted to her presence to give me thanks for my service voluntarily offered to her, which my service I directed to your father, who then, as his lordship doth know, carried the greatest sway of this commonwealth, who thankfully returned answer of my first letter and wished the continuance of my service, and I should find him thankful, as I have done; whereupon I continued my service six or seven years together. And were it not that I have lately lost by the death of one Hopkins, a fugitive, 100*l.* per annum paid me by Mr. Ludwic Grivell and his son, which I obtained by your father's means, I would not have troubled his lordship or you in this suit for Mr. Bedwell's place in the Tower. I crave continuance of your most honourable friendship notwithstanding this false surmised suggestion. Your father promised by his letter to Lady Russell that he would further me what he could if I could get anybody to recommend my suit unto her Highness.

Endorsed.:—"8 May 1595."

Signed. 1 p. (32. 23.)

ROBERT WALMSLEY to MR. ANTHONY KEMPE.

1595, May 9.—I am urged to write unto you in another style than I am wont. I sent my man the other day for a pair of virginals which I lent your children to learn upon; you send me word I shall have none. You say I owe you 100*l.*, that I am a cosener, a murderer, and that I have killed your wife. Thus you have to my great discredit abused me, such a friend as again you shall never find; abused yourself, being more ungrateful than a gentleman should; and make me recapitulate those things which will be no pleasure for you to hear. You reported that I sent to you for a morning gown, and said that you sent me word I should have a halter; an immodest speech of a gentleman by his friend, and a base message if sent. Because you shall condemn yourself of your too much unkindness towards me, I will begin at the first of my kindness, courtesies and services towards you, and repeat your unkind dealing and ingratitude towards me. First, being commended unto your wife by my good friends, she sent for me to cure her deafness and many other imperfections, when she had been so imperfected ten years before, and had passed under the hands of the best physicians of London to no purpose. I perfected her health, brought her hearing, which continued four years after till she died, by my continual counsel to preserve it, without any recompence from you; but even in the midst of my cure you used me most unkindly in receiving villanous reports of me, to the intent neither she should be cured nor I receive the reward of my well doing. Yet I, then not knowing what now I do, did in my love towards you in too much humility salve that with great patience; but the canker of your malice remaining, and peradventure being exasperated because I talked with

a Jesuit priest in your house which you fostered to absolve you, who persuaded me to forsake my allegiance and not come to the churches here in England, but for this I should have been slain one night late, as you know, by your porter, who in shew you turned away, but presently after entertained him again, belike to do some like exploit, for I have heard somewhat arguing the same. Then when there was found in your gallery under the boards such furniture as serveth for mass, and the finders thereof, intending to undo you and all yours, came to the Court to exclaim against you for such maintenance against the Queen and her laws, I by my intreatance and purse stayed that your ransack, because you told me that was none of yours, when as the precedent shews you had used those relics with the appurtenances. Then when the plague happened in your house, who would come to you but I? Did not all your most professed friends forsake you? But when you sent for me (because I loved you) I came, forsook all my friends and patients in London, only intended your good, preserved you and the rest of your house; yet when did you ever give me one fee or gratify me with one courtesy, but only that you sent for me into the country, where I tarried not long but came to London, and the same day was I sent for again, your daughter Mary being like to die. So before I slept I returned unto you 50 miles, and saved your daughter's life, being infected with the pestilence. You then requited me I know how. You could not have had a physician in London at that time for the like cause for 20*l.*, yet my love carried me above my strength to satisfy all parts of a friend to you, and then you thought my skill good; but now, behold how you requite me! Calling to mind how all these my courtesies have been requited, I cannot remember any one act that ever you did that could argue that ever you loved me, unless this were one. I once in your gallery at Slindon did but name the seminary priest with whom I talked in your house at Blackfriars; you never afterward could brook me, neither would suffer your wife to be in quiet till I was gone. Well, away I went, yet ceased not to do you any pleasure I could; and that I did you some I have your letters to shew. A year after, you coming to London, your wife fell sick. I cured her three times, who when she fell into relapse again, her body being weak and her mind sick, you had other physicians that gave her physic till she died (but thereby lies a tale). In this time of her often sending for me, I could never be at home, but with her; the good I had deserved at her hands did so much breed her good opinion of me. So I attended her 10 weeks, yet did you never give me one fee as though you had regarded me. Now she is gone, to defraud me you lay unto my charge the having of 100*l.*, that I killed your wife, that I am a cosener and that you will recover it to my shame. Whereas you have thus slandered me, I know what the law will give me in this case; satisfy yourself I will have recompence for my 10 weeks waiting on your wife. You placed two of your men in a corner to take hold of my speeches when I came to talk with you concerning your unlawful demand, but know this, I brought two with me that heard all I said and can tell all the course of our talk. One thing grieves me much, that you should abuse me your loving friend, and make an instrument to abuse me of him that hath abused you in the highest degree. Seeing my good deserts are rewarded with thus many injuries, I will make it known (unless you presently satisfy me) to so sufficient judges as shall very well be able to judge between you and me, and then you shall know what it is to abuse your friend and to awake a sleeping dog. Witness I have sufficient to prove that you have been more false to the Queen than you can answer; and that you may not deceive yourself

examine the laws and statutes in this behalf. Rastall will tell you, in the titles of "Crown" and "Treason." Now judge whether it be more shame for me to deny that I never had, or for you to deal thus disloyally with your Sovereign and unnaturally with me that have ever deserved well.—This 9 of May.

Endorsed:—"9 May 1595. Robert Walmisley's letter to Mr. Anthony Kemp."

Copy. 2 pp. (32. 24.)

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGTON, President of the Council of York, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 9.—This morning at eight hours I did receive a letter from my Lords dated at Greenwich, 5 April 1595, instead of May, 1595. In this letter I am willed to take care of Hull, for such cause as is mentioned. I am also willed to inquire of one Richardson, that hath been a schoolmaster (as himself saith) and six years together dwelt at Skipton, without any other addition, where he taught the school. I understand there is divers towns of that name in these parts, and therefore I require that I may know more particularly where this town is, and in the meantime I will try what I can learn. For Hull I have taken the best order I could long since, yea, even the very same which my Lords in these letters have now directed. But I have presently sent an address thither, and also taken order for the remove of the recusants, which I think be but few if there be any at all. But in the block-houses I am sure there is not one.—At York, 9 May, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (32. 25.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 9.—When I come to Court I will tell you what I concluded yesterday with the Count. This morning I drew up the accompanying minute in Her Majesty's name for an answer to the letter of the States, and I beg you to consider the reasons by me alleged "et se le stima buone a convincere la loro durezza, Io spero che la risposta sarà necessaria et fruttuosa." But this morning I hear that Mr. Bodley arrived last night; which will make a change, and will occasion the Queen either to send a new and greater ambassador or to send him back at once.—London, 9 May, 1595.

Italian. Hol. 1 p. (171. 139.)

THOMAS FANE, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 10.—I received your letter by post of the 10th instant, concerning one James Symons, a messenger sent with letters of Her Majesty's towards the Low Countries, which letters you require to be returned without his going over. Whereupon, finding for certain that he is not here nor hath been of any late time, I have "indelayedly" taken order that like diligent enquiry shall be made throughout all other towns and harbours where he may be likely to seek passage for the Low Countries.—Dover Castle, 10 May, 1595.

[P.S.] Since the date of this letter the party being returned whom I sent unto other towns and ports, bringeth word the said messenger is not as yet come to any of them.

Signed. 1 p. (32. 26.)

LORD COBHAM.

1595, May 10.—List of Lord Cobham's ge'dings.

1 p. (145. 206.)

ALEXANDER NOWELL, Deane of St. Paul's, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 12.—Both I and they of the college finding my lord of Canterbury unwilling to deal any more in the cause between Sir Edward Hoby and the college, for the long troubles he hath had before by Sir Edward's delays, we certified his Grace that the college should be enforced to enter their articles before this term be ended, else they shall lose the whole benefit thereof; which yet they would not do if Sir Edward by his Grace's and your authority could be brought to any reasonable order before the end of this term. Which if it cannot be, the college is of necessity to make their most humble supplication to Her Majesty that Sir Edward may appear to an action in law to be brought by the college against him for the arrearages, and answer to be made without unnecessary delays by him as tenant of the lands which Her Majesty hath given unto the said college, and not to frustrate the college by not appearing and other more strange shifts, as hitherto he hath done by the space of five years and more, in which time he hath paid no rent at all for the lands given by her Majesty unto the college to those godly uses. So that he oweth the college now above 800*l*. Yet the college had rather quietly and speedily by my lord of Canterbury and your authorities have the half thereof than seek the whole by long and chargeable suits in law, which both the college and I do protest for our true excuse against all surmises that we will no way but law.—12 May, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (32. 29.)

HENRY MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 12.—As soon as my lord's [Burghley's] door was open, being now about 11 of the clock, I acquainted him with your departure to the Court to be ready when Mr. Bodley should come thither and to answer for his absence; whereof he did well like and willed me to let you understand that his pain hath this last night been so great and the gout possessing so many places as he is not able to come out of his bed, neither hopeth of better ease until the weather may be more constant, whereby he knoweth not when he can come to the Court. This letter enclosed from Sir Goffrey Fenton came this morning by post, which in part confirmeth the late flying news by the taking of Feagh's wife, though not Feagh himself. His lordship commanded me to send the same to you, which I do with the more speed for that at the same time the post had a letter from the same party to my Lord of Buckhurst.—From the Strand in haste, this 12 May, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 30.)

SIR FRANCIS KNOWLES to the QUEEN.

1595, May 12.—Petition for lease in reversion of lands at Battell, Berks, of which he is farmer.

Endorsed:—"12 May 1595."

Referred for consideration of the fine &c. to the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1 p. (739.)

Declaration of SAMUEL WHARTON.

1595, May 13.—Being in the Low Countries he happened to have some conference with one Edward Fulthrop, sometimes a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, [*Margin*: Fulthrop is now towards my lord Lumley] who told examine he was heretofore bound to appear before

the Lord Lieutenant and Council in the North; but slipping away he had remained ever since in Bergen-op-Zoom in Brabant, which is about ten or twelve years. Further, he had written to his brother, Mr. Nicholas Fulthrop, for two of his sons to come into Brabant to him, which, he said, he would bring up in learning at Antwerp or some place thereabouts, and he saith further Fulthrop told him he had great sums of money owing him in those parts, and that so soon as he could get his money in, he would depart into some solitary place to live, and give his substance to his nephews. He saith further, that Edward Fulthrop being a merchant frequenteth the English house at Middleburgh, where under colour of merchants' letters he sendeth, and may send at his pleasure, letters to Newcastle and other places in Northumberland, to divers papists in the north, whereby he may do great harm, and especially by sending letters to the house of one Ursula Tailer, a spinster at Shields near Newcastle, at whose house divers of our countrymen that go into Flanders do secretly remain till such times as they can safely steal away. All which examine hath heard reported to be true by one Christopher Askquith and Wm. Robinson, Yorkshiremen, who did lie there before their coming over. Ursula Tailer is a notable young woman as is in all England, and hath secret intelligences often times from the Low Countries, divers times by Fulthrop's means, whose brother married her sister. He saith further that Fulthrop about a year since was at commandment at Flushing in Zealand, for suspicion to be of a conspiracy with one Captain White for the delivering of Flushing to them of Bruges; but how he was acquitted he knoweth not, yet this examine hath known divers letters sent between them from Bergen-upon-Zoom to Flushing, and divers secret conferences that they have had at Flushing, and that Fulthrop is now in London. If it be thought convenient he doubteth not to find him shortly. He saith further, there is one Robert Howard, a gentleman of Yorkshire, now at London, who was at Rome in December last, and studied there physie, who hath remained there and at Dowa (Douay) these three years at least, and that he was very earnest with examine as touching his reconciliation, and did labour earnestly to the rector and other officers in the English College for his stay there, and of all others did seem most of all to rejoyce that God (as he termed it) "had given me grace to come thither to save my own soul." Further, he did hear in Spain, there is a priest in London named Markham, who was made priest of late, which was at Rome in December last. He further desireth most humbly that he may have some directions to the Lord Lieutenant of the North, lest he be troubled by him in his business at his going down into Yorkshire.

1½ pp. (32. 31.)

EXPORT FREE OF DUTY.

1595, May 14.—Warrant under the sign manual for John Coningham, servant of McAlan, a nobleman of the Highlands of Scotland, to transport from London 80 long bows, four coffers containing divers parcels of necessaries, and two small packs of apparel, free of custom.—Greenwich, 14 of May, 37 Eliz.

Privy Signet. 1 sheet. (32. 32.)

PA. ROBINSON to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS,] Ambassador of Scotland.

1595, May 14.—Mr. Dodsworth of York returned a message from your lordship unto me, that my Lord Keeper hath given the poor living

which I have away to another, and so hath reversed his hand and deed : therefore I cannot possess the same any longer unless I were denizen, the which you will obtain so that I disburse 50*l*. My lord, I did take you my very good lord and such an one as hath pleased me, and may do in a greater thing. You had 10*l*. of me and Mr. Anderson 5*l*., and you did promise to have obtained the denization which was not, but for this I do think myself sure but if your lordship will get me another I will not stick to disburse 50*l*. for your pains. If so be I be thus dealt with, I do not doubt but I will procure [not] only all the gentlemen of Yorkshire's [hand to] my Lord Keeper, and also the King's h[and] to her Majesty in my behalf, before I [suffer] such wrong. If there were any such attempt, it had been your lordship's part in respect of the country, (?) to have signified the same by writing and not to have bruited it abroad in every man's mouth. None would have searched in any such thing but [by your] lordship's means, therefore, good my [lord], let me understand your mind [in] writing, and according thereunto will [I do].—York, 14 May, 1595.

[P.S.] I pray you to impart your mind to the bearer hereof, Mr. Bethell, my good friend and master.

Holograph. Injured. 1 p. (32. 33.)

GEORGE GORING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 14.—Lady Scudamore delivered my letter unto her Majesty, and had a gracious answer. After, Mr. Carmarthen moved her Majesty, when her Majesty gave out earnest speeches that my lands should not be sold, with other words inclining to grace, and then called for you as meaning to say somewhat in my favour that you should from her Highness deliver unto my Lord Treasurer. But you were then at the Star Chamber, being Friday last. I leave to press her Majesty herein until Mr. Carmarthen come to her next. My suit is that all my father's living may be extended, as also that which I was joint purchaser of; all will be about 800 [*l*.] per annum. I crave your pardon for this my presumption in letters, but my poor estate and the overthrow of my house stands on it. I and mine shall be bound unto you for your goodness herein. I was ready this morning to have come unto the Court, when I was sent for to my Lady Dacres, who hath been this last night and morning more sick than before; as I understand more so you shall be advertised by Mr. More or myself. God deal in mercy with her, she is an honourable person.—14 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 34.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 14.—I shall be most glad that it will please you to join with my lord of Canterbury for the ending of this cause, and will perform whatsoever you shall think fit upon the hearing. But I beseech you to pardon my labouring of it to my lord of Canterbury. Let that be the D[ean's] suit, I will be ready to attend at such time and place as I shall receive notice of from either of you both. The 800*l*. he talketh of was but 200*l*. by the Lords' own order.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 35.)

EDWARD MORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 14.—It has pleased God to take away my Lady Dacres, whereupon I have thought good to give you present knowledge thereof, and to desire that by your means Her Majesty may be possessed speedily

of a gracious conceit of her and her doings. She hath in dutiful remembrance of Her Majesty appointed by her will a jewel of 300*l.* value to be provided for her. She hath given her brother's eldest son and his other children that which is thought to be worth 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.* Also she hath given Mr. Leonard and his wife, who was my lord's sister, and a child of his that which is thought to be worth 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*, and the land which Mr. Leonard is like to have by the death of Lord Dacre and her is taken to be worth, when it shall be out of lease, 2,500*l.* by the year, besides my lord's chief house and the value of 2,000*l.* in woods; whereby I doubt not but it will be thought that both her husband's house and her own are honourably remembered. Also Mr. Vice-Chamberlain hath a very honourable legacy given him, and divers others about Her Majesty. All which, with what else you shall think good, may be published to prevent malicious speeches and win friends, but I pray you show not this letter lest for haste I have mistaken somewhat. My Lord Treasurer is overseer of her will, which I hope will give him sufficient cause to show himself forward in maintaining the same.—In haste this Wednesday at 6 of the clock.

Endorsed :—"14 May 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 36.)

PETER EDGECUMBE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 14.—I am right sorry you should conceive any unwillingness in me to pay the rent due for the Mines Royal of Cornwall, assuring you of my earnest purpose for satisfying thereof; but by reason I have been of late greatly charged, I am utterly destitute of money and wholly unprovided for satisfying of the rent required, although since your first letter I have neglected neither time nor occasion for procuring money, but without that success I hoped of. Therefore, to deal truly with you, I am forced for want of money humbly to entreat that I may be only six months longer forborne, for payment of the rent, when, God willing, I will not fail to satisfy the whole rent due, although I sell land for discharge thereof. My coming up without money, as I know it will be no contentation to them, so will it be not only very troublesome unto me, my age of 60 years considered, but also greatly to the hindrance of mineral proceedings in this season; which being unprofitable for them and me, I hope they will not require. If I fail payment of the rent in Michaelmas term next, I will not only give up my lease of the mines unto the company, but also yield myself to your censure, as well for satisfying the said rent as for giving the company any recompence for my former breach by non-payment thereof as you shall think reasonable.—From Mount Edgcombe, 14 May, 1595.

P.S.—I wrote a second letter before this unto you by a messenger which came from the Council, partly touching my request as beforesaid, promising to send up some one this term, which I will do, for conference with the company and to understand their pleasure how I shall be allowed for the rent of Keswick and other places, for which there is due to me near about 400 or 500 marks. Although I stand in no certain hope to speed, I will not fail my best endeavour to prove whether I can provide for payment of the rent in Midsummer term now at hand.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (32. 37.)

SIR HENRY GRAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 14.—Being of late grievously troubled with the gout and since that with a burning fever so as he has not been able to stir abroad,

thought good by letter to crave his favour on behalf of the bearer, that he will accept him into his service.—Pirgo, this 14 May 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 56.)

DECLARATION of THOMAS RICHARDSON.

1595, May 17.—Thomas Richardson, a Scottishman, born at the “sighe” of Leith, persuaded by certain young gentlemen called Armstrongs, of the borders of England, to come in to their country, came thence to Newcastle and thence to Mr. Mesilde of Flasby Hall by Skipton in Craven. I stayed a certain time and so to Oxford, where I was placed with Mr. Havardean, late principal of Brazennose, where I stayed during his life, and he wished one of his house to bring me to Mr. Dutton of Gloucestershire, sometime his scholar. I stayed with Mr. Dutton long and had charge of his house; from thence to the city of Gloucester, where I married and remained about 16 years, and sang in the college of Gloucester almost 14 years, and sometime “chantor,” always taken for an Englishman. After Dr. Rudd came to be dean, he displaced me and others that had been there 26 years and had patents of their places. I not taking it so easily as the rest did offend the dean, where[upon] he shewed me hard measure and put me to a great disgrace, whereupon I sold some things I had and went to Waterford, where I remained four years. There I was robbed by one John Hughes who had a “moule” on his face. Shortly after there came one Hans Tiduna, a Fleming, and in his ship a Scottishman who had been there before, to whom I made my “mone”; he told me there was such a one in Rochelle who did associate with a Fleming, a young man and a painter, and if I did go to Rochelle, gave me his counsel I should not seek after him because I understand not the language, but willed me to go to a countryman of ours in Bordeaux, “and he will let you have “some wine upon credit to do you good or else employ you himself.” Last Christmas being at Youghal there was a ship of Padstow by tempest driven to the harbour; with him I passed to Rochelle, and being there a week and could learn nothing I determined to pass for Bordeaux. Meantime I met this young Fleming who told me I should be sure to have him at St. Jean de Luz or St. Sebastian’s. Hughes persuaded this Fleming to go with him and said Rochelle and Bordeaux were two open places for him. To St. Jean de Luz I went and could hear no news of him. I stayed four days till some small boats went to St. Sebastian’s, and landed at the Passage. Being a stranger I was called in before the general of the fly boats, called Severus; he demanded whence I came. I answered, from Rochelle, and told him what was my coming. One with him called Bourlye (Burghley) went afoot to St. Sebastian’s with us. When the King of Spain would send any into Ireland or England secretly this Burghley comes with them, and doth animate them as much as he can. As we were going Burghley shewed me four new ships that were built and what a fine mould they were of, and that there were two others upon the stocks almost finished. Two of these new ships are 300 [tons] and better, and the rest are 400, as he said. We came to St. Sebastian’s and Hughes was there; saw me and I saw not him. He made haste away to Madrid. I stayed five days looking for him. At last I understood by a haberdasher, an Englishman, that he saw such a man go with the “carriours” towards Madrid. I went after as fast as I could. When I was near Madrid I desired my guide and some others that could speak broken English to bring me to some house that could speak some English, and they brought me to Señor Daman’s, who did use me friendly, and I told him the

cause of my coming. Next day we met Hughes in the street where the drum was going, and went unto him; we could get no money but many words. Daman went for an officer to arrest him: meantime Hughes entered himself in the King's service. When Daman came again and saw his policy he was moved, and told him that all the friends he had should fail him but he should be displaced again. Upon this he got 34*l*. I gave Daman liberally for his pains and told him I could not stay because I had a young child in Ireland which I would not forsake; I had a meaning to learn something that I might recover my credit.

. He kept me company all that day with his wife and daughters, who wished that I either did dwell in the town or else that I had some good occasion to come again. When I had Daman alone I said unto him, "You heard what your wife and daughters said?" He answered, "They would not be gladder than I would be." I told him he might shew me that friendship now that might bring me again. He sware with a great oath he would do it whatever it were if it were not to kill the King. I answered I was notso villainous minded. "There," saith Daman, "whatsoever it be I will do it." I saw him so willing I did ask him if he would be sworn to be of my counsel. He said, yea, and with great protestation took an oath. I told him if he would give me relation of some things it would be a means to bring me again, and that I was bold to move the matter unto him because he professed such good will towards England; that I was not able to gratify him "at this time as I would, but at my coming again I would do itto his content." With that I made him call in his wife and I gave her two rings, a ruby and a "turkie." He was so far in with me as I could not ask him that thing but he was as willing to tell me. First I did ask him what the drum went for. He told me the King was certified forth of the Low Countries that Sir Francis Drake was coming to Lisbon with a great power, and that he had commande to take up 40,000 men by the drum; "and in good faith," saith he, "16,000 good men will beat them! There comes none but those that cannot live otherwise and hath no care of their credit: but when the King doth task the lords to set out men, then they set out good men, as I think he must do now. The King hath taken up 60 Spanish and 40 Portuguese captains, and they sit twice every week in counsel how to fortify Lisbon." He brought me the plate of the river of Lisbon which he had of one of the captains, and had it two hours, and he made me to understand it, which I did view and did imitate as well as I could when I came home; and that 3,000 horsemen were gone to join with 3,000 horse that were in garrison in Portugal, if need required. He said also that the Cardinal of Lisbon, who was governor there, was made Archbishop of Toledo, and the King had made a Portingale governor there. I said, "I marvel he will make a Portingale governor of Lisbon or that he will trust to them." "Yes," saith Daman, "there are divers Portingales that are of the council of Portingale." Then said I, "What help sends the King to the Emperor?" "No men," saith Daman, "but two millions of treasure which he seized upon, that was the Archbishop of Toledo's that dead is; and [he] also seized all his plate which the King will sell to the Genoese, who would have licence to carry it home to strike into coin, or else they would not mell with it; and so they made a great gain." I did ask if the King was so bare of treasure. Daman said the King had none, and was more afraid of his treasure that was coming from the Indians, that was looked for at the beginning of May or April, than he was of Lisbon, for that he had made it so strong. The treasure is 27 millions. Daman did think the King had sent word to the fleet by some pinnace; he could not learn the certainty of it. I asked him of

Ireland. Daman said the King had sent to the Earl of Tyrone a bishop and certain gentlemen, bidding the Earl be of good cheer, and that he should have every year 3000 or 4000 and that he should lack nothing; that he was sure this bishop was with the Earl before the 12th day after Christmas. I did ask him of Scotland. He did learn there was a Scottish gentleman who had lain there five months and more, making suit for men and money. The King, he did learn, would do nothing except he had security under the lord's hands that they would aid him with some 10,000 or 12,000 men within a month's warning, and more if they could get them for money, and presently within that month to receive an army of his. In so doing he would give them money to serve their turn to wage soldiers, but for men he could spare none at this time. When Daman had spoken all he could learn, he began to tell me, "I assure you, brother," (then he called me brother because we were sworn together), "I know of my certain knowledge that the King and the council bear a great oath against England: the overthrow of his great fleet hath broken him sore, and they think there is no way but to enter by Scotland; and since it falleth out as it doth, to keep them doing in Ireland with some handful of men now and then." There was answer looked for out of Scotland, as he said, and I met two Scottishmen two days' journey this side Madrid, and my guide talked with their guide, who said one of them was a priest. I asked if he knew any 'espyeells?' He said, "I never saw any, but here lieth a man at my house which you see, and is allied unto me; his name is Baldes, he doth all Peter Severus' [noted, 'Subiur'] business, who is his master. I understood by him before this that there is one called Alonso de Bascarto that hath given intelligence ever since Severus was in England, but he had none this half year. Now one Walter Spurry, of St. Jean de Luz, comes to the Passage and hath secret conference with Severus and gives some intelligence, and by this means Severus" (saith he) "hath gotten great friendship of the council of war, and the council have written unto him that what charges he is at by these means he shall be allowed." Daman knew of no more that give intelligence, but there is one Uring [*margin*: "this is a messenger."] in Ireland that the Jesuits commend much, that he is good unto the Catholic priests. Uring, I know, is conversant with priests and eats and drinks with them; and it hath been told me that Uring, wearing her Majesty's coat, hath a stipend of most priests in the country. I told him he hath a stipend of them; Uring answered he never had stipend, but sometimes a quart of wine. Daman was three weeks in getting this knowledge; so about a month I was there, and came away.

One Edward Dounes, that was prentice in Bristow, came to Waterford, married an Irish widow, and had traffic into Spain, as I heard, conveyed over a priest, his brother, into Spain. After this Dounes came home he stepped aside a great way, three or fourscore miles, to go into Spain again without any wares, as I think. Sir William Fitz Williams, Deputy, sent a pursuivant for him, who found him and gat assistance of Sir Tho. Norris to bring him towards Dubiin, and durst not bring him by Waterford for fear of the papists. My Lord Deputy did swear him never to go into Spain again; and yet he doth go still. At his coming home the priests and all the English papists in the country resort unto him or else he to them. There is one, his name is Read, of great hiring; he hath a castle from Lord Poor's (Power's), within 10 or 12 miles of Waterford. He, his wife, his son and his wife, came forth of England only for papistry. Old Read's wife died and was brought to Waterford to be buried. This Dounes was the provider of all the meat and drink for the funeral at his house. There is no news stirring

but these priests and papists have it either in Ireland or out of England from the papists.

If ever I was at the mass in Ireland, let me lose my life without favour.—Tho. Richardson.

Endorsed:—17 May, 1595.

Holograph. 8½ pp. (32. 38.)

ROBERT BELLOTT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 17.—I am to thank you for effecting my suit in such sort that my brother [Hugh Bellott] hath the *congé* delivered him. As my lord predecessor hath lingered in such manner as the best or most part of the revenues of Chester falls to him for this half year ending at Michaelmas next, am therefore to be a petitioner that the royal assent may be stayed so long as you may conveniently; for if my lord's grace do not help my lord to his *commendams* for the next crop, [he] must seek to help himself by the same way as my lord of C[hester] did. My lord of Bangor shall receive but 40*l*. out of all his livings for the last year, and having served there three-quarters and more, shall have great wrong to have the same taken from him unless he be relieved some other way. In August next there will come to him 300*l*., and seeing that all the *commendams* be also gone and that C[hester] is made less by 500*l*. yearly, [he] is forced to make his estate known and hath written to my lord's grace and to your father, the which I hope will work some stayed course; otherwise I will linger the election, and so crave your help at the royal assent, at which time I will myself, or my brother this bearer, attend you.

(32. 43.)

Information by EDWARD MORGAN.

1595, May 17.—Edward Morgan, clerk unto Mr. James Rich, of the Inner Temple, lieth at the barber's house near the White Lion at the overend of High Holborn. There lieth with him a traveller, born, as he saith, in Devon, aged 24, of a mean stature, hollow faced, the hair of the beard and head dark brown. He hath three suits of apparel; that which he now weareth is a doublet of canvas cut upon green taffeta; the doublet is soiled, not lately made. He weareth a pair of Venetian hose of a fustian of a brown colour, faced by the sides with black taffeta. What cloak he weareth I know not. He hath two, one of a blackish colour, the other of a sad tawny. He told me that last night he would go by sea to Devon. He told me likewise Sir Matthew Arundel his son was shortly to travel to Venice, and he would willingly travel with him if he might procure a place of some employment under him to free him of charge; and for that he took delight in that course of life he was minded to learn the trade of a barber for his better relief beyond the seas. He useth in the evenings to write, but it is much in figures. The occasion of his travel was by the means of his uncle who was a traveller, and died of late beyond the seas, as he saith.

Endorsed:—"17 May, 1595. Information concerning Robt. Sweet."

½ p. (32. 44.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 17.—In my letters which arrived to-day are divers things of which I must inform you. First, your packet for Thomas d'Arques was delivered to him in Brussels by my friend's servant. He answered that he was just about to leave for Hainault and Artois, but in a few days

would send the reply. The news is confirmed that the fleet of the Indies has arrived in Spain. In all the realms of Spain there was general arrest of Italian and Flemish ships, and great preparation of soldiers and for war, but the precise intention was not known. The gazettes say many vain things as usual; but I am suspicious of the continued practices of Rome to reconcile the King of France. Mons. de Buglion is in great fear of being attacked in his [town of] Sedam by the Constable of Castile. The States of Holland and other provinces slacken their war preparations and the French their ardour, so that they do not occupy the public enemy (Spain) as much as would be desirable. Other news you will learn from the gazettes which I beg you to let Mr. Wolley see.—London, 17 May, 1595.

Italian. Hol. 1 p. (171. 142.)

PRIZE.

1595, May 17.—Certificate of T. Powell and G. Leicester, in the cause between Sir Matthew Morgan, Alderman Watts and others, with respect to goods taken as prize by the "Jewel" of London.—May 17, 1595.

3 pp. (141. 156.)

NICHOLAS HALS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 17.—Answer to the complaint against him of Mr. Watts, alderman of London, for obtaining certain cochinnella and indico out of Watts' ship the "Jewel."

Endorsed:—"17 May, 1595." ½ p. (1379.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 18.—My uncle Anthony Kemp, a man that I love exceedingly, is most monstrously abused by a bad fellow, one Walmesley, a very dog leech, who doth practise physic without skill or licence. My uncle intending to make his complaint this day at the Council table will thereby inform you of the cause. My request is that you will be pleased for my sake to favour my uncle in his honest pretences, assuring you he is a most honest gentleman, and for his faith and loyalty towards the Queen's Majesty I dare engage myself as far as I am worth. The gentleman is very aged and even worn to the last; weak of spirit, quiet and softly of disposition; which no doubt hath encouraged that varlet to undertake his lewd practice.—18 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 45.)

Examination of JAMES NOTT.

1595, May 19.—"The examination of James Nott, gentleman, taken 19 May, 1595, by me Richard Colly, of Basingstoke, constable, Daniel Cross and William Netherclyffe, under bailiffs of Basingstoke aforesaid."

Imprimis he saith, he travelled this way from his own house in Devonshire to Comb Rawleigh near Honiton. His occasions were especially to travel to London, where he standeth bound to one Michael Grygge for payment of 100*l.* which is due the said 19 May, Grygge being a merchant tailor dwelling in Powles church yard. Being further demanded whether the warrant he offered unto me were under Sir Robert Cecil's hand or no, he saith no, and being asked by whom it was done, saith by Mr. Willis, Sir Robert's secretary, but now saith

it was done by himself. Being further demanded whose servant he is, he saith Sir Robert Cecil's.

Copy. 1 p. (32. 46.)

JOHN BAKER.

1595, May 19.—Instructions to the Attorney General (Coke) to cause a bill to be drawn for Her Majesty's signature for the pardon of John Baker, late of Prestend in the co. of Radnor, for a robbery for which he is fled, granted at the suit of her servant Mr. Ferdinando. From the Court at Greenwich 19 May, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (33. 47.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, May $\frac{1}{2}$.—The guide is appointed, and sent by his Excellency's means towards Antwerp unto all, as he wrote me by a letter of the 29, attended for him, all being in readiness to execute the enterprise. What he writes besides will appear by the extract hereunder set down, and the news sent me by another from that side I send herewith. His Excellency would fain to the field, and doth what he can to further it, but the slackness of those of Friesland, Zealand and Overysse to bring in their grants of contributions doth not a little hinder the service. We hear they have resolved to send their deputies, but the worst is the other will not disburse one denier till the rest do the like, which to hasten the Council of State have most seriously written unto the aforesaid provinces that are in default. The Count Philip of Nassau, being arrived in the country of Dillemburgh, and himself at his father's house, stayeth a few days to refresh the horse, which have been harried in France, and to advise of his safest way to return home; for his cousin, Count Harman Vandenburg, hath drawn certain troops of horse and footmen together, and passeth the Rhine by Keyersweerde with intent to meet and cut off the said Count Philip and his, if he can; but being forewarned, can be the sooner prevented. The Embden matters we hear no certainty of; the Earl was said to be dead but is revived, loth to come to submit matters to a compromise, and yet must pass that way or else lose the benefit of the revenues that town yielded him: his mind runs more on revenge than to forget and forgive. We look shortly to hear further from the Deputies that were sent hence, or by Count William, whom his Excellency expecteth daily to resolve on the intended service, which to second it may be they of Holland will be brought to disburse money and furnish the necessaries, though the others be not so forward as reason would require. I hear in secret of letters come from the Emperor hither about the peace, but being directed to the General States of Holland, the others make exception to open them, though the Count Vander Lyppe, who sent an express man hither to bring the same, lay the fault of the superscription unto the Secretary.—The Hague, 25 May 1595. Signed.

P.S. (1.) *Extract out of Hull's letter from Antwerp, the 29th May 1595, new style.*

I do hear for very certain that Don Fuentes is to go for France. I have a matter in hand, which if I can compass and learn the truth of it, which I have no doubt therein but that I shall find it out very well, better news for finding out of private enemies, which are within our country hath not in long time been found out. I am very forward in that matter already.

P.S. (2.) The Duke de Pastrano hath been here, and is departed on Friday last for Brussels again, where is come the Duke d'Aumale out of France; so that we hear that so soon as the "skances" be made before Hulst, all our men here must with all diligence for France to besiege Chastelet, for to straiten the more the town of Camerick. The Spaniards that are come out of Luxemburg lie about Mechlin, and had almost taken in the town to make their mutiny, but the burghers, having some intelligence thereof, prevented the same. Here wants money of all sides, yet this last week there was sent for France 100,000 crowns, which the merchants have lent unto Stephen d'Yvarra upon his own credit, for the King hath none more until his fleet cometh in. Here will fall preparation again this summer to receive our new Governor, the Cardinal of Austria, who cometh with all diligence in the meantime. The Spaniards will play their parts to remain in credit, and so keep the new Governor, as they did Ernestus, with hands bound. I have received a letter from Brussels wherein Paul Aurat writes that Prince of Chimay, with others of Artois and "Henegow", are there, and make proposition that those of those countries will have peace, or that the "incourses" of men of war shall pass no more through Artois or "Henegow" for France, and if they will go for that place, they must take another course for passage, for that those of Artois and Henegow were minded to make "treves" with the King of France. The States of that country have been together two or three times; what the issue thereof will be is not known, for the Spaniards are not well pleased that the States do get upon any such matter of Chimay's proposition. Our English are still here, attending for money.—Antwerp, 29 May 1595, new style.

Seal. 3½ pp. (170. 145.)

E. COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595?,] May 20.—Hearing lately that her Majesty had made special choice of you for her Highness' principal secretary, I received great comfort thereby in regard of the honour and love I bear you. The honourable remembrance the whole realm retaineth of your most noble father, placed in that room you now are in, will make every one expect no less good of you, carrying that name and being son to so worthy a councillor. Her Majesty in her great wisdom and for your own worthiness hath called you to this place as one meetest for her service, which all good subjects are to rejoice at. I pray you remember me in the kindest manner to your noble and virtuous lady, my very good friend.—From Hardwick, the 20th of May.

Endorsed:—"20 May, 1595."*

Holograph. ½ p. (32. 48.)

MICHAEL MOODY to MR. VICE-CHAMBERLAIN [SIR THOS. HENEAGE].

1595, May 20.—In my letter of the 29th of last month I wrote at large that all those things which appertain to the "Kichion" are ready to be delivered unto me so soon as I have one half of the money to deliver into the merchants' hands that hath them; which so soon as you send I shall not fail to bring them to the place appointed with all speed possible. The hangings are ready; the books, seals, pictures, or anything else that you desire (that is light of carriage) I shall bring with me. The urne I have sent to Peter van Lore: I hope it be come to

* *Sic*, but Sir R. Cecil was not made Secretary till July 1596.

your hands. Be careful to send those things I wrote to you for, and to end the matter at Temple Bar if you can; if not, take no more pains than the matter is worth. Procure Mrs. Eliz. Deacon to write to her father, and if my cousin be at Westminster, commend me unto her. Mr. Cl. desireth to hear whether you do anything in his business. Mr. Pitts and his sister do pray for you. J. Sm. desireth to hear from you, but neither he nor anybody else doth know of my appointing to meet you, neither let anybody know it from you, except you will do yourself hurt and me too.—Vale, 20 of the merry month of May, 1595.

Addressed: — “Aenden Eersamen Harman Johnston, copeman, woonden inden Crychurche, tot London.”

Endorsed: — “From Michell Modye from Andwarp to Mr. Viz-chamber.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 49.)

LADY JANE TOWNSEND to her brother JOHN STANHOPE,
gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

1595, May 20.—Let me recommend unto you this bearer, George Sayers, a kind brother-in-law to my cousin Margaret Brend, who hath a cause in the Exchequer Chamber concerning a lease in the North. His cause in my simple opinion is so very clear and good that it deserveth all favour justice may afford; he is matched with a company of clamorous adversaries, who have gone back from their agreement, still keeping both money and possession of the lands from Mr. Sayers, who hath made divers reasonable offers unto them. I heartily desire you so to deal with Sir Robert Cecil or my Lord Treasurer himself, before whom the matter is to be heard, that the poor gentleman in his honest and just cause be not oppressed with the clamours of his adversaries.—From Barbican, 20 May 1595.

Signed. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (32. 50.)

GRIFFIN MARKHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 20.—Is assured he has been ever favoured by Cecil, not only above the merit of his feeble desert, but beyond the power of any his requital. If his profit in this journey shall but enable him to manifest his thankful disposition by future service, his whole thoughts and endeavours shall be employed to make himself worthy to be accounted in the number of Cecil's followers. Since his last of March 20, has not received anything worthy advertisement.—Sienna, this 20 of May.

Endorsed: — “30 May [*sic*] 1595.”

Signed. *Seal*. 1 p. (32. 51.)

THE MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 20.—Where there was of late brought before me by the constable and bailiffs of Basingstoke one James Nott, a gentleman, as he termeth himself, and, as he saith, is towards you, who by virtue of a warrant under your hand did require to have post horses for her Majesty's service; forasmuch as I find the same to be a thing counterfeited, I have thought good to give you to understand of his said abuse, having sent you enclosed the true copy of his warrant and his examination, and caused him to be stayed here, and sent up one of purpose unto you, forbearing to take any hands of him until I hear further from you.—From Basing, this 20 May, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 53.)

Enclosing :—

These are in her Majesty's name to will and require you immediately upon the receipt hereof to furnish the bearer with sufficient horses for her Majesty's service, whereof fail not as you will answer the contrary at your peril.—London, 7 May, 1595.
Your loving friend Robert Sisell.

Underwritten :—This is the true copy of the warrant, the same being without any direction to my officer.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. (32. 52.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 20.—I moved her Majesty yesterday for the bishoprics of Llandaff and Bangor, and her pleasure is to bestow Llandaff upon Dr. Morgan, and Bangor upon Dr. Vaughan, and therefore willed me to speak unto you to cause their *congés d'elire* to be written accordingly. Wherein I heartily pray your good furderance with convenient speed.—From Lambeth, 20 May, 1595.

Signed. Portion of seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (32. 53.)

THOMAS PERIAM TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 21.—Whereas I am informed that one Robert Sweet is by your commandment under stay, as suspected to be a seminary or to adhere to some foreign power, and that you are not unwilling to understand what I think touching him ; for my part, knowing his kindred and education, that he hath always trained in trade of merchandise, I am fully persuaded he is far off from being any such manner of person. But being cast behindhand by losses in his trade, and by careless and wasteful managing of other men's goods in the same, I do verily suppose to be the only cause why he did alter his name and lurk in unfit places. It may please you to tender the poor man's estate (whose imprisonment, if it should have any long continuance, be his utter spoil) as you shall think meet.—21 May 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 54.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 22.—I understand that Lady Dacres hath bestowed her house at Dormans Well upon Mr. Sampson Leonard. I am also told you may command him in all reasonable things. I am therefore a very humble suitor that you will write your earnest letter to Mr. Leonard that I may be his farmer there, paying yearly for the same as much as any other man will give. Herein you shall do me a very great favour for it is a thing that I desire very much.—At London, 22 May, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 55.)

ERNEST, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND LUNENBERG TO THE QUEEN.

1595, ^{May 22} June 1.—Reminds her of his frequent previous applications by his letters on behalf of his subjects, William, Henry, and Francis Lubing, brothers, of Lunenberg, whose property was unjustly and violently taken from two English ships. His letters having proved ineffectual, has instructed Peter ab Heile as procurator to prosecute this business, and accredits him by this letter. Promises reciprocal attention in a like matter.—Luneberg, 1 June, 1595.

Copy. Latin. 2 pp. (32. 78.)

THE SAME to PETER AB HEILE.

Commission to treat with the Queen of England concerning the above matter, and to obtain a concession for exporting certain merchandise from England without payment of custom.—Luneburg, 1 June 1594.

Latin. Copy. 1 p. (32. 79.)

SIR JOHN PUCKERING, LORD KEEPER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 23.—Although I know you will give Dr. Vaughan your furtherance for the despatch of the *congé d'elire*, yet because I am more than willing to do him good, let him know when he cometh to wait on you for your favour that my commendations have done him no harm.—23 May 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 57.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 23.—I hold it my ill fortune still to be troubled with these clergy clamours in my absence, worse than now, both by [my] own ill disposition this afternoon, threatening a sickness, and my loathness to come hence. But you shall see the high priest shall be pleased with all observance. I will attend on you on Sunday at dinner, but assure you I will be here that day at night. I purpose to come to London first to bring the order agreed upon before with me (a precedent to move you), merely referring the cause to yourself. For their proceedings, which they seem for your sake to make stay of, I beseech you to be no whit beholden to them for it. If you have not already, send to Harris, the principal of Brasenose, or to the Dean to send him, to attend the conference. My lo. Ch. hath enjoined me to return his kindest commendations, but angry that now you pull me from him, left all alone now I am gone, for I meant to have stayed, though Winefrid would have been ready at your service to-morrow night. So humbly beseeching you to bless me from the clergy and send me to the Turk, I take my leave.—Late 23 May 1595.

[P.S.] I am of opinion the Arches hath been regarded with some unfavourable eye of late, or he would never have pressed so sudden conference.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 58.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{May 23}_{June 2}.—Depuis le parlement de M. de Gorges j'ai receu deux de vos lettres dont j'ay receu un contentement infiny. Je pensois bien avant hier vous faire un depesche plus ample, le Roy mon Maistre estant bien resolu d'envoyer un agent en Angleterre (je croy que c'eust esté et sera encores mon secretaire Pretreguin) en attendant que sa Majesté y puisse envoyer un ambassadeur resident; je ne vous scaurois encores dire qui, mais bien vous puis-je asseurer que M. de la Noue a esté nommé, et que sa Majesté en a eu la nomination fort agreable, et je pense en ma foy qu'elle ne scauroit faire une meilleure eslection, ny qui doibve estre plus agreable à la Roynne vostre maistresse ny à vous tous, Messieurs de son Conseil. Quant aux nouvelles de nostre Court, j'en ay conféré fort privement et particulièrement avec Mons. Edmonds. Il m'a promis de vous en esclaircir; c'est pourquoy vous n'aurez rien en chiffre de moy pour ce coup, et vous contanteres du memoire que trouverez enclos avec

la presente, par lequel vous jugeres de la precipitee, et neantmoins bonne, occasion qui à emporté sa Majesté de ceste ville le lendemain de son entree, et ny ayant sesjournée que-seize ou dixhuict heures pour le plus. Messieurs de son Conseil le suivent demain avec le reste des troupes ; je seray de la partie ; je croy qu'aussi sera le Vidame vostre serviteur, lequel j'ay envoyé avancer avec sa troupe pour se trouver à ce festin si le Duc du Mayne et le Connestable de Castille auront assez de courage pour couvrir le mommon que mon Maistre leur va presenter. S'ilz viennent aux mains et je survins, vous seres bien particulièrement adverty de toutes les particularités qui s'y passeront.—De Troys, ce ij^e jour de Juin, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1¼ pp. (171. 145.)

Encloses : French advices.

Hier a trois heures du matin sa Majesté fut esveillée pour luy faire entendre l'advis de la revolte de la ville de Dijon en faveur de son service, et comme Messieurs le Maréchal de Biron et de Tinteville estoient dedans, les maistres, avec le peuple, qui avoient reduict dans le chasteau Tavannes et tous les partisans de la Ligue, faisans monstre de se vouloir deffendre et attendre le secours qu'ils se promettent de la part du Duc de Mayenne et du Connestable de Castille. C'est pourquoy sa Majesté se resolut aussi tost d'y aller en personne, elle mene quant et elle huict ou neuf cens bons chevaux ; elle sera suivie dans huictaine pour le plustard de semblable nombre avec trois mil hommes de pied, dont les troupes de Monseigneur de Guise en font pour le moins dix-huict cens, qu'on tient estre fort bons soldats. Tremblecourt (qui a bravement deffendu Vesou et jusques à toute extremité) et Ansonville, Lorrains, ont environ quatre cens chevaux et quinze cens hommes de pied. Quant aux forces du dit Sieur Maréchal de Biron, elles sont de sept à huict cens chevaux et quatre mil Suisses et de trois à quatre mil hommes de pied Francois. Outre cela, il est à croire que les provinces voisines, le Roy ayant faict advertir par tout, y courront comme au feu de la maison voisine. Pour opposer à tout cela, nous tenons que le dict Duc de Mayenne et Connestable de Castille ne peuvent mettre ensemble plus de huict ou neuf mil hommes de pied et quinze à seize cens chevaux. Au verité je croy qu'ils seront plus sages que de s'affronter au Biarnoïs avec si peu de forces. Car nous qui avons l'honneur d'estre pres de luy ne le trouvons diminué, plustost accru (si faire ce peult) de prudence et de courage, de façon que, par le discours que les gens de guerre et hommes d'estat, il se resolt icy que ce petit chasteau, assez bien fortifié du costé de la ville, mais fort foible du costé de dehors, ne peult durer qu'il ne soit forcé dans peu de jours.

Endorsed—"Advice from Monsr. de Beauvoir, 2 June, 1595."

1¼ pp. (171. 146.)

JO. BUDDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 24.—On the sudden I was advertised by this gentleman, Mr. John Ewins, Escheator of Somerset, brother to Mr. Baron Ewins, that one Francis Moore, of Taunton, Somerset, holding land of the Queen in chief to the value of 20l. of ancient rent, the land being of far greater value, besides leases and other things of very great value which are to come to his son, being within age and must be her Majesty's ward, that the wardship is passed to one of my lord his footmen, who perhaps is ignorant of any good of this ward. The party is extreme sick and unlikely to recover, as I am advertised ; wherefore I beseech you to

be careful presently, and what shall appertain for your best good shall by Mr. Escheator and myself be carefully looked unto. I beseech you be careful.—24 May 1595.

P.S.—The wardship is likely to prove worth 1,000*l.* at least, as knoweth Mr. Ewins.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 61.)

RICHARD BROUGHTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] May 24.—My only coming and stay in London is to acquaint you with the matters subsequent. 1. First for my credit, to satisfy your lordship, and then your officers, of the dealings and accounts during your minority. 2. For the fines of your tenants at your full age, whereof Mr. Crompton in very friendly sort told me that some of your officers told him that great part thereof should be concealed (*inuendo*, &c.); but he would not descry who told him, which was amongst few. I used him better to tell him the reporters of actions which by back-biting were all published against him. 3. But chiefly I am to trouble you concerning estates of lands, wherein for some things wholly, and for one thing jointly with Mr. Crompton, I am seised, that before I go to the country you may be therein satisfied and the same reconveyed presently, because I know not of any cause of my return to London.

I pray you will appoint me some time, either at the Court or London, when I may have one hour's leisure, wherein I shall satisfy you for (1) the dealings during your minority, wherein my lord of Huntingdon, in presence of Mr. Treasurer of her Majesty's Household and others, with the privy of my Lord Treasurer, upon the instigation of my lord of Leicester, to my great good from exclamations, did call Mr. Stidman, Mr. Newport, and Mr. Burrell, by the space of one whole week, to strict account; the copy whereof, as soon as I could for leisure copy myself, being of private matters, I delivered to you long before your going into France, shewing the course and sum total. Whereof I have two copies which I minded to have delivered to my Lords Treasurer and Huntingdon for the clearing of their doings performed by me. (2.) For the fines, I can in the tenth part of an hour shew how the greatest parts were paid to Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Wright, and others by your directions, and of the residue perfect notes where you directed to be paid; and so likewise for 950*l.* for the sale of Hopton, 400*l.*, for the farm of Stanford's, and 680*l.* for the farm of Little Hayes. It will be but small trouble to you to view my notes, and it will greatly stand for my credit, although it will tend to no benefit to your lordship. (3.) The chief matter concerneth your lordship, that whereas by your officers' ignorance and negligence, who have been desirous for their credits to acquaint none but themselves in your causes, estates are passed by sale and fine from you when you had nothing therein, being done without the privy or notice of myself; which before I go hence is fit to be rightened. And your pleasure is to be known for the re-assuring of Lyonhales which Mr. Crompton and I have jointly. Your great affairs urge me thus too boldly to trouble you by writing. After I shall have satisfied you I am before Whitsuntide to ride to the country, and I hope you will further my despatch.—24 May.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (32. 62.)

ROBERT HAIES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 26.—Prays him to favour his suit to help set him forth of debt. Knows Cecil is not unacquainted with his debt to her Majesty

and his daily hindrances, to the utter undoing of him and his. In his suits has been unfortunate, and, God He knows, his charge is great, his living and help very small. Prays he may by Cecil's means procure a lease of the "mote" here enclosed, and in token of his thankfulness will deliver 500 marks where Cecil shall appoint within one year after possession.

Endorsed:—"26 May, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. (32. 63.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 26.—You shall see a letter enclosed from my Lady Lumley in the behalf of this gentleman Mr. Harvey, who hath been of long time towards Lady Lumley, but for these six years hath served under Sir John Powle (Pooley) as his lieutenant in the Low Countries; for the which he now desireth pay, or at least to draw Alderman Becher to some account, wherein he humbly prayeth your favour.—Greenwich, 26 May.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 64.)

Encloses:—

J. [Lady] Lumley to Mr. John Stanhope.—*This bearer, Harvey, some time your acquaintance, is now likely to become a suitor at the Court and to have need of friends. I do recommend him to your favour. I am this day going to Nonsuch where I shall be glad to see you.—This Saturday.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 59.)

SIR MATTHEW MORGAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 26.—There hath not been any greater grief since my long imprisonment than to have found you incensed against me, from whom I have always had favour. Sorrow drew me to be silent at my last being before the lords, to find you so much disallowing of my course, which I do constantly hope you will have better conceit of when you shall see the manifest wrongs that [have] been done me by such as have informed of me, who let not to speak all untruths to make me seem contemptuous—as by this report, that I would rather live here until I have grey hairs than deliver anything, which is wrested and hath not been spoken by me. Rather than acknowledge myself a wrong doer in that which I had no thought of, I would have grey hairs, which was my speeches. I hope it be not unknown to you that I was charged with breaking of the bulk, with using my Lord Admiral's name, and taking away goods by violence, which points are discredit and mere wrongs to me. These I answered unto, for goods I could not answer for, neither ever have they been in my power to dispose of since my coming from the place where they were embarked. I beseech you to give so much credit to my deliveries as until they be disproved by such as inform against me by more sufficient men than yet have been brought, the better sort whereof have been rather suppressed than brought to speak or made auctors to what they speak of, to think my burthen great, to be imprisoned, defamed and brought in disgrace with my lords, of whom I never had thought to offend, to be taken for such as had possessed him of others' goods, which I protest I have not. Here are the greatest wrongs, which I crave may be examined.

Endorsed:—"26 May, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 65.)

EXAMINATION of SAMUEL WHARTON.

1595, May 27.—“The examination of Samuel Whartonne, taken the 27th of May, anno 1595, before Mr. William Selby, Mr. Henry Chapman and Mr. George Farnaby, esquires, aldermen of her Majesty's town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.”

He saith about two years since he went from Gravesend to Flushing where he stayed six months or thereabouts, from thence to Bergen-op-zoom, to Dort, so to Utrecht, and from thence to Cologne and through High Germany into Italy and so to Rome; where remaining a certain time he went thence into Spain, landed at Barcelona, travelled thence to Saragossa, and so to Bayonne in France, whence shipping himself into a ship of Plymouth he came into England, arrived at Foy, near which place he remained till the pleasure of her Majesty's Council was known; from which place he was removed to London by their appointment; to whom he hath at large set down the course and cause of his travel, by whom he was discharged, and travelling into Yorkshire his native country by sea, he was stayed at Newcastle by the above-named gentlemen, her Majesty's justices.

Being further examined concerning his stay at Rome, he saith he stayed there about two months and more, for the most part in the Seminary there, and there had conference with divers of our Englishmen, his countrymen, and was within three days of his coming thither reconciled by Richard Cowling, father of the penitentiary there, being born at York.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. (32. 60.)

LADY MARGARET NEVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 27.—Mishap drawing me ignorantly, not maliciously, into the company of recusants hath, partly by their example and partly by the persuasion of such teachers as were conversant amongst them, procured me, and that justly, to be deprived of the benefit of a subject, and brought me in danger of a shameful—but not sufficiently shameful—death in falling from obedience due to her Majesty; whose clemency extendeth to many, and to me most unworthy and yielding obedience to the Pope, whose malice would continually flow out to the shedding the blood of the whole land, if his mischievous imaginations might prosper. Thus sotted by persuasion and endangered by law, it hath pleased her Majesty, at the suit of the Lord Bishop of York, and your carefulness in effecting success, to grant me life when I deserved death, and maintenance when I ought to live by my misgovernment in want; the one an argument of her mercy, the other of her bounty, both yielded to me shall make me by continual prayer to God thankful for my deliverance from the devouring jaws of the lion, obedient to my Sovereign who hath by her gracious pardon freed my body from the gall of death, and ever thankful to you.—Thornton, 27 May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 66.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 28.—Has seen Carron, to whom he stated on her Majesty's behalf that he would answer better in writing the objections made to the debt due to himself, which Carron asked him to put down in writing that he might communicate it more fully to the States. Hopes Cecil will be satisfied with the copy of his answers hereto annexed, and that

he will be good enough to intimate the same to Carron, that he may make the States understand the debt will not be left in arrear.—28 May, 1595.

Endorsed.—"Reasons for her Majesty against the allegations of the States."

Holograph. Italian. 1 p. (32. 67.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 28.—This morning I have fresh letters from Holland and Zealand, and, with them, one from Thomas d'Arques, who had written another on 16 May; but in eight days it had not reached Middleburgh, so I fear it is lost. He had received the first payment and expected to get the others as they came due. The armada, or rather fleet, of the Indies had not arrived on 25 April. This is contrary to what the Italian merchants of Antwerp wrote; but such reports are often fictitious, and letters from Lisbon of 25 April say it had not arrived. King Philip continued the arrest of Flemish ships with the intention, it seems, "di non ricevergli piu all traffico," which will much disturb the country. I learn on good authority that great distrust has arisen between Duke Mercurio and the Spaniards of Brittany, and this will greatly facilitate the reconciliation with the king of France as it was being treated more hopefully than before. If you wish to reply to D'Arques, send me the letter this week. As to the despatch of Mr. Bodley and my own interests I write nothing, trusting that you will remember them.—London, 28 May, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (171. 143.)

EDWARD COKE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, to the LORD TREASURER.

[1595, about May 28.]—My duty, &c. "At my last being with Nicholas Williamson he endeavoured vehemently and offered to prove by many arguments this part of Creyton's letter, viz., *Regem, &c., nunquam ad regnum Angliæ perventurum nisi fuerit Catholicus*, to be improbable, whereunto I seemed to give a deaf ear. Being satisfied, by many arguments out of his own confessions, that he was that *Anglus* that went into Scotland *bene instructus*,* &c., I was bold to set before his eyes the danger he stood in if her Majesty should extend her justice against him, and that there was no way no [*sic. to?*] move her Majesty to mercy but to discover such practises and plots as he knew against her Majesty or the State; and remembered unto him some parts of his confessions, whereby it was apparent that he was that *Anglus bene instructus*. Hereupon he became much dejected in his own expectation, and I perceived a great alteration in him; and yet could get nothing of any moment from him: and therefore I told him some other sharper course should be taken with him. And so I left him with a charge to the keeper to look carefully to him, and that he should not, if he would, offer any violence to himself. Yesterday I wrote a word or two to him to know those arguments whereby he would persuade the contrary to Creyton's letter in the point abovesaid, which, I assured him, I did not as one that doubted anything of it, but that he should be heard at large in anything he desired. In answer whereof he wrote unto me this long letter here inclosed, whereby your Lordship may perceive whereunto he hath of long time disposed his studies, and that he can discover much more than he hath yet done, and that he [*hath*] other confederates."

I was to-day at Court to attend on you, and there told the Queen some of the chief points of his letter. She desired that Sir Robert Cecil

* See page 124.

and the Master of the Rolls should examine him, and that if he would not deal more clearly he should be committed to the Tower, "which her Majesty thought would cause him, for fear, without torture, to confess the truth." I have examined Mr. Harpar, and found him, contrary to expectation, very repentant and full of tears. He agrees with Mr. Hacker in all things, and has "confessed all his dealings with the evidences and writings in Williamson's house, but never dealt with any of them alone, nor, as he protesteth, never saw anything offensive to her Majesty or the State amongst the same." I did this in the Master of the Rolls' absence, but expect him to-morrow morning.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 6.)

W. FLEETWOOD, Receiver-General of the Court of Wards and Liveries,
to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, May 29.—It pleased the Queen at such time as she made me general receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries to grant me by her letters patent (besides the usual fee of 100 marks the year) such fees and allowances as any way belonged to that office in as ample manner as Sir William Dansell had the same. In the time of the late King Philip and Queen Mary, upon Sir William's suit, alleging that the revenue of the Court growing greater than before his charges also increased, as well for the receipt of the said treasure and for keeping and engrossing of books touching his accounts as for keeping of more clerks and servants, he had an increase of 50*l*. by the year to his former fees, amounting in all to 210*l*. Forsomuch as her Majesty's revenue of the same Court doth rather increase than diminish, my suit is that 50*l*. by the year may also be allowed to me from the day of the death of George Goring, esquire, late general receiver, during my life.—29 May, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (32. 68.)

MARGERY, LADY NORRIS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 29.—I would very willingly have taken my leave of you, but my evil hap was such as when I was at the Court you were at London or with the Queen, so as I could by no means speak with you. That I had now to say was only to crave the continuance of your favour to myself and my sons, and to give you thanks for the favours you have already bestowed upon us.—29 May.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 69.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 29.—Upon Tuesday last her Majesty sent Mr. Killigrew for you to have written a letter unto Sir Francis Godolphin about a thing which I delivered unto her from one Gribble, who is presently to ride down about the same. But you not being there and gone from your house back again to Court before I came, not knowing whether her Majesty did remember it, do beseech you to know her Majesty's pleasure, because of Gribble's present departure into Cornwall. It is about ambergrease; if it please you to say so to her Majesty, she will then well remember to signify her pleasure therein to the knight. To avoid the blemish of ingratitude I presumed farther than became so mean a subject for her gracious favour towards my old friend Mr. George Goring, for that I understand my lord your father meaneth to deal very severely with him for recovery of his father's debt to her Majesty;

wherein his lordship is not to be blamed for he doeth but his office. But it will utterly overthrow the gentleman and his house, which would be a great grief unto me, that he which hath wrought my good with her Majesty should be overthrown and I not able to work his good again. My humble suit is that it would please her Majesty to take her own without his ruin, which cannot be but with her gracious message by you to his lordship not to deal so severely with him as he is bent to do. If you had been present when her Majesty called for you, I was in good hope to have found that grace at her hands for him.—London, 29 May, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 70.)

SIR CHARLES DAVERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 30.—I leave unto the letters which this bearer will bring you the report of the King's late happy success against the Italian army, wherein God and the justness of his cause made it indeed more happy than reason could have hoped, considering that the time, the place, the advantage of number and all other circumstances that add strength and force to such action, were all very favourable unto his enemies. His victory must not be considered by the number of the dead, which could not be great, their retreat being so near, the fight continuing not above an hour nor the chase above a mile, and all the blows lighting upon well armed horsemen; but by the manifest overthrow it gave unto all their cavalry, the amazement it struck in their army, and those that defend these castles, as by your letters you may perceive some effects. —“From Digion, the 30 of May, 1595.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 71.)

DR. JULIUS CAESAR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 30.—My lord Admiral told me this morning that I was greatly bound to you for your favour in a matter wherewith you acquainted him yesterday. What the cause was he would not disclose unto me. But I easily believe that whereof I have so often felt and tasted, even your favour; which begun in your most worthy and noble father towards my father above forty years since, and continued towards me, not only during mine attendance on his lordship but ever sithence, and daily recontinued by you, hath tied me so fast unto you that by God's grace I will endeavour by all good duty and faithful service to requite the same.—Doctors' Commons, 30 May, 1595.

Holograph. ½ p. (32. 72.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1595, May 31.—The action of spoil, so long pursued before your Council by our subject, Archibald Johnston, burgess of Edinburgh, in his own name and his partners', resting over unmotioned this good time through his infirmity and heavy disease still continuing, the same is now by special commission of him and his partners developed in the person of this bearer, Edward Johnston, one of the same partners and as procurator for the whole. Which has given him occasion to repair thither for wakening of that cause, prosecuting of the execution of the decree and sentence of your Council already recovered by the said Archibald, and the redress of their whole loss at the hands of such as he may challenge participant any ways of that spoil. Wherein, thinking by our mediation to reap your favourable help and furtherance, seeing here-

tofore ye have kythed some pitiful regard toward these our distressed subjects, and that by your command this matter has had some good success in justice, we have therefore accorded to request your right effectuously, our dearest sister and cousin, that by you favour and direction of your council he may have the benefit and speedy execution of that sentence already pronounced, with expedition of justice against such as he shall particularly complain of.—Holyrood House, the last day of May, 1595.

Signed by the King. 1 p. (133. 135.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May 31.—Illness has left me weak as usual. I gave such information to Mr. Carron, both verbally and in writing, with regard to my debt, as I trust will weigh both with Her Majesty and them of Holland so that it may finally be included in the agreement; and meanwhile I hope Her Majesty will relieve my present difficulties, of which I mean to write to your father. Thomas d'Arques has received two payments and has written for two more. I am displeased that he wrote to us to send his letters to Lille, whereas he was still at Antwerp nine days ago. He has caused Back to write to me (*mi ha fatto scrivere del Back*) that in Brabant there is an appearance of treating an agreement with Holland and Zealand, and promises particulars. The city of Brussels has forcibly prevented the Spaniards from entering it, and the Germans have mutinied; so there is a tendency to disorder, which may perhaps assist the agreement.—From my house, 31 May, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (171. 144.)

EDWARD LENTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, May.—My hand hath been already a bad minister to me, otherwise (your honour referring part of your answer to the proof of my pen) it would rather have drawn me nearer you than set me further off. Notwithstanding, this second and last time I presume to offer these rude letters (too brown to blush) finding myself, in your presence, too much amused with an unexpected answer; which I (as mine own favourite) would term *virtus repulsa nescia*. To prove that my consecrated affection is not projected as a colour to further my design (under promise of employment at my return) I will undertake a journey into France for my further enabling, although (being the younger son of a younger brother) it were fitter for me to be already in the way of preferment than wandering to the way.

Endorsed:—"May, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 73.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON.

1595, May.—"A note of such as took away the writings and goods of Nicholas Williamson out of his house at Wylne in May, 1595." Hacker and Langley, two of the Earl's men, about the beginning of May, 1595, coming to Nicholas Williamson's house to Wylne in Derbyshire, where his wife doth lie, would have entered, which his wife would not suffer them to do. Then they offered to have entered by force, which Williamson's wife did withstand; and thereupon they did send for Mr. John Harper, one of her Majesty's justices of peace in co. Derby. When he came they entered Williamson's house, searched every part and took away all the writings and papers they found there, which were a

great company, and a great part of the goods in the same house; and searched in the steeple of the church there, where they did find divers things hidden which they did also take away.

And Williamson's wife did deliver a great company of her husband's writings about January last past to the keeping of Mr. Pearsall of Staffordshire, as many as would go into two pillow beers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 74.)

EXAMINATION OF GEORGE HERBERT.

1595, June 1.—George Herbert otherwise Thomssen, native of Dorchester, an Englishman, 55 years of age, interrogated on behalf of the Admiralty in Zealand, confesses that about eight years since he left the kingdom because being a Catholic he could not resolve to frequent the preaching; whereupon, finding himself near the sea and a boat all ready to pass to Calais, he went on board, to avoid, as he says, the persecutions that take place in England against the Roman Catholics. Having arrived at Calais he went towards Paris, where he found an English gentleman named Charles Arondel, who had retreated thither for religion, whom he knew before he left the kingdom, having served his mother; but did not speak to any one else of his departure nor of his reason for leaving England. At the end of a year Arondel being at the point of death removed towards Brussels to seek there an English gentleman, Gabriel Denis, *entretenido* of the King of Spain, whom he found with his wife and children, having fled from England 30 years since; by whose help Herbert obtained at Court the entertainment of 20 crowns a month, which he confesses to have been well paid before the Prince of Parma's death, being owing for a year when that happened, and some delay in payment having since taken place; some *pagador* of the King, as Joan de la Sture and others, made payment thereof. He left to return to England a month ago, removing for that purpose to Antwerp, where he lay hid till the day he had arranged for his departure, Saturday last, May 27; having remained during his stay in Antwerp in the house of an Italian named Paige, maker of *chausises* in the Jews' street, whom he had known at Paris, without his host knowing of his departure. To advance this he addressed himself to an Englishman, *entretenido* of the King of Spain, named Richard Versteghen, living at Antwerp near the bridge of the tapestry makers, who procured him a passport for his said voyage without his taking the trouble to read its contents or look at the signature, by means whereof he passed the fort and garrison of Ordham without having made any disclosure to Versteghen concerning his return to England, only founding it on the desire he had to see his wife and children who were at Shaftesbury.

Interrogated as to whom he accosted during his stay here [*i.e.*, in the Low Countries], confesses to have conversed with one Captain Bernart, and other English refugees, that is to say Peter Holt and Hugh Oyen [Owen], the first being a Jesuit priest and the other gentleman an *entretenido*, who have the direction of affairs and of important and secret despatches which go into Spain; which had afforded him opportunity to make some overture thereupon to the Queen or her Council had he reached England, as knowing how to intercept the packets which go and come from Spain addressed to those men, and go there on their part. He declares the way is as follows: the above two personages had such confidence in him before, that they would trust him to receive from the master of the posts the above mentioned despatches, and to carry back the answers, seeing that they have often imparted to

him great and important schemes which they had in hand, of which he does not remember the details, having a feeble memory.

Interrogated as to the means he had of communicating or sending a packet intercepted in the above way to the Queen or to any on her behalf, says that that depends upon arrangement with her people, and that to that end he had determined to go straight to Flushing to speak to the Governor there about it.

Interrogated further why he was disguised so, his beard dyed black and wearing a black wig, confesses that he is not naturally black but red, but that the dye was applied for no purpose but to cure him of a worm that fretted his cheek by a master barber near the *Chapelle de Grace* at Antwerp, which instead of curing him had disguised him, as it appears; denying that there was any occasion of the same but the above, and that he certainly is not of the Jesuit profession, nor of the order of the confraternity of the Virgin Mary.

Asked again as to how he occupied himself in England, said he had served a gentleman named Matthew Arondel, knight, living at "Chass-deverch" and a castle near there called Warde, with whom he lived 12 years, entering his service before he was married the first time; then having left and returning to the country he came from, viz., Dorchester, he there took a wife, Elizabeth Anquetel, native of Salisbury, and two years after returned to Matthew Arondel's service, having kept a hostelry during those two years. Having re-entered the said service he continued in it till four years before he left England, during which time he supported himself by keeping a farm and by hunting.

Asked why he had declared on the day of his arrival that he had only left England four months before, and because he was going in search of his son who had disobediently fled to Cologne, says that all that was an invention devised by him to extricate himself from the difficulties and enquiries that have come upon him.

Says he learnt Italian at Padua at the age of 8 or 9, when he was there for a year and a half; and the Spanish he knows he says he learnt by reading books, having only been in Spain seven months 15 years ago, when he went there by sea with a merchant named Richard Bourlay [Burghley], who took him in his fishing vessel, and did not return thence as he then lived in Spain; and Herbert returned by way of Bilbao in another ship. As for Latin he can speak it very little but understands it well, having learnt it in his youth at schools in England. —Done in the prison at Middelburg in presence of councillors Huysson, Taymon, 'le fiscal,' and the Secretary, 1 June 1595.

Signed :—"Per me George Herbert *alias* Tomson."

French. 4½ pp. (32. 75.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON,] ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 1.—Thanks for kindness shown when last in London and for his favour to "the poor Lady Margaret Nevill." Doubtless she will continue thankful to God and dutiful to the Queen who has been so merciful to her. Has written to Cecil's father that she may have her warrant for her annuity of 50*l.* on Mr. Clopton, Queen's receiver in Co. Durham, who is willing to pay it. Begs Cecil's intercession with his Lordship for this.—Bishophthorpe, 17 June, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (172. 1.)

SIR THOMAS WEST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 2.—I am bold to entreat you for my son's licence; for the time, I leave it to Her Majesty as it shall please her. The parties I

desire to have named in the licence are my son, Thomas West, Herbert Pelham, John Millett and William Smith. I hope their journey shall prove for the better service of Her Majesty.—At my lodging this 2 of June, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 80.)

LORD LUMLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 3.—I have now sent you an assurance for my Bess's farther increase of her jointure of certain lands within Sussex to the value of 200*l.* a year, which maketh with the note you had before 1,100*l.* a year and better. It is true I have in other my conveyances assured the same already unto her, yet to the end it may more manifestly appear I am hold thus to covenant with you in her behalf.—From Nonsuch, 3 June, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (32. 81.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON.

[1595, ? About June 3.]—"Answers to interrogatories."

1. I left in my house at my departure, with my brother Thos. Williamson, all such writings as I had, viz., notes, surveys or particulars touching lands I had bought for my lord, or all his other affairs wherein I had been employed; all the letters written unto me since my coming to my lord's service, and divers scholastical exercises, as orations, verses, &c., bound in bundles and put into five bags, as I remember.

2. I left nothing in any other man's house.

3. All the letters which my lord and lady, Mr. Bouth or Mr. Kidman writ unto me, I put into bags and sealed them up, and wished my brother to deliver them unto Jurdan (because I feared his house might be searched for them), and desired Jurdan to receive them and keep them until my cousin Mr. Tho. Pershall, of Staffordshire, should come into the country, and then to deliver them to him to keep till my return. I imparted also unto him that I purposed to absent myself for a time. I desired him also in my absence to solicit Mr. Markham to make my peace with Sir Tho. Stanhope. I told him also that if my lord would not procure my pardon, and of all the rest which were at the pulling down of the weir, I would manifest unto the Lords of the Council in what sort I was drawn into that action, whereby his honour should be bound in honour and conscience to relieve us. [*Margin*: This I also told Pigot.] I told him also that if my lord did molest any of the tenants of whom I had received the rents, or injure any of my friends for my sake, I would give Sir Thomas all the advantages I could against his honour, both in the great action of *Scandalum* and in sundry other matters. I told him also that if he should advertise me of these things by my cousin James Williamson, and that also Mr. Stanhopes would discharge me of those troubles and procure me to serve my lord of Essex, I would presently return and maintain all these things against my lord in revenge of the wrongs. These were the special matters I committed unto him, and many others I told him, for I did specially trust him, but I cannot remember them upon such a sudden.

I am joint purchaser with Mr. Leonard Bamfort of Babington's remainder, and there be some assurances for parcels in Kingston in my name, and some other small things I have notes of.

4, 5, 6. Answered in the three first.

7. I know not what things are hidden in the steeple, unless Commin, the minister, hid some of his household stuff there, which I heard him say he would for fear of seizure.

8. Answered in my first and third answer.

9. Mr. Pershall is a gentleman of good worth and married my wife's cousin germain; he dwelleth at Horseley in Staffordshire. Hacker was a proctor or such like towards the civil law, and now the chief agent or overseer of all my lord's business in the country. Langley hath been long my lord's servant, and was at my departure bailly of Roteram.

Endorsed by Cecil :—"Answers to Interrogatories."

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 89.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON.

1595, June 3.—Interrogatories:—

1. Set down clearly what letters you left in any man's keeping and of what nature they were.

2. Where stands your house in Derbyshire?

3. What writings delivered you to your brother?

4. What condition is Jordan of, and where dwells he?

5. What writings do you suppose to be in your wife's keeping

6. Whether is the house in which your wife lieth yours or anybody else's.

It will be but a folly for you to use fraud when truth is liker in all things to deserve compassion than falsehood; and as for these interrogatories which I make you, nothing can be hid, for the Earl [of Shrewsbury] hath received divers papers into his hands already concerning your private matters of law and suits; the rest are also forthcoming in others' hands of other matters, wherein nevertheless it is expected that you should speak clearly, that it may appear how you are to be credited in other things.

Holograph by Cecil. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (33. 80.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 3.—Answers to the above interrogatories.

Upon Saturday last, through the shortness of time I had to answer, and the distemperature of my memory, I forgot to advertise you of all the writings I delivered to Gervase Pigot before my departure, to my lord [of Shrewsbury] his use, which I could find any wise to belong to him; and also of a bag of writings which I left, of all my receipts, expositis and reckonings since my first coming to my lord's service; as also the copies of sundry of my letters to my lord or my lady, or any other of moment, touching his chiefest services; also certain waste-papers wherein I did use to write the heads of matters wherein I was presently to deal or to write to them of, or intreat of with them, whensoever I was to go to the place where they were; as also five almanacs which I left in one of the bags, whereof I did and do make great reckoning, for in the waste sides of them I have set down the most of the places wherein I have these five years past been daily and negotiated for them.

1. But touching the first point in your note, the letters being so many it will be impossible for me to set down the particular nature and matters of them all; but those of the eldest date were touching the purchase of Sawley, the next of Kingston, and the rest of Babington's lands; the next touching my lord's own lands and the letting of them, &c.; the next touching Sir Tho. Stanhope and all matters in difference between their honours and him: and the rest of other incident matters which by my almanacs, &c., if any be missing, I shall upon the sight of these find the want of the rest. If my brother's negligence was such as to leave the letters still in my house and not deliver them unto Jurdan,

so that my lord is possessed of them, there be three letters then specially likely to be lost, two touching Sir Tho. Stanhope's weir, and the other touching the action of *Scandalum*, which is endorsed with my hand. But if her Majesty shall command me to prove that touching the *Scandalum*, and my lord deny the other, I will not doubt sufficiently to prove both though the letters be lost.

2. My house is in Church Wilne, Derbyshire, in the soke of Sawley.

3. The writings I delivered to my brother, being of my continual employments in their services, my receipts and disbursements, and of matters whereof I thought I might take advantage against their honours upon their dishonourable usage of me, or my friends in my absence, which I feared by a message my lord sent me before my departure, that he would in no sort relieve my necessity; as also for a disgust her honour had taken against me upon a supposed slackness in my performance of her services; I wished Jurdan to receive, as one that would be less suspected to have them than my brother; assuring myself that if my lord should intend any such hard course against me, my friends, or his tenants, he would first seek to get all such writings as he thought I might use to right or revenge his wrong, or warrant my receipt of the tenants' rent, or make evidence for that allowance I demanded and for which I received that money.

4. Jurdan was about ten years past servant to Mr. Tho. Markham, and married one of Mr. Babington's sisters. He dwelled at my departure in a little house of my lord's in Kingston, and hath also a farm of Mr. Roger Manners in Wilford, within a mile of Nottingham.

5. Upon my utter loss of her Majesty's mercy and your compassion, my wife hath neither letters nor other writings to my knowledge nor by my delivery. Further, she was not at home, nor three weeks before, at my departure, nor knew thereof; neither ever have I used to leave any writings in her custody, or to suffer her to come into my study among my writings but in my presence, nor for the most part acquainted her with any business I had in hand more than the ordinary matters for my poor household. This many can testify that have conversed with me.

6. I sold my cousin Winsore my house only for my wife's better preferment if I miscarried in my travel, but she is to continue tenant to it, and he to lie in it at his pleasure, but I am at any time to have it again, paying him his money and the consideration for it.

Touching the rest of your note, that I should use open dealing, whereby in likelihood I should sooner obtain favour, I wish it no otherwise than I have already done and still purpose to do. When I served but a lady the world will witness I never feared to endanger my life in her service, and much less shall I fear any in the service of my sovereign. But alas! (noble knight!) what I do write to do service to my most sacred sovereign, when I have no one perfect sense left me, but all surcharged with deep despair of her mercy, with the impressions of the lamentations of my aged parents, wife and dearest friends, and the horror of a most ignominious death. My mind can work upon nothing else but to excogitate reasons to defend my innocency, loyalty, and sincere intents at the most dreadful bar against that learned and most severe Mr. Attorney and the rest. But free me from these fears, and then if I be feared from doing anything that may tend to her Majesty's service, let that be a judgment to me of the highest treason.

I perceive by your note that my lord [of Shrewsbury] hath searched my house and gotten some writings forth of it, and do thereby also conceive that he hath molested the tenants for their rents received by me. His doing the one (according to my doubt alleged before) did

argue he would do the other. But if I may be blessed with my liberty he shall not, God willing, be acquitted by the one or benefited by the other. Touching the money I received, I will willingly be tried by a jury of his own men, dwelling nearest unto me and knowing most of my chargeable employments, whether less than I received can be due unto me. For the things taken in my name, it was first his pleasure they should so be, and after his fault that they were not altered, for I wrote two letters presently after my judgment in the Star Chamber to that effect.

And for his honour's relieving of us for the riot, though more nor less spoken of him in the Star Chamber, yet if he shall deny to do it as not bound in honour or conscience, I will prove it if I be commanded.

Endorsed by Cecil :—"3 June 1595. Nych. Williamson to me from the Gatehouse."

Holograph. 3 pp. (33. 77.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 3.—I will prove that in that certificate which my lord [of Shrewsbury] sent to the Lords of the Council against Sir Tho. Stanhope touching the supposed scandalous speeches, he used a most dishonourable practice, whereby Sir Thomas is in justice to be discharged, and my lord and others subject to Sir Thomas' action for the indirect making of that certificate, being the ground of his honour's action, &c., Sir Thomas being wrongfully charged.

I will also prove my lord and lady, though not directly nor expressly, yet apparently by their words and letters, both before the pulling down of the weir and after, to have been the occasioners of my doing thereof: and though the letters be conveyed yet will I prove it by them that have seen the letters and heard the speeches.

But I beseech you that I may not be so much prejudiced by the disadvantage of time; my lord may use prevention in my witnesses, especially in the *Scandalum*.

Whether I have deceived his honour of so much money, or rather [been] forced by his extreme dealing to satisfy myself of so much as was due unto me, I will submit myself to the audit of the strictest honest auditor to be found; or by the judgment of any indifferent persons who may examine all matters between their honours and me. And whether I might not have justly accused them in the Star Chamber, and [made] my benefit with Sir Thomas (far greater than this money amounts unto) to have given him this advantage which I now offer touching the *Scandalum*, I will refer to your censure. If these letters be to be had I will make in one hour most plainly appear to you both these matters. If my lord be not advertised already of this my offer touching the *Scandalum*, [I desire] that there may be some witnesses examined before his being acquainted therewith.

I hope you now conceive me both touching the *Scandalum* and the weir. I wish nothing more than that her Majesty would command me to prove both, for that I hope would be with the grant of her gracious favour. Then should it more plainly appear how my allegiance to her Majesty would make me abandon all fear of any others.

I beseech you consider how much my restraint may disadvantage me in my proofs; every one will be afraid to witness anything with me. My liberty can be no more pleasing unto me than beneficial to these causes. [P.S.] I will say nothing to your lordship which shall be

thought to be spoken upon any passion, for I will bring in those which shall witness that I have said as much to them before my coming over.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"3 June 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 79.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 4.—Though my eyes be yet so sore I cannot with my own hand write unto you, yet the pitiful complaint of Jacob Yanson, a pilot of Embden, importuneth me to send you this declaration of his mischance. He came laden with corn to London where he sold it for ready money, and being hired by myself for the conveyance of my horses to Stode, brought with him also the money he had received, being ignorant, as he protesteth, of any law to the contrary. This money was found by the searchers of Gravesend, who have seized on it as forfeited, to the utter undoing of the poor man. His hope is that when you shall have understood that he brought in corn, that he was utterly ignorant of the laws, and that his irrecoverable loss dependeth hereon, he shall by your means be relieved, if not in the whole yet in some part of his forfeited money. The case thus truly set down, I leave the event to his fortune and your pitiful consideration. I will not fail to write if anything in this my voyage happen worth the writing.

—From Lee, this 4th of June.

1 p. (32. 82.)

A COPY of LETTERS which passed between CHARLES DE BOURBON
and the KING OF FRANCE.

1.—To the King.

1595, June $\frac{4}{14}$.—Sire. J'étais retenu en ce lieu ainsi qu'il vous avait plu me commander pour apprendre de votre Majesté la cause que vous disiez avoir de vous 'meffrer' de moi. Vous vous souviendrez, s'il vous plait, de la supplication et de l'importunité que je vous en fis des que vous étiez à Fontainebleau de Séverer, et depuis étant retourné à Paris. Toutesfois, je ne puis impetrer plus grande faveur pour lors que la promesse qu'il vous plut me faire de me dire en cette ville de Troye, où, Sire, je suis venu aux dépens même de ma santé, avec une fièvre double tierce, espérant qu'en cette occasion j'aurais de quoi prouver ma fidélité, aux dépens et à la honte de ceux qui injustement me calomnient. Mais le malheur qui déjà m'a oté l'honneur de mes bonnes graces n'a pu permettre le commencement de trêve a vos desplaisirs. Si bien que j'ai appris ici seulement ce que j'avais su a Fontainebleau et à Paris, et si j'ai quelque sujet de plus grand contentement ici que là, c'est de vous avoir témoigné combien je suis désireux de vous rendre compte de mes actions, y ayant fait tout ce que a été en ma puissance. Donc, Sire, je m'en retourne chez moi, ne m'y étant jamais put resoudre pour quelque mépris et desfaveur que j'eusse reçu jusques à ce que cette accusation m'ayt rendu incapable de vous rendre liberal service que je vous dois, et encore avec cette mauvaise fortune de n'avoir jamais pu savoir pourquoi mes services me sont imputés à crimes, où je demeurerai, Sire, en cette ferme volonté d'être toujours votre très humble serviteur. Je le vous ai dit, et je le vous redis encore, que toutes et quantes fois qu'il vous plaira faire paraître que vous me tenez pour homme de bien ainsi que je le suis, si que vous avez sujet de croire et de le connaitre, que je serai prêt à la même heure

de n'epargner ni mon sang ni ma vie pour votre service avec la même affection que je vous ai témoigné au temps de votre mauvaise fortune. C'est ce que je souhaite le plus que de vivre. En la resolution en laquelle je veux prier Dieu chez moi pour la prosperite de vos affaires.

—de Troye. ce 14 Juin 1595.

Copy. (133. 136.)

2.—The Reply.

Mon cousin. La liberté de votre lettre m'oblige a pareille réponse pour prouver ce qui ne l'est déjà que trop par nous connus, l'importunement en toute chose, c'est que vous êtes vous-même la cause de vos plaintes, et que je n'en suis que la butte, donc je recois les atteints avec autant de regrets qu'il me semble que vous preniez plaisir a les continuer. Car, non seulement vous interpretez à faute d'affections ou art ce qui prouve l'abondance de bonne volonté et de la rencontre de nature des choses, mais vous voulez que vous et moi payons l'amende de ce que aucune des vôtres, empruntans votre nom, ont osé entreprendre contre votre honneur et mon service. Je le vous dit a Fontainebleau, et le vous eusse vérifié a Troye, si vos affaires ou votre indisposition, qui ne paroissent point quand je vous laissai à Paris, vous eussent permis de vous y rendre au jour que vous m'aviez promis; ou si le besoin que l'on a bientôt apres reconnu aux pris de ma vie en combattant les ennemis de cette couronne que les vos habitans de cette et mes serviteurs qui y avoit été en la dite ville, car j'avais en main autant de moyen que la volonté d'y satisfaire, ainsi que vous eussiez connu par effet si vous y fussiez venu, comme votre malheureusses lots que vous feriez et de vous y faire plutôt a porter en litiere ou sur un brancard que d'y faillir. De quoi je vous ai assez du depuis semont, autant pour m'acquitter de ma promesse et me contenter moi même, que pour vous faire participer à la gloire due a ceux qui m'y assiste, de laquelle vous eussiez reçu plus grande consolation que vous ne trouverez en votre retraite, qui m'a été aussi desagréable qu'elle est mal faite, vous ayant donné les moyens, non sans incommoder mes affaires, d'amender les vices pour vous acquitter de ce devoir "auquel je ne puis q' je ny my plaigne que vous ayez voulu manger contre l'esperance boire l'assurance que vous nies aviez donne plus par opinion q' par raison por fuir a ce que vous dictiez que vous choisichies q'est l'éclaircissement des choses passees, et complaire aux autheurs des premieres faultes au lieu den rechercher la punition. Or ce chatteau traite et voy mez affaires en ceste province sachement sy heureusement par la bonte de Dieu q' j'aurai bien tost acheve se qui my doit retenir." Cela fait, je ferai un tour à Paris pour donner ordre à ce que les occasions qui sont survenues ne m'ont permis de faire pour mon service en votre regard. En quoi vous connaissez par effet, si vous m'avez autrefois assisté en ma mauvaise fortune, comme vous me ramentenez par votre lettre, que je vous ai en tous temps plus aimé et mieux traité que ne vous conseillent de publier ceux qui par leur certificats vous éloignent de moi et des lieux où votre reputation vous oblige pour en prevaloir votre dommage. Mais si, par faute de me croire, ils obtiennent l'un, j'espère pour vanir si bien à ce que me concerne que je les ferai décherir de l'autre à leur confusion. Cependant, je me promets que vous me donnerez occasion par bonne action de vous continuer l'affection que je vous ai toujours porté, chose que je souhaite autant que j'ai toujours votre bien; dont les bienfaits et puissance comme à ma tante, votre mère, et vous, reçus et tirés encore journallement de moi, qui surpassent ceux de mes predecesseurs, rendent si clair témoignage que vous ne pouvez douter

sans vous faire tort ni les autres sans malice non plus que de la bonne volonté.

Endorsed: "Lettre de Charles de Bourbon au Roi avec la réponse de sa Majesté."

An inaccurate copy. (133. 136.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 5.—I beseech you to peruse this letter enclosed, not desiring to be further troublesome to you than that by it you should perceive what strange courses are taken to my prejudice, contrary to law, conscience, and the order of the Court of Wards, and disagreeing from the opinions and liking of the counsel and officers of the same court. I know it is not done of any ill intent of your father towards me, but only to satisfy them that with their incessant importunity and impudent clamours do weary his ears, and so to lay a heavy burthen of wrong upon my shoulders, finding me not troublesome nor pressing in my affairs. I hope my letter will move his good lordship to pause upon this resolution, which when read I pray to have again; wherewith I ought to acquaint you because I would not be condemned in your good opinion if I be inforced for want of reformation to appeal to her Majesty, which the necessity of my estate will drive me unto, and not any disobeying humour in my heart towards his honour.—Durham House, 5 June, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 83.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice-chamberlain of the Household, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 6.—Your love, which I love, is shewed to me by your letter, which I owe you no more for than I shall be very glad to pay upon all occasions. That our judgments be allowed and well interpreted is more than I expected, but that I am right glad of; and your discretion in concealing any difference is that I greatly like and you deserve praise for. My extreme fit of the stone, that left me cause to doubt the event, hath made me have a sore and weak body, but otherwise hath done me no hurt. The letters I sent you you may use as likes you best, but Partridge's note I wish her Majesty saw, when conveniently you may shew it her.—At the Savoy, 6 Junii, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 19.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 6.—Upon my first commitment by your lordships, going towards the Gatehouse, I overtook Mr. Topcliffe entering his lodging, who then said, "Williamson, I am sorry for thee, thou hast been beyond sea amongst traitors, for the which I will now think as evil of thee as I thought well before, and my lord will abhor thee." This was the effect of his words, and worse he said not, as both my keepers will testify. But he, meeting Stonewardine Passey, one of my keepers, upon Tuesday last, would have persuaded him to have acknowledged these were his words: "Williamson, thou hast been among traitors, and hast there played the traitor, and art now come over to accuse thy lord and master." The purport of this I cannot certainly conceive; much may be imagined, but I leave it to your grave consideration. Next day, Wednesday, he meeteth again my keeper, and wished him to charge me from him not to spare to touch or accuse any whomsoever with any matter I could of

estate ; if I did he would help to hang me, for I know that he knoweth that I know something. At the same time he commanded my keeper, if he did see any of my friends pass under my window and but put off their hats unto me, he should apprehend them and bring them unto him. His practising with my keeper to have his words amplified, and that in that point, I having been here 12 weeks her Majesty's close prisoner, and 5 in the country, and never received any message from him until Wednesday last, (I having consented to charge my lord [of Shrewsbury] for her Majesty's benefit but upon Saturday before), and he never having given charge to my keeper before to apprehend any of my friends, I doubt not will be an approved argument to you of his malicious mind, and of some sinister practice against me or my friends (whom, may be thought, I will produce as witnesses in these causes) only for this my serviceable offer to her Highness' use. I know him to be their honours' fee'd friend, and will give you but one instance of his pregnancy to gratify their humours. Upon the death of my old lord of Shrewsbury, my lord and lady, more offended with Mrs. Britton (as supposed wronged by her) than they could find convenient means to revenge, Mr. Topcliffe, coming thither at the time and understanding their griefs, at his going to bed called for pen, ink and paper, and next morning presented them with sundry articles of treason he had drawn against the poor gentlewoman. But they, thereat both ashamed and through remorse, refused so unworthy a revenge. His promptness, notwithstanding, appeared to wreck their surmised wrongs with the highest kind of revenge, and his menaces now can import no less towards me and my friends. Myself a poor prisoner, my friends not friended by any personage that can and will support them, we are sure to be oppressed, [un]less by her Majesty's favour better defended, whose the cause is, and the consequence assured to be as well to her prejudice as to my utter ruin. Commending myself to her Majesty's mercy, whereby I may be freed from their dangers, and my friends neither by fears nor persuasions withdrawn from me in the maintenance of truth (as by this course good cause there is to suspect that both will be attempted) I take my leave.—From my uncomfortable prison in the Gatehouse, this Friday noon, 6 June, 1594 [*sic*].

Endorsed :—6 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 81.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 6.—The gout has so weakened him that it will be some weeks before he is strong enough to come to Court, so he is going to Badburham. Has left orders that letters from Thomas d'Arques may be at once carried to Cecil. If any are to be sent to D'Arques, Giovanni Battista Giustiniano will take care of them. As to his own affair, Mr. Carrone understands that in the new agreement of the States with her Majesty it should be provided for. Meanwhile has only been able to beg Cecil's father for one or two payments in place of the four which are due. Perhaps the prospect of the new agreement with the States will make it easier than it has been ; but if this request is untimely, begs Cecil to excuse it on the score of necessity.—“From my house,” 6 June, 1595.

P.S.—Has just received the accompanying letter from Thomas d'Arques. He had received three payments ending 26 June, new style. The fleet of the Indies has certainly arrived in Spain. The news comes from Antwerp, founded upon letters from Madrid of 10 May and Genoa of the 29th. Four galleons containing much gold were unable to keep with the rest, and have put into Lisbon.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (171. 147.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 7.—I have received your letter this morning by a footman of yours as I was going aboard at Chatham to go for Queenborough. Her Majesty's services committed unto me to perform shall be evermore most faithfully effected, for to that end I am born, and in them I am glad to finish my days. But I cannot but lament my unhappiness that it falleth to my hap to be the jailer of my friends, and your honour to be the man to command me to such unpleasing services. The first was my employment to be Sir Walter Raleigh's keeper and to leave him in the Tower; and now, for requital of this gentleman's kindness, to do the office which by your letter is commanded. But according to my duty I will so far forth be careful as upon peril of my life I will bring him, dead or alive, to answer to his accusations, but yet this favour I crave, that I may forbear to acquaint the mayor of Queenborough with the matter, for safety of his reputation in Kent. Notwithstanding, if the cause do require farther care, I humbly desire your farther direction which I do presently expect.—Chatham, 7 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 85.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 7.—If possible I do beseech you to rid me of the late charge you imposed upon me. I hold it to be less cumbersome to rule the apes and bears in Paris garden than to govern this one untamed Hoby, who never yet could be brought to know his keeper longer than he pleased, nor be reclaimed from his haggardly wildness, by nature incident unto him ever since he was hatched. The mayor of Queenborough whom you willed me to call for my assistance, when I beheld his foolish gravity and threadbare robe, I presumed upon my own discretion, and have so far accomplished your commandment as my lord Admiral may be assured that his wager is won; for by the power of your warrant I am possessed of the Castle, and have committed him prisoner to his chamber, wherein, unless he makes me good cheer (whereof I have some doubt) he is not like long to tarry (for I do assure you in my opinion it is one of the pleasantest rooms within that I know in England), but shall be restrained to some other more fit for a prisoner. The duty I owe my lord Admiral makes me remember this one thing, that he would signify his pleasure what I shall do with his cast iron ordnance which Sir Ed. Hoby hath gotten into his hands, being his lordship's in right. If it would please him to give me one half of them, I would be thankful for them. Signify your farther pleasure if there be any farther cause of his long restraint.—Queenborough, 7 June.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 84.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 7.—Had I been acquainted by Mr. Lieutenant of th'Ordnance with your letters and my restraint here in her Majesty's castle, before my coming from Upbury, I would soon have returned to attend you at dinner to-morrow, and have spared entertainment to so unwelcome guests. Only this I must in grief lay to your charge, and complain thereof to Mr. D[ean] of Paul's, that by your letters and my straight keeping I am hindered of receiving to-morrow, put to a mean pittance, and yet never a whit of meat intended to be less eaten. And here I must humbly desire you to send to him to come away, for under colour of your letter here, he purposeth to tarry longer than is for my ease, pretending I know not what service to the Lord Admiral; for

until other order sent by you, here he tarrieth. I will yield caution of a privy chamber lady to be with you before the first of the term, if that may suffice. Brasennose knoweth I have goods and chattels and will not fly. Therefore, humbly beseeching you to return this bearer hastily to fet (fetch) the other, and not to be known to my Lord Admiral hereof, I take my leave.—From her Majesty's Castle of Queenborough, now in Sir G. Carew's custody, June 7, 1595.

[P.S.] I cannot be permitted by my jailor to write to Winefrid. I beseech you answer for me to her, and let her know what is become of me. I assure her I am a true man to her peradventure.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (32. 86.)

PENELOPE, LADY RICH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 7.—Was sorry she could not see him before her departure since she was resolved to have visited him and his lady had they been in the town. Is exceedingly intreated by Mr. Tasburgh to put Cecil in mind of him, the more because he hath long had cause to expect the Queen would lay the grace of a knighthood upon him, which hath been moved before by her brother and other his friends. He imagines if her Majesty were satisfied for these former wrongs laid upon him, it were an easy matter to get the Queen to do that in respect of his service. Prays Cecil to speak a word for him in that also, as Lord Buckhurst, it seems, hath promised to do.

Endorsed:—“7 June, 1595.”

Holograph. 1 p. Two seals, with green silk. (32. 87.)

MORRIS PYKERYNG, KEEPER OF THE GATEHOUSE, to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1595, June 7.—I am bold to know your pleasure touching Williamson, my prisoner at your commandment, for that Master Attorney General this day, the 7th of June, did examine him; and at his going away he desired he might have his other windows open for air, and Master Attorney, betwixt him and me, bade me to take heed of him. I thought it my duty to know your pleasure, whether I may put on hand bolts every night on his hands, or to let my servant lie in his chamber. I would not trust any to be acquainted of it till I know your pleasure.—Westminster.

Endorsed:—“June, 1595. Keeper of the Gatehouse to my Master.”

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 12.)

HENRY, EARL OF HUNTINGTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 8.—I have received these from York, which I have thought good to send you. The said Wharton remaineth at Newcastle in safety until further direction be given, and so doth the other man, whose examination I did send you the last day; of whom I am by these letters put in remembrance, with this addition, that Mr. Anderson, now mayor of Newcastle, told Mr. Priestley, one of the Council at York, that he was detected in Scotland of some great capital crime, for which, if he returned, he should receive there the sentence of condemnation. I find the mayor is desirous to have some direction, so soon as may be, what shall be done with these men.—Hygate, 8 June, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (32. 88.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, June 8.—I do beseech you earnestly to persuade my lord Burgh to continue his determination and promise unto your lordship for the removing his lieutenant-governor, whose youth and foolish manner hath been so proud and scornful towards me, as almost I am ashamed to be the reporter of it myself.

Since my last coming over he hath threatened me unto my face, that he would call me unto a court to answer (as he termeth it) my running from my garrison without order from the government. Now, my good lord, were this true it were sufficient to call in question my life, as well as the losing of my company and reputation; but being false, as my lord Burgh can assure you it is, I most earnestly entreat you, at such time as he shall make his complaint unto you—for so I perceive by his threats he doth intend—for any refusing to come unto his court to answer to any such thing, that you will, out of your favour towards me and the untruth of his accusation, make him to know what it is so publicly and so falsely to call in question the life and reputation of any gentleman. This do I the rather presume to write, for that by your favour I have received the greatest part of my reputation, and that this wrong hath been rather offered me by the privilege of his authority than by any courage or ability in the man to make that good he hath foully suggested. My bold requests I take in reason and defence of my reputation, and that makes me once again most earnestly entreat you with using your power in my just defence, and discountenance towards him, which will be a means the rather to make him acknowledge his error, in that he is persuaded, by reason of a little pelf he hath by his long miserableness raked together, that therewith he is sufficiently able to countenance himself in any matter against any man; as not only by his wrongs to me may appear, but also by his scornful dealing with my lord Burgh, whose favour hath been the only means of all that he hath.

—From the Brill, 8 June.

Endorsed:—"8 June, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (171. 149.)

THOMAS BODLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 9.—May it please you of your favour to make known to her Majesty that I am utterly yet unable to take any journey, for *malis mala succedunt*, and one indisposition doth so draw another to it, as I am clean out of strength, and also out of hope of any speedy recovery. I will not trouble you with any other allegation, albeit my private state doth stand in such danger by the deadly sickness of a friend (of whose amendment I despair) as without appearance of my ruin I cannot possibly go from home. If you vouchsafe hereupon to acquaint her Majesty with my case, and to move her for another to be sent in my stead, which would not be deferred, in my simple judgment, I will take it from you for a singular benefit.—9 June.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (32. 89.)

NICCOLO DI MENZE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 9.—Thanks for his many favours. Prays him to accept a piece of velvet as a token of his gratitude, and to return his thanks to the Lord Treasurer for many courtesies received from him.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 90.)

ROBERT WROTHER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 11.—This present 11 June, between 9 and 10 of the clock at night, I received your letter for the having of a buck to-morrow in the forenoon delivered at your house at the Strand, which I would and as willingly perform as you desire, if the scantness of the time hinder not, and will do my best endeavour therein.—Luton, 11 June, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 91.)

THOMAS BELLAMY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 11.—I have been suitor unto your honours in behalf of my sister-in-law, her two daughters, and my uncle Page, all being committed close prisoners almost a whole year, and so have continued ever since I preferred a petition unto your honours, signifying the whole cause of Mr. Topcliffe's dealing against the aforesaid prisoners; whereupon Mr. Topcliffe did obtain a letter from the whole Council unto the two lord Chief Justices, the lord Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Drew, her Majesty's Sergeant, and Mr. Attorney General, or any three of them, about three weeks since, to examine and certify unto your honours what truth they could find in the said petition delivered in my brother Richard Bellamy's name. Whereupon I did repair to the said lord Chief Justice with the rest, who answered they had no letter; upon which answer I resorted unto her Majesty's Court to inform you thereof, and, meeting Mr. Topcliffe, asked him of the said letters, who forthwith went unto the Lord Chamberlain and complained. Whereupon I was sent for to come before him, who laid nothing to my charge, but because I did come within the Court, sent me to the Marshalsea, commanding irons to be laid on me. I am enforced to crave a speedy hearing before your honours, or else your letter to be delivered by me to whom it shall best please you to appoint; and as it shall fall out between Mr. Topcliffe and me, so let true justice be ministered, and the poor prisoners in the meantime, according to your accustomed charity, be relieved, either by enlargement on bond or otherwise.—From the Marshalsea, 11 June 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 92.)

ROBERT DUDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 11.—How much I honour you and how infinitely I think myself tied unto you for your many favours, which I understand by my mother! I cannot choose but make myself your vowed servant. Let me entreat you not to take me as a complimentary courtier, but as a plain dealing sailor that hath learned to love them honestly and unfeignedly that he is so much bound to. The discourse of those matters I have seen, I leave till I wait upon you, which shall be when I have in some reasonable sort recovered my health, which hath been not altogether the best since I came; I am strong enough, but somewhat dulled with the sea fare. The best things I know I shall be glad to make known unto you.—From Wilton, 11 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (32. 93.)

RICHARD TOPCLYFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 12.—Edmund Thurland, a gentleman, was trained up in Spain with the old Duchess of Feria, widow daughter of Dormer, and returned into England and married the sister of Wm. Plumton of Plumton, a travelling papist, and she was the niece of old Norton the rebel;

and he and she were both of alliance unto Dr. Moreton, that came from Rome from Pius V. with the bull, and raised the rebellion in the north. His mother was the wife also of Mr. Moreton of Bawtre, brother to the said doctor.

His brother, Robert Moreton, did marry his sister, which Robert I took, and his wife, this Thurland's sister, on shipboard, going towards Rome to the uncle doctor, but [they] were delivered by suit of friends in Court. Moreton's wife, Thurland's sister, died: after, Rob. Moreton fled again to Rome and became a seminary priest, he having been a practiser for his uncle in a conspiracy for the stealing away of the Scottish Queen from the old Earl of Shrewsbury and murder of the Earl, which practice intended I revealed to her Majesty, and have the confessions of the parties extant for proof. Robert Moreton returned a seminary priest from Rome, whom I took myself in London, and [he] was executed for treason in a° 1588. But before he was apprehended by me, he had been in Northamptonshire, I know where, and about his brother Thurland's house then at Gameston in Nottinghamshire, if not in his house.

Edmund Thurland was exceedingly great and secretly inward with George More, the traitorous pensioner to the King of Spain, now lately fled with Williamson to the enemy, and as great with Williamson, and be all popish in heart, and likely that one was not ignorant of those three which any of the other did know.

Thurland did dwell at Gameston, three miles beyond Tuxford in the Clay, on the east side of the highway to Scrooby and Doncaster, half-a-mile upon the river by Marryll Bridge; but he used most to continue at a town upon the cliff that runs from Grantham to Lincoln northward 7 or 8 miles, near Long Ledneham, which lordship he bought with money that he gained by his cosening his unthrifty nephew for Gameston called Thurland; and there I think he liveth. He is of a reasonable tall stature, slender, long faced, high complexion, high foreheaded, flaxen and thin hair of head and beard; very upright in his pace, small mouthed, grey eyes, and passing subtil, as Mr. Secretary Walsingham did know, and used then to keep the terms, and seemed heavy in London the last term, as a mourner for his two mates.

Endorsed:—"12 Junii 1595. Mr. Topcliffe's opinion of Thurland."

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 94.)

PENELOPE, LADY RICH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 12.—Desired much to have seen him before her journey, yet would not for anything trouble him with so ill a journey, especially this day and to this place, which may procure him displeasure. Will by no means neglect any occasion to yield him assurance of her desire to requite the honourable kindness he has made her so much beholden to him for.

Endorsed:—"12 June, 1595."

Holograph. Two seals over pink silk. 1 p. (32. 95.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 13.—I have now with much ado got myself free of London, and hope to see you in better state than now I am in. Though many in better terms may proffer firm friendship, none shall compare with me in performing all dues when best cause shall be to try it. I

must for want of leisure move you by this bearer in a matter which, if with convenience you may, it shall much pleasure me.

Endorsed :—"13 June, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (32. 96.)

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS in the Low Countries.

1595, June 13.—Statement of money for the entertainment due to officers, captains and soldiers serving her Majesty in the Low Countries, for two years ended 11 October, 1588.

The amount is set opposite each name.

Officers of Musters.	Thomas Digges, muster master general.
	James Digges, muster master.
	Thomas Digges, commissary.
	Arthur Higham, commissary.
	George Thoresbye, commissary.
	John Rogers, commissary.
Officers of Flushing.	Thomas Wyatt, commissary.
	John Sparhawk, commissary.
	Sir William Russell, governor.
	Captain Denys, gentleman porter.
Officers of Brill.	Robert Manchister.
	Edward Germyn, clerk of the munition.
	Captain Price, marshal.
	Barnaby Palmer, gentleman-porter.
	Richard Payne, provost-marshal.
Horse Bands, vizt. to	Andreas Bassano, water-bailiff.
	Lord Willughbie.
	Arthur Bouchier.
	<i>The Queen's Majesty gave him 300l. for all that was due to himself.</i>
	Sir William Russell.
	Sir John Burgh.
	Sir Robert Sidney.
	Sir Nicholas Parker.
	Sir William Russell.
	Morrys Denys.
	Richard Wingfield.
	Avery Randolphe.
	<i>I have been told that Jacques Jelley, his father in law, hath obtained this out of the Exchequer, but I know no certainty.</i>
	Sir Robert Sidney.
	Francis Darcy.
Foot Bands vizt. to	Thomas Maria Wingfield.
	Degorie Hender.
	Sir John Wingfield.
	Nicholas Erington.
	Sir John Burgh.
	Francis Litleton.
	<i>The Queen gave his wife 500l. to be paid in ten years; the residue remaineth for creditors.</i>
	Oliver Lambert.
	Sir Charles Blount.
	Sir Thomas Morgan.
	Sir Thomas Knollys.
	Sir John Scott.
	Sir John Conwey.
	Sir Thomas Baskerville.

Sir Francis Vere.

David Powell.

I have been informed the Queen hath given his wife satisfaction, but I know no certainty.

Sir Edmund Uvedall.

John Price.

Lord Awdlaye.

Edmund Banester.

Arthur Brett.

William Browne.

Sir Edmund Carey.

Richard Harte.

John Hill.

Sir Henry Norreys.

Sir Edward Norreys.

Ralph Salisbury.

William Suderman.

Sir Walter Waller.

Anthony Wingfield.

Endorsed:—"Sums of money due to officers and soldiers in the Low Countries for two whole years, begun the 12 October, 1586, and ended the 11 October, 1588."

Perfected and delivered by Sir Thomas Sherley, 24 April, 1592.

Reviewed by Sir Thomas Sherley and perfected at 13 June, 1595."

The total of the account amounts to 30,401*l.* 5*s.*

Tabular statement with marginal and other notes. Undated. 4 pp. (138. 253.)

EDWARD MOORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 13.—I will not fail to use your reasons, with my best persuasions, for satisfaction of the rest, touching my lady your wife's absence at the funeral; and although we all much desired her presence, and some inconvenience will grow for lack of a lady so fit for that place, we must ever yield unto necessity, and I hope your request shall never be unsatisfied by any of us.

Endorsed:—"13 Junii, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (171. 148.)

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, Master of the Rolls, and ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 14.—Mr. Persall attended on us this morning at the Rolls, whom we examined on such points as we thought fit, and after caused him to set down in writing the whole matter, as everything fell out in course of time, which herewith we send you. We have also examined Mr. Persall's son, who attended on us this afternoon, and caused him likewise to set down his whole knowledge concerning all those things whereof we examined him, which likewise we send herewith; and we find no material variance between them and the former examinares. Mr. Persall hath brought up two bags of papers which he received from Williamson's wife, and do (as he saith) concern the Earl [of Shrewsbury's] private affairs, and are, he affirmeth, of no great moment. These bags we have sealed up without any view of them by us, and according to their lordships' letters, the same do remain with me, the Master of the Rolls, till he have direction concerning the same. We have committed

Mr. Persall to the custody of John More, of London, a citizen of good account and well affected, as we understand. His son we have committed to the custody of a messenger, Jo. Puttrell, both of them to remain in safe custody, without conference with any, until your pleasure be further known.

We have examined, according to your commandment, David Law, priest, whose examination we send herewith.—14 June, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (32. 97.)

Enclosing:—

(i.) Mr. Persall's declaration, 14 Junii, 1595. About Bartholomewtide last the wife of Nicholas Williamson, being cousin german to my wife, came unto my house, and told me of some breach betwixt her husband and her, and that she had been with her sister Bold in Lancashire, but upon some dislike between them she came away, and her husband's will was she should not come home before he sent for her. Having some occasion near his house, I took occasion to go thither to know the cause; and after he had told me of many matters of unkindness betwixt them, he said he would deal well with her, and leave her 200*l.* in stock, and Feakon further to the value of 40*l.*, which way she should be provided for, and then told me his desperate case, that he could not remain long for there was process daily for him, and till the Star Chamber were over passed he would get him away, speaking of Yorkshire where his father's friends dwell, speaking also of Wales, and in the end he would go over the sea. Told me further he had spent much in my lord of Shrewsbury's service, and if my lord would deal well with him upon his departure—for he meant then, as it seemed, he would recompense himself with some of my lord's money—he should find he would deal well with him again; if not, he had letters touching his *scandala magnatum*, which but upon extremity he would not show, but they were such as would touch his credit. I wished him to depart an honest man and then he might with good face come again, but if he should deal so with his master, no man would esteem him; whereupon he said he would deliver them to me before his going, and also a note touching the course he would take for his wife, that I might call for it if it were denied, and so I departed from him. In the beginning of Michaelmas term, having occasion to go to London, I met him there, and he told me my lord of Shrewsbury was coming up, and that he would be gone before his coming, confessing he had taken certain of his rents, which he hoped my lord would not take in ill part all things considered, and that he had left the letters touching the *scandala magnatum* with his brother Thomas to be delivered unto me, and would make a note in writing touching his wife's estate against the next morning and deliver it me. That was the last time I saw or heard from him, and he left nothing as promised touching his wife. After Allhallowtide I met Thomas Williamson, his brother, in the Temple, and asked whether his brother had not delivered letters to him, touching matters of my lord of Shrewsbury, to be delivered to me. He said no, but there were some bags of writings at his brother's house and they might be amongst them, I wished him to look for them and keep them safe. A week before Christmas I sent into Derbyshire some of my servants to will his wife to keep her Christmas with me, and bade my man ask her touching those letters. She told him she did not know of them, but thought her brother Thomas Williamson had gotten them; but she said there was two bags of writings which she would get and she could, and it might be they were amongst them, but she doubted they were taken out by her brother. Either Christmas week or the next week after she sent two bags of writings which had wax upon the strings like seals, but the

print was not to be seen. The same week I opened them and superficially looked them over, specially looking for those letters, which were not there; and the rest, being reckonings and matters of bargains and accounts, with other private letters of his friends, I put them all up again, and so they remained till the second or third week in Lent there came a letter from Charles Pershall, my kinsman, servant to the Earl of Shrewsbury, signifying that my lord was let to understand I had divers evidences and writings concerning his lordship come unto my hands, which his lordship marvelled I would keep and not deliver to him, wishing, for his credit, as also that my lord should not have cause hardly to conceive of me, that I would bring them up at my coming to London. I wrote him again there was no evidence, neither touching inheritance nor lease, concerning my lord nor no man else; that I found only letters and reckoning and nothing of effect; but if I might know my lord's pleasure I would search more specially to satisfy him, or if he would send any of his servants they should see what they were for his better satisfaction. So they remained till a week after Easter: meaning then to go to the town, one morning I willed my son to take the two bags and peruse the rest, having perused some of them before, and to lay by letters written from my lord or my lady, which he might see by the superscription. As he was searching, came in two of [the] said lord's men, and one of them told me he was come for certain writings touching his lordship, and showed me my lord's letter to that effect. I brought him up to my son, where divers of my lord's letters were laid aside, and he and his fellow passed over the rest that were betwixt any of Williamson's friends and him, and as they found anything touching my lord and lady's letters from them, articles of bargains, and such like, they put them all together, and I sealed and delivered them; neither those nor any that were there touching any matter but private affairs, either touching my lord or his private friends, and those that remained behind I have brought up and am ready to deliver.—Thomas Pershall.

Underwritten :—"13 Junii 1595. All this is written by Mr. Pershall himself, and by him affirmed to be true, before us, Tho. Egerton, Edw. Coke."

3 pp. (32. 97.)

(ii.) The declaration of John Persall, taken the 14 day of June, 1595. About Easter, one afternoon, my father commanded me to peruse certain letters, and those that did concern the lord of Shrew[sbury] to lay by themselves. I did peruse them two several times, and the last time my father, with one of my lord's men called Thacker, came into the chamber, which Thacker likewise did peruse them, and those that he thought did concern the Earl he put into a bag and sealed them up and took them away with him. Those letters I read were concerning the lands in Kingston and Sawly, that Williamson should look his bargains were worth the money they should cost; some from my lady concerning provision for her house; and some from one Kideman, my lord's man, to let all things be in a readiness against my lord's coming to Sawly. For those letters, papers or writings I read then, was not one concerning any matter of state.—John Pershall.

Underwritten :—"He confessed before us that this whole declaration, being of his own handwriting, is true.—Tho. Egerton, Edw. Coke."

1 p. (32. 100.)

(iii.) The examination of David Lawe, priest, taken the 14th day of June, 1595. He confesseth that all he hath written in his letters to my Lord Treasurer of the report of Creyton the Jesuit, he knoweth no

otherwise than by the report of Creyton ; but he well remembereth that Creyton did signify so much to him as he hath written in those letters, and Creyton used these speeches to him a day before Williamson and he came from Douai. This examine asked Creyton at that time, what the Englishman's name was that should go with him to Scotland, but Creyton would not tell him. Examine also saith Williamson might well know he was a priest, because he did daily see him use the breviary beyond the sea, but saith he did not tell Williamson he was a priest ; and saith that Williamson and he took shipping at Calais in a Scottish ship of Leith, but, by reason of the contrary wind and that Williamson was very sick at sea, they landed at Yarmouth, and this examine, by the persuasion of Williamson (who said that he fled only for debt), accompanied him on his way towards Scotland till they were taken.

He confesseth himself to be a priest, made at Brussels about a fortnight before the feast of St. Luke last, but that, as he is a priest, he knoweth not how to say mass, neither can say it without direction. And saith that Creyton, as he thinketh, told Williamson that the lord prior of Pluscartie (Pluscardine), the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Angus, and the Earl of Errol were Catholics ; and Williamson inquired after of this examine which was the greatest of them, and where and in what parts of the country they dwelt. And confesseth that Williamson told examine at Carlisle, after their apprehension, then being in Henry Lee's house in Carlisle, that it would be the worse for him if this examine were known what he was, meaning if he were known to be a priest, as he thinketh ; whereupon examine the same night did bury his breviary in a dunghill in Carlisle. And saith that he thinketh that Creyton told Williamson that this examine was a priest.—David Law

Underwritten :—"Examined by us, Tho. Egerton, Edw. Coke."

1 p. (32. 101.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL, or, in his absence, to EDWARD COKE, ESQUIRE, Attorney General.

1595, June 14.—Your lordship's compassionate speeches yesterday, and your honourable eyes full of commiseration pitifully beholding me, should give comfort to my afflictions and hope of some future happiness ; but alas ! the effects are contrary, for they have doubled my despair. For your lordship rightly and plainly describing the dangers and miseries of my most distressed estate, and prescribing the means to relieve it, which in show and probability is in me to be performed : what an infinite multiplication is this of my miseries, when in truth it is not in my power to accomplish the same ! I am charged to be instructed with divers arguments to persuade the King of Scotland to be Catholic, and so to inform him how to attain to the crown of England ; to promise him aid of men from Fr. Dacres, and to assure him assistance of divers both of the nobility and commonalty here in England ! To set down my arguments, to declare whence Fr. Dacre's aid of men should come, and which of the nobility and commonalty be so affected to the King of Scotland, is the only mean I have to redeem my life and ransom my liberty. God is my judge how willingly I would acknowledge all this if I could afterwards prove it. These 9 weeks I have studied for arguments how he should be able to aspire to the crown by being Catholic, and I protest I cannot devise one sound and probable, but sundry opposite. My knowledge is not much of Fr. Dacres, but my opinion such of his shallow wit, slender credit and less ability, that I cannot devise whence it should be expected that he should levy ten men to the King's aid ; and of this I am persuaded, that the King is so

well informed that no promises whatsoever could make him expect performance thereof: but that I, notwithstanding, should have it in charge to deliver to the King, the reasons are infinite to the contrary.

That I should assure the King of assistance from divers of the nobility and commonalty, how easy were that to be proved if it were true; all being known with whom I have here conversed, to find out some one of whom I have laboured or solicited to that purpose, or one who hath at any time manifested unto me any such his devotion, zeal or affection to the King of Scotland. Can my ambition be thought so blind, or desire so fond to be employed to a King, as to undertake such great matters without learning or language, without sufficient warrants from sufficient persons, without ground of probability, without credit to give assurance or ability to give an instance of my assumptions? If I had thought the King much meaner than he is, and but of a half understanding and without counsel, yet I should not have dared such an enterprise, whereof the premises being so presumptuous, undiscreeit and foolish, the conclusions must appear to be with danger and disgrace. And now, seeing her Majesty accuseth me of treason, my lord of felony, my aged parents languish in discomfort, my wife liveth in penury (and, as you said, in danger to be daily murdered, which my brother or Jurdan can inform you was said to be intended also to me before my departure) all my friends in disgrace, my creditors and divers poor men with whom I have bargained for my lord and their bargains not perfected, the tenants of whom I have received the rents and now troubled by my lord, exclaim pitifully against me! What conscience so careless, what soul so much abandoned of the Holy Ghost, or heart possessed with so desperate a spirit but would yield to a thousand times more (if it were in power) than is required at my hands?

Though it pleaseth you to extenuate my services already performed, yet will I not acquit you of their deserts; your honour, I confess, can best estimate their value, yet is my desire to have her due, though prevented by your foreknowledge. I have offered to be exposed to all dangers whatsoever for her Majesty's services; I have not regarded my lord and lady, which were my master and mistress, nor feared their threats, but have offered to disclose whatsoever I know by them, for her Majesty's benefit; and would willingly become a dweller again in my former home, though it be in the midst of their dominions. To conclude, I have ever honoured and loved her Majesty as my most dread Sovereign, most lawful and anointed Queen; I have never admitted evil thought into my heart against her most sacred person or this happy realm, and I know not of any practice whatsoever more than I have already uttered. My hand shall maintain this to be true, I avow it living and will breathe it out dying. Therefore I wholly prostrate myself at her Majesty's merciful feet, beseeching continuance of your mediation for me, whereby, and your knowledge in the secretest mysteries of these estate matters, her Highness' doubts of me may be better answered and my pardon procured.—From the Gatehouse, 14 June 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (33. 82.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, June 14.—Recommending to his favour the bearer, Nicholas Vycarin, who has served as a good and valiant soldier in those countries, and is returning to be employed in his country, with good report of his Excellency.—Hague, 14 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal broken. ¼ p. (171. 150.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MORGAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 15.—According to your direction I have sent to my Lord divers times since, who did ever post[pone] it from forenoon to afternoon, and now hath directed me to you. Considering the brevity of the time [I] have caused things to be made ready for my provision for this voyage ("viech"), and have not money to pay for them, which is the cause I am not as yet embarked. I hope you will not have me to go altogether unprovided such a voyage as this is thought to be. I would fain know your pleasure herein, and also what I might trust unto.—From the ship at Green[wich ?] this present Sunday morning, being the 15th of June 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (32. 102.)

GEORGE GORING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 16.—I have sent my Lord Treasurer a brief of all my father's lands at an improved rent, with the encumbrances upon it, as rent charges, dowries, annuities, statutes and lands assured upon eviction; so as no man can buy it with any good title until I join in the sale. Besides, the statute is thought not of force in my case, to give power to her Majesty to sell the accountant's heir's lands, yet if it be sold Her Majesty can sell but such land as my father died seised of in fee simple, and the lands after sale shall be subject still to the encumbrances. Therefore, I have offered to have all the lands extended to the uttermost value, as well that land I was joint purchaser of before my father was officer [receiver-general of the coast of Wards], and so not liable to the debt, as also my mother's third; and I to pay my mother's third, and annuities to other persons besides, out of a poor estate that now I thank my good friends I have of my own. Be pleased to move my Lord Treasurer to give my matter to an end this term; you can guess at my fear.—This 16 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (29. 126.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 16.—Upon letters received from the Lord Treasurer and Lord Keeper I was commanded to make my indelayed repair to the Master of the Rolls, who at my coming to London was at his house in the country. Thereupon, by direction from my Lord Keeper, I did attend Mr. Attorney-General, who the same night did not only examine me concerning such writings as Mistress Williamson delivered to Mr. Hacker for my Lord of Shrewsbury in my presence, but also caused me to set the whole down in writing, wherein I have manifested the plain truth to which I am ready to depose. How dangerous a thing it was and may be to me in a matter of that weight so suddenly to enter into such a discourse you can best judge; and yet how carefully I did demean myself in all my proceedings, if it please you to view my examination, it shall, I hope, well appear. Nevertheless, to my exceeding grief, I hear her Highness is greatly displeased with me, from whom if by the good means of your father and yourself I receive no mercy, I know not what shall become of me; for notwithstanding the plain and true declaration of my dealings therein (which I hope are not so heinous as you were informed) I am still restrained of my liberty, and not put in any hope that her Highness is anything satisfied of the information given against me, to the great endangering of my wife, who hath been sick ever since Martlemas, and but lately little recovered, besides

the loss of that poor credit I held in the country where I dwell. I beseech you to be a mean to her Highness for my enlargement ; otherwise this occasion will greatly endanger the life of my wife, who, upon my receiving of their Lordships' letters, was presently in a relapse of her disease.—16 June 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (32. 103.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595, June 16.—I pray you to come to the Court to-morrow morning so that I may speak with you at 8 of the clock. At your coming you shall particularly understand her Majesty's pleasure, for my Lord Treasurer and myself are to confer with you.—This Monday, 16 of June, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (32. 105.)

LORD BURGHEY to the VICE-CHANCELLOR and HEADS OF COLLEGES at CAMBRIDGE.

1595, June 16.—I have received your letters of the 12th of this month, subscribed by you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, assisted by the subscription of eight more Masters of Colleges there. By which letters I understand that one Mr. Barrett, of Gonville and Caius College, lately made a sermon *ad clerum* in the University Church, wherein he did maintain some Popish doctrine concerning the doubtfulness of our salvation, using bitter railing against Peter Martyr, Calvin, Zanchius, and others, to the great offence of the godly sort in that University, for the which he was enjoined by Dr. Soame, deputy to the Vice-Chancellor, and other Heads, according to the statute, to make open retractation, which he yielded unto, but yet uttered the same in a very unreverend manner, to the offence of a multitude in every college. Of all which you have informed me, requiring my direction as your Chancellor for the expressing of this and like offence. For answer whereunto, I confess I am very sorry to see such a scandal risen up in that quiet University, by teaching any unsound doctrine, to the offence of the Church, and a dangerous example for the consequence. And, therefore, having been made acquainted with Dr. Soame at good length with perusing of the retractation, I was glad to see so plain a recital of the revocation of the erroneous doctrine, wishing he had performed the publication thereof sincerely and simply, without showing a disposition to continue in his error. And, therefore, being acquainted with the statute of the University, in a chapter *de concionibus*, I find that if any do publicly within the University teach or defend anything against the religion, or any part thereof, established by public authority within this realm, he ought to revoke and publicly confess his error, at the commandment of the Chancellor, with the assent of the greater part of the Masters of Colleges, which if he shall refuse or not perform in the manner that shall be prescribed unto him, he shall be excluded perpetually out of his college and exiled the University. If I have recited the words of this statute truly, and find in the title *de officio Cancellarii*, that whatsoever may be done by the Chancellor may be done by the Vice-Chancellor in his absence, then I see not why you have had any need to require my advice or assistance, but that you may command Mr. Barrett, if his offence be such as is reported, to humble himself in the retractation, or otherwise you may pronounce him to be deprived of his college and exiled out of the University; and so for your further satisfaction I, as your Chancellor, assent to your proceedings.

And so wishing to hear of some good charitable end herein, I do also wish you to have no like matter to require my assistance, being, as I am, daily occupied in other matters concerning the public state of the realm.
--From the Court, 16 June, 1595. (136. 30.)

Copy of Caps. 45, 42, and 32 of the Statutes of the University of Cambridge, referred to in the above letter. (136. 31.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 17.—Not gout, but strong fever, assailed him as soon as he left London; so that although he did not see the face of death, he was near enough to make his will, of which he has made Cecil protector. When it is all written, will send it; at present it is only signed provisionally. Would like to obtain from Cecil's father that the child Henrico may stay in the guardianship of his mother as long as she remains a widow, and, if she marry, pass to Cecil's guardianship. As however others might ask the guardianship directly of her Majesty, begs Cecil to acquaint his father of the writer's state and beg him to grant this gift.—Badburham, 17 June 1595.

Signed. Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (172. 2.)

DUKE of MAYENNE.

1595, June $\frac{1}{2}$ s.—Petitions of the duke of Mayenne to the King of France upon his reconciliation, *i.e.*, for a confirmation of the resolution taken between Schomberg and President Jeanyne "pour le faict de la Religion," for four months' grace in which to acquaint his friends and relations of his intention to treat, and, thirdly, to be continued in his government of Burgundy.—Dated Challon, 28 June, 1595.

2. The King's reply.

French. 5 pp. (48. 16.)

JOHN SPENCER, Lord Mayor of London, to MR. HENRY MAYNARD.

1595, June 19.—I am very well content for the renewing of your bond according to your desire, and will take order for the making of the new bond against the time, before it be due, and appoint the notary to wait on you.—London, this 19 June, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (32. 104.)

RICHARD TOPCLYFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 19.—I have waited upon all those commissioners to whom letters were directed from the Lords for examination of divers harbourers and receivers of Jesuits, &c. The Master of the Rolls, Attorney General and others had goodwill to deal thereabouts, but yet were desirous to stay till the Lord Chief Justice did come to the city. I trouble you now to know your pleasure if you have either the new or the old commissions, or if you will send either to the Lord Chief Justice, to be used in this service as in his wisdom and the residue they shall see cause, matters of some weighty service depending of their having of one of those commissions forthwith, or else the service will be delayed.—At Westminster, this Thursday, 19 June 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 9.)

DISORDERS in LONDON.

1595, June 20.—"Touching the late disorders in London, ^{so} be
the 20 of June, 1595." _{that am}

6 June 1595.—About this time a citizen, being a silkweaver, came to the Lord Mayor's house, using some hard speeches against the Lord Mayor in dispraise of his government. The Mayor said he was mad and so committed him to Bedlam as a madman, but not then having his officers about him he sent him towards Bedlam by some of his own servants; and without Bishopsgate he was rescued by prentices and divers other to the number of about 200 or 300 persons.

12 June. The disorder for the fish: the whipping: the proclamation.

13 June. The disorder for the butter.

15 June. At this day certain prentices being committed to the Counter by the constable for some misdemeanours, divers other prentices congregated themselves and came to the Counter and said they would have them forth again, using very hard speeches against the Lord Mayor; but the gates being shut against them and they not prevailing, they tarried not long but departed away.

The same day, not long after the said assembly of prentices at the Counter, a serving man that had a prentice to his brother dwelling in Cheapside, which prentice had complained of his master's hard usage towards him to his said brother, the serving man hereupon coming to the master and quarrelling with him about the misuse of his brother, in multiplying of words the serving man brake the master's head; and by this brawl the people gathering together and much hurley burley following, Sir Richard Martin hearing thereof came forth into the street, apprehended the serving man, and by the constable sent him to the Counter. As he was in carrying thither the prentices that formerly had resorted to the Counter and would have taken thence the prentices as aforesaid, did meet with this serving man, rescued him from the constable, and brought him back to Cheapside. Whereupon Sir Richard Martin, hearing of this disorder, came forth suddenly with such company as he had of his own servants and presently apprehended the serving man again, reprehended the prentices for their so great disorder, took six of the principal offenders, and so by the constable sent the serving man and the six prentices to the Counter, and caused irons to be laid upon them all. About an hour after when all things were quiet, saving only some dregs of people remaining in the streets gazing and expecting for novelties, as in such matters always it happeneth, the Lord Mayor, hearing of the broil and business which Sir Richard Martin had appeased and not knowing thereof, comes into Cheapside, accompanied with Sir John Hart, where finding all things in quiet, Sir John Hart, accompanied with Sir Richard Martin, went again to the Counter, charging the keeper thereof to look well to his prisoners and to see irons laid upon them all and to be safely kept, and so they returned to their houses.

The Lord Mayor likewise, after he had sent Sir Richard Martin and Sir John Hart to take order for the safe keeping of the prentices in the Counter, also presently returned towards his house, and about London Wall a prentice meeting him would not put off his cap unto him, whereupon the Lord Mayor sent him also by his officers to the Counter, which was done quietly and without opposition of any.

16 June 1595. About the 16 or 17 of June, certain prentices and certain soldiers or masterless men met together in "Powles", and there had conference, wherein the soldiers said to the prentices, "You know not your own strength"; and then the prentices asked the soldiers if they would assist them, and the soldiers answered that they would ^{perceive} in an hour after be ready to aid them and be their leaders, and that than I should play an Irish trick with the Lord Mayor, who should not

have his head upon his shoulders within one hour after. At which time they spake of farther meeting together.

All this was heard by a boy of 17 or 18 years, who upon his oath hath confessed it, and is appointed to repair to "Powles" again and there see if he can discover them upon their new meetings; for that he saith he is sure that he knows them if he may once again see them.

Endorsed:—

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| <p>"1. A privy search for the stay of</p> <p>2. A certificate weekly to the Mayor</p> <p>3. A double watch to continue till other order be taken</p> <p>4. A letter to the Lord Mayor charging him</p> <p>5. The Judges' opinion touching the punishment.</p> <p>6. The cause of these inconveniences.</p> <p>The Mayor charged with</p> | <p>{</p> <p>{</p> <p>{</p> <p>{</p> <p>{</p> <p>{</p> <p>{</p> | <p>1. Masterless men.</p> <p>2. Fellows naming themselves soldiers.</p> <p>3. Such as cannot give good account (1) of their abode; (2) of their ability to live.</p> <p>of all such as { sojourners or lodgers in their house.</p> <p>of the most substantial householders.</p> <p>to admonish all householders to look to his prentices and to their good demeanour, as he will answer for them.</p> <p>1. In the Star Chamber to proceed against them.</p> <p>2. By fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment, not touching life or member.</p> <p>1. The great number of loose persons about the city pretending and naming themselves soldiers.</p> <p>2. The great dearth of victual.</p> <p>3. The remiss care of the magistrate in time to have remedied the same.</p> <p>1. Insatiable avarice.</p> <p>2. Selling and converting offices to his own gain.</p> <p>3. Suffering those officers to be negligent.</p> <p>4. Refusing to bear or join with his brethren."</p> |
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Endorsed also:—"Disorders in London, with advices for redress."

(32. 106.)

2½ pp.

LORD LUMLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 21.—Prays his favourable futherance on behalf of Mr. Watson, the Queen's chaplain, towards his preferment in this time that so many 'dividences' are in hand, by disposing of ecclesiastical promotions, and now increased by the last bishop of Winchester.—From Nonsuch, 21 June, 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (32. 108.)

THE EARL OF LINCOLN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 21.—As I conceived by your speeches at the Court that some haste was required of my departure, I have remained here hitherto to provide accordingly, with all the haste I could, those things that be necessary for so long a journey as this is like to be for me, that am

neither able to endure long journeys by land nor to continue long upon the seas. I am now therefore to require your furtherance of such things as may be occasion of my stay longer than otherwise I should. First, for a warrant for such imprest as in so long and chargeable a journey shall be thought fit; for order for good shipping to Brille, or further, if I find myself able to brook the seas without danger of my life; to know, if it please you, what company of gentlemen her Majesty will appoint and who they be; and whether it may stand with her pleasure that I may take shipping at Boston, which is a shorter cut for me to pass into Brille or Flushing than from hence, and a great ease to an old man that is sickly to avoid the travail of riding down post and hither again: then, that I may know when I shall attend to receive instructions of her Majesty's pleasure in all things, which my desire is to have in writing, and of whom I shall require the same; praying you to comfort and favour me in my plain and simple course of proceedings more than others do with your loving advice.—This 21st of June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (32. 109.)

WILLIAM WAYTE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 21.—Thanks for his great favour. His adversary and himself are at a point for the execution he laid upon him before Cecil's commandment; only stays to conclude with him until he may by his commandment be ready to be discharged without further molestation, lest he be out of his money and remain nevertheless in prison still. Prays direction accordingly to his keeper and the baily.—21 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 1.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON.

1595, June 21.—Williamson, he that kept you told me of great penitence in you and desire to do that which might shew you some way disposed in things of inferior nature, though you cannot in greater; he hath told me many particulars, but confusedly. If you be disposed to confirm anything, write them to me clearly and plainly without long circumstances, as you did speak to him: and do not use that phrase, that you could or can lay many things open, but do it, and write it clearly. He doth tell me that you say you can, and therefore let me see it so written as may shew your open heart. It may happily work some grace, for so doth your keeper that was desire it may. Return this back with your own if you write.

Holograph, and addressed by Cecil: "For Nycholas Wylliamson, prisoner in the Tower of London."

Endorsed:—"21 June 1595." 1 p. (33. 84.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to the ATTORNEY GENERAL [COKE].

1595, June 21.—My desire to satisfy all demands may appear by my answers from the beginning to every interrogatory, whereunto I have answered more fully than the words thereof any wise constrained me. But your three questions yesterday unto me being most general, their honours having already drawn me to the smallest particular touching the two first, viz., What practice I know now of against her Majesty or this realm? and, What plot or practice for the Succession? I must satisfy the first with my former general answer, and that I do now here peremptorily also upon my uttermost peril, that I know of none other than I have already confessed.

And for the Succession, though I have already for the most part declared it to their honours, yet according to your pleasure I will here set down in writing what I understood thereof. The King of Spain deriveth unto himself a title by descent from Ed. Crookback (as I think the chronicles term him), and by little also of legacy from the Queen of Scots if her son should not be Catholic, and by warrant from the Pope that then was, to be *occupans* upon her Majesty's excommunication. Of this it was said that Parsons, Owen, FitzHerbert and Vestigan was the chief advancers, and the setters forth of the book now in print but not published. I understood also that forso-much as the Duke of Brigantia and the Prince of Parma entitled themselves also by Ed. Crookback, as also to Portugal, that the one of them, by consent of the other, should offer unto her Majesty to marry with Lady Arbella (Arabella), and so to become enemy to Spain. But it seemeth to have been in device in the old Prince of Parma his days; for now FitzHerbert and Owen, who were thought to have been the contrivers of this before, affirm the Lady Arbella's father (as I think) bastard.

But it was thought if Sir Thomas Wilkes had come as he was expected, that Ch. Paget had revived this motion again, hoping that, in regard of a common peace and to have quietly enjoyed Portugal and the Low Countries, the King of Spain would have consented thereunto. And this was said to have been Cardinal Allen's device before his death, for the present tolerating of Catholics in England. Others said that if Sir Tho. Wilkes had come there had been an offer made of the King of Spain's own son to the Lady Arbella. They seem for the most part to affect the King of Spain's advancement, but Holt and Sir W. Stanley seem plausible to all devices, using this speech: "They care not who be King, so he be of clouts, if he will be a Catholic." Fr. Dacres, G. More, Creighton and all the Scotsmen are for the Kings of Scots. G. More spake publicly against the book of the King of Spain's title, and answered Creighton (in setting forth of the King of Scots' title, and despairing of her Majesty's preferment of him, doubting that her Highness would advance Lady Arbella by some act in her lifetime), that seeing the whole realm had confirmed her Majesty's power by Act of Parliament to dispose according to pleasure after her death of the crown, her Highness would not disinherit the right heir (whom he termed more than half English) and thereby force him, for the obtaining of his right, to bring strangers into the realm, and so to make it a butchery of such her now most loving subjects, for right will never die nor be lost; and thereupon alleged the statement made both against Queen Mary and her Majesty, and that her Highness would never set Lady Arbella up in regard to her Majesty's love of the now Lords of her Council, who, or most of them, were then sure to be displaced. For her Honour's friends by her father's side would then be her chiefest enemies, and her chiefest friends those by her mother's side, the chiefest of whom (naming my lady) was of so imperious a nature and so conceited against the most of the Council—which, he said, he was persuaded was already known to them—that when she should have a ruling hand she would overrule those whom she now least affecteth: with other words to the like effect, which I suppressed to write to their honours, both for that I took it not to be anywise within the compass of their interrogatory of practice, as also that I was not then willing to give occasion of the least offence that might be towards her Honour. And so I beseech you excuse me unto their lordships. But Creighton persisting in his former despair of her Majesty's good inclination towards the King of Scotland, alleging the not proclaiming him Prince of Wales (as I writ to their honours), the death of his mother, &c.; if I should affirm to you how

I maintained it to be both a provident and Christian policy for her Majesty not to nominate whom she had in her secret determination appointed next heir, I should seem only to affect thanks and win no credit therein more than I have done in my other averments. And as for my lord of Huntingdon, my lord of Hertford or my lord of Derby, I could not learn of any friends or favourers they had beyond sea; and so as I answered to the first I say also to this second, upon my uttermost peril, that I know not any one in England, neither *vir nobilis, plebeius, vel domina qualiscunque*, to plot or practice in any wise for the Succession for themselves or any other, or that their practices beyond sea hath any root, support, promise or maintenaunce any wise by any one here in England whatsoever.

And touching your third question, what I did know or have heard spoken by any touching any expectation to the Succession, or any other matter that may concern her Majesty or the state of the realm, though indirectly, I told you yesterday in part how my lady [of Shrewsbury] acquainting me one day with the purchase my lord had made of certain lordships of Mr. Adderton, whereof my lord of Huntingdon had bought a mortgage, she seeming to marvel that lord Huntingdon would not buy them seeing they were so good cheap and lay so pleasantly, I answered I thought he was not able through the multitude of his debts. She replied she feared he had great great store of money, because he had sold much land and lived but at a small rate. Though this cannot import much, yet I write it down, because I took it so to be your pleasure.

My lady also one day told me of the manner and forcible death of my late lord of Derby, saying that some were of opinion that my lord that now is, his brother, had procured him to be poisoned; "but," saith she, "I believe it not, but those foolish speeches that he spake to Mr. Fr. Hastings, saying that they two should one day fight for the crown, the shew of his great will and haughty stomach, his making of himself so popular and bearing himself so against my lord of Essex, I thought would be his overthrow. But (saith her honour) I marvel it is not revenged, for if the like should happen to my lord—as if it doth, it must be by one of these three factions, either Sir Tho. Stanhope with Tho. Markham, or his brethren, or the other (whom I understood to be those whom she thought to have poisoned my lord of Derby)—by God it shall be revenged upon them all, though it cost full dear": and said further that my lord at his coming to London should go forth to dinner but to few places, and should be provided against such practices. How far these may extend, or how well be answered, I know not, but am assured (they being privately spoken) if her honour please to deny them, her great credit and high estate will discredit my most abject condition; for other testimony than myself I cannot give them. But this appeareth my exceeding desire to satisfy all demands; I now set down my very conceits—for otherwise I dare not yet term them—fearing to have urged her honour further to explain them.

But, good Mr. Attorney, have some feeling of my present miserable estate, and think with what comfort I can either write or live! Whatsoever I have written that can make against myself is believed, whatsoever for myself not regarded; and then against any other, why should it be credited?

I have written of things most probable, and in part, I am persuaded, proved by the examinations of my friends unto their honours and you; that is, of my intent to return into England to recover her Majesty's favour, and advertise my lord of Essex of all these practices I did know of or could have further learned in Scotland; but it is apparent nothing is believed. I left in her Majesty's hands my wife, parents, five brethren

and six sisters, and patrimony, and it is believed that the three weeks' acquaintance of one simple and beggarly supposed Lord, and of one old, almost doting, Jesuit should persuade me to lose all these through hopeless expectations! I avow, upon my soul, I had rather quietly with her Majesty's favour enjoy my poor house, books and garden than 300*l* pension of any princes in the world.

Many will be deposed how I named myself before my departure Aglaus (the gardener of whom Guevarra speaketh in his *Diad' of Princes*), and often and solemnly vowed to content myself in that poor house after his manner of life, if I could with all the rest redeem my hard fortunes, so little was I ambitious; but now [I am] wholly thought to follow princes' causes! This I write because it may easily be proved; but if I should write—as I have hitherto forborne once to mention—what answer I gave to Jacques and Dickinson at Brussels, upon unrepentant speeches by them against her Majesty, though there I feared not to manifest the zeal and affection of a natural true subject, yet here, by reporting of it, I shall be rather more suspected than credited; as also my answer to Captain Barry upon the buying of the pistol (which Mr. H. Lee took from me at my first apprehension), which both discontented those bloody-minded wretches against her Majesty and not a little endangered myself. Mr. Moody, if it would please him, could advertise my answer, for he was within hearing of it; it was the same day he brought the book of Williams' and York's villainous intents to Brussels. And David Law, if he will say anything by me truly, can report in what secret manner and under the name of a Scotsman I came to Douai, not making myself known to any Englishman there or at St. Omer, or confessing myself to be an Englishman until I came to Calais, forth of the King of Spain's dominions. But alas! this is sinisterly expounded, rather suggesting more suspicion against me than any way acquitting me from the worst conceits. All things seem to have conspired my utter ruin. All my former joys, hopes and comforts are fully eclipsed, yea, her Majesty seemeth to have changed nature, and quite altered custom, the more to consummate my miseries. Here my tears point a period, pardon therefore my abrupt conclusion.—Tower, this Saturday, 21 June 1595.

Holograph. 3½ pp. (33. 85.)

M. DE LAFONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, June 21.—Essex knows Mons. Le Fort, this bearer, without the recommendation which Mons. de Beauvoir has made of him. He desires to apply to Essex as a friend of our church. Begs that the cause of a brother of Le Fort's against one William Colin, now before the Council, may be expedited, to the repression of excess and violence in the future.—London, "en votre maisonette," 21 June 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 3.)

[WILLIAM CHADERTON,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 22.—Desires despatch of his restitution to Lincoln, and for Chester will refer himself to Cecil and Sir John Fortescue in those points wherein they rest doubtful.—Westminster, 22 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (33. 2.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 22.—Before the coming of your note I had written a letter to Mr. Attorney of three particular matters concerning my lady; of

what moment they shall appear to you I know not: I wish they may satisfy expectation any wise. The other matters whereof I told my keeper be these:—First, for the weir. 1. My lord sent for me up in post to London by a letter, and at my coming up had me apart and said, “Williamson, you marvel why I have sent for you; it is for nothing else but to tell you that my Lord Treasurer said, if he were as the Earl of Shrewsbury he would pull down Sir Tho. Stanhope’s weir; and that I am persuaded the three solicitors shall not obtain a commission, and that we must needs have this weir down some way. “I have no more to say, but talk with my wife, and then go down again “when you will.”

2. I talked with my lady who said as much to me, and further, that if there were some of the strong labourers about Sawley and some of those dam makers in Hallamshire whom G. Blunt knew, and some of the workmen about Welbeck, they would pull it down in a night, &c.

3. Anthony FitzHerbert went down with me, to whom I told all this and sent him to G. Blunt, to whom he reported the same.

4. After the pulling of it down my lord sent Eton, Roger Portington’s man, post down to Sawley, where G. Blunt and Fr. Fletcher were with me, with a letter to give us notice of the pursuivant’s coming down for us, and commanded Eton to see the letter burned because it should not discover him to be of knowledge in the matter.

5. G. Blunt, after his coming up, had an instruction drawn by Kidman to teach him how he should say he was moved by me at Newark to help to the pulling down of the weir, and not by FitzHerbert, lest he should have thereby confessed what FitzHerbert had said unto him touching my lady’s speeches unto me.

6. A kind of a general warrant was made to authorise me to use all my lord’s lands thereabouts according to my discretion, purposely to be shewed in the privy sessions at Newark to avoid the indictment, and this was subscribed by my lord.

7. My lord and lady both gave thanks to divers for being at the weir.

8. My lord discharged two or three of his men for that they said he disliked my pulling down of the weir, and that he would not defend us therein.

9. His lordship wrote a letter to me to the same effect.

I remembered 14 arguments the other week, but now cannot remember the rest as yet; but I doubt not these will make it appear I did not mistake the cause of his honour’s sending for me to London. And touching the *Scandalum*, Fletcher drew a certificate verbatim as the words passed between Sir Thomas and himself, and sent it to my lord, who sent it back to me and to Kidman, being then at Nottingham, rased, leaving out the material words of Sir Thomas his meaning, and wished us by his letter to send for Fletcher to Sawley and there to persuade him to make a certificate according as my lord had corrected it; but we, fearing we should not persuade him to it, got him to Mr. Harpur’s, by whose help and persuasions, after almost a whole day’s labouring him, we got him to subscribe that which was sent up to her Majesty or the Council, and others set their hands to it which heard not the words.

My lord commanded me both by letters and messages to pull down Sir Tho. Stanhope’s park wall of Horseley. My lady would have had me to have fought with Mr. John Stanhope, and if I could by any means have got him in my power to have wholly disfigured him; and because I suffered him before my departure to ride quietly by my house and up

and down the country, she took a disgust against me, and this can G. Holt—whom I take to be in the Fleet—witness, and some others.

I have thus freely treasured up in your bosom and Mr. Attorney's all my hopes; as I live now in darkness of prison, so do I rest in despair of mind ever in this world to receive redemption of life or relief of my miseries but only by the mediation of you two. I doubt not your late compassion of me is doubted by this increase of my punishment, and so I will end in hope, though assured to end my life in the greatest misery if you shall now fail me.—From the Tower this Sunday morning, 22 June 1595.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Nich. Wylliamson to me."

Holograph. 3 pp. (33. 87.)

GEORGE GORINGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 23.—One Saturday in the Court of Wards the Lord Treasurer said unto me: "Mr. Goringe, one of these days we will take a time to hear your matter." My suit therefore is, that you would move him that this term may not be lost, but that my cause may be heard and determined. I desire an extent may go out upon my father's lands—the best way for Her Majesty to come by her debt, for by law she cannot sell.—23 June, 1595.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 10.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (COKE) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 23.—I cannot find the precedent you cited in Grafton's Chronicle, neither have I sought for any precedent in Mr. M.'s office for two causes: (1) for that I hold it without question punishable for an high and great contempt; (2) for that I would not have it published that in searching for precedents any doubt should be conceived, as published it would be if search were made in that office. In many cases that be exorbitant it is not possible to find a precedent, but [we] are to be directed by the general rule and reason of the law. And yet I am assured I shall find many precedents that contempts of less latitude and quality have been severely punished.—This present Monday morning.

Endorsed:—"23 Junii, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 3.)

TÖBIE [MATTHEW,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 23.—This gentleman, Mr. Henry Sanderson, her Majesty's searcher of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne and the ports thereunto belonging, makes his repair unto you to crave your favour in such reasonable suit as he would present unto her Highness. Forasmuch as I have been well acquainted these many years with his faithful diligence, both by day and by night, in sundry her Majesty's services of the most importance in this country, against the enemies of this realm and God's truth, which he hath performed to his great charge and sometime to his peril, and indeed to the decay of his estate no little, besides the "fudes" of some near allied and too much affected to popish recusants and practisers, I could no less than testify as much for him, and pray your furtherance in his motion.—At Duresme, 23 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 10.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 23.—Never looks for anything but consolation from Cecil, and doubts not to have it on this occasion. Bearer will tell the rest.—Badburham, 23 June 1595.

Signed. Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 4.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, June 23.—Want of worthy matter, and the hope to have had better news of Hulle's success in the service he had in hand, have caused my silence, and now of late it is advertised that he with another is taken prisoner even the very same day they purposed to come away, for the guides expected them between Bruxelles and Gemblours in the woods; one of them being come hither, but what became of his fellow he knew not, neither yet how the matter is discovered. I think one of Hulle's fellows has played false with the rest. What is worse, a friend of mine, an English merchant in Antwerp, who conveyed letters to and fro, though otherwise ignorant of all, is in trouble for it, having been examined and proceeded against, as the custom is in their sessions. I hope they cannot touch his life though it cost his purse the more. I am doing what I can for him underhand, and you might write to his Excellency that some prisoner might be exchanged for him. I am ashamed to presume thus far, but the extremity of the case and his small means enforce me. If I could have some increase of entertainment the better part should be employed about extraordinary services, and I doubt not, ere a year should pass, to work some service [which] should make amends for this failure.

All goeth after the wonted course, and now his Excellency is setting forward to the field, having given orders to all the companies to march, the day of *rendezvous* being the 10 July, new style, and the place at Doesborgh. The number will be some 6,000 foot and 8 or 900 horse. Groll and Brevoordt will be first begun with, though stronger than the rest held by the enemy in those quarters. They are all discontented for want of pay and slenderly otherwise provided. Count Frederick van den Bergh, who is now governor of that Verdugo commanded over, assureth them he will be himself there shortly and bring money and all necessities with him. His brother Count Herman, being returned out of Luxemburg with his men, gathereth more troops to him, to the number of 5 or 6,000, thereby to hinder his Excellency's attempts by diversion or otherwise, but if the French news be true, all the enemy can make must towards their frontiers, where the King prepares to fight the Constable of Castile and the Duke of Bouillon to raise the siege of Chastelet, if he come not too late, for Fuentes did beat it in hope to carry it away shortly. All the frontier garrisons are well beset, and the Count of Solms remains still at Hulst with the troops to defend that town and country until two sconces be made which will arm the town, and then may the men be drawn thence. There was an enterprise made against Oldenzeel, but failed in the execution by the cowardice of the captain, that with 25 men was appointed to lie in the corn and seize the gate at the opening thereof, while the rest should have followed. His excuse is that the corn was too short to hide them. His Excellency hath a great hope of doing good this summer, though he began somewhat late. It is the French wars must serve the turn and find the enemy occupied, or else these men must return to their defensive. The difficulties between the provinces are in part removed, so as the contributions will come in though with much

ado, fearing nothing more than a recharge of the proposition Mr. Bodley was sent with, who, I know, hath thereof enlarged so much that it were but a trouble to say more. The treating about an agreement between the Earl of Embden and them of Embden continueth before the States' deputies, but nothing yet concluded though he begin somewhat to yield, nothing troubling him more than the defacing of his castle towards the town, and that do they still proceed with, having also received three ensigns of Friesons, and two more lie in the suburbs. The Earl hath drawn his men from the Knock and Loghen further from Embden into the country towards Aurick and Lyre, and the States' ships of war keep the river of Ems free. It is hoped ere long a good end will be made between them. In Zeland is arrived a ship from St. Domingo, very richly laden, and the three ships that should go to China along the north-east are ready to depart, and make no doubt of the passage. Here is arrived lately out of France the Count Amovall d'Egmont, about the recovery of his lands, as is thought. Wherein, what the States will say is not yet known, but his sister that lately was married to the Count of Solmes liketh not his coming what show soever she maketh. It is thought by some he will be a suitor to his Excellency's sister, and so the sooner attain his other purposes. Have entreated Mr. Bodley to move your lordship in my behalf at convenient times.—Hagbe, this 23 June, 1595.

Signed. 3 pp. (172. 5.)

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

1595, June 24.—A paper of news headed Rome, 24 June 1595.

The ordinary of Spain who arrived on Monday night brought letters from Madrid of 30th ult. On the day following there was to be solemn procession of thanksgiving for the recovery of the King's health. The West India merchants have offered to maintain 50 ships and 12 galleons to secure the voyage of the fleet, instead of paying the assurances which are made in Seville. A gentleman was in that Court from the duke of Gioiosa, asking assistance and offering securities. The Cardinal Archduke had told his servants to decide whether they would accompany him or remain, promising to provide outfit for those who went, and to those who remained give a present, and leave orders for them to be provided for in his church of Toledo. There was a question of six millions of gold, 300,000 a month for the war of Flanders and the same for that of France. The French on the Spanish frontier had refused the edict of Navarre, about the publication of war against the King Catholic.

That wretched Englishman, being delivered by the Holy Office to the secular Court of Campidoglio, was on Tuesday morning carried naked on a cart through the principal streets of Rome, "*dandoseli per tutta la vita con le torce accese*," and at the place where he committed so grave a crime his right hand was cut off. Finally he was burned alive in the Campo di Fiori, refusing to be converted, although persuaded thereto by many powerful theologians. Under torture he confessed to being sent by the Queen of England to assassinate Cardinal Allen, who getting notice of it, sent him to the prison of the Holy Office; where he denied it and was released.

There is news from Milan that, in Flanders, Colonel Verdugo and Mons. della Motta have routed the duke of Boglione's cavalry. Mons. del Buffalo goes to Malta, as president of that Religion, to settle certain heresies which have arisen among the knights. Mons. Dobleol, agent here to the Cardinal Archduke, leaves shortly to wait on the Cardinal

at Genoa, whither his coming from Spain has been delayed by the King's illness. After the return of Signor Gio. Fran. Aldobrandino a settlement was come to about the inheritance of the Cardinal of Toledo, worth 2,300,000 of gold; one third goes to the Pope, one to the King and the other to the pious works; but the Pope's portion must be spent on the war of Hungary. The Pope celebrated mass on Wednesday morning at St. Agatha's, where he lamented with many tears the outrage committed by the above mentioned Englishman. He afterwards gave audience to the Governor of Rome and the Fiscal and to the Cardinal of Mont'alto about (it is thought) the marriage of the Marquis Peretti. On Sunday Signor Antonio Tasso, master of the posts to the King Catholic, returned from Urbino, having ordered the 3,000 foot in pay there to march. Their delay was due to the Duke's hanging one of the captains for sedition. It comes from Turin that that Duke only waits for the men of Urbino and Milan to pass the mountains and prevent the men of Memoranci and Corse from joining Navarre. Mons. de Perona who comes hither with *carte blanche* has, in passing by Lorraine, treated the marriage of that Duke's third daughter with the Duke of Mompensiero, a prince of the blood. The prince of Transilvania has sent word to the Pope that 150,000 Turks are encamped near Andrianople, and are coming against him, and that he has but 50,000. The Pope has sent to Mons. Visconte, his nuncio, to advance the Prince 170,000 crs. forthwith.

Italian. 3 pp. (172. 1)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, June 25.—At length the States have resolved to set their men-of-war on work, and now the troops are marching towards Doesburgh, whence the first of July his Excellency meaneth to set forward towards Grill. All our comfort is the hope we have the enemy will make toward us, whom we go resolved to attend if they do not too much overlay us with number. As for the taking of those small towns, it is not like to prove any service of moment for the resistance we shall find, though in regard of the country's good we can undertake nothing more necessary. And I do think this work had been ere this dispatched, notwithstanding the other pretexts they have used to colour this stillness of theirs, if the doubtful terms they stand on with Her Majesty had not made them forbear to engage themselves and to enter into any kind of expence; having reason to fear, by former experience, that if they gave not Her Majesty contentment they were to expect a present revocation of Her Highness' forces. But now whether the slacking of the pursuit, or the despair they are in of growing to any good end with Her Majesty, the overture made by Mr. Bodley being not embraced, or the fear by the utter losing of this season to discontent the people, who hitherto have not been made acquainted with the secret cause of this protracting, do prick them forward, I cannot say; though I be fully assured if they could hope by using of their uttermost endeavours to give Her Majesty satisfaction, they would leave all other things undone. The enemy is almost idle, for since the taking of La Ferté and those places in Luxemburgh we hear no news of them. The Count Fuentes lieth at Douai to keep those quarters in devotion, and his men-of-war at Arlcux near Cambrai. Of the French King we hear nothing since the rencontre betwixt him and the Constable of Castile his horse, where he had the victory; but we make account that Burgoigne will fall to the King's share if he be able to keep his army together. Upon these frontiers nothing attempted since the surprising of Han. The levy made by

Swartzenburg about Cologne, being of 2,000 horse and 4,000 foot, is ready to march towards Hungary. The Turk beginneth to draw his forces together. About Raab he hath 30,000, and in Upper Hungary near Novigratt he hath also an army. The Count Charles Mansfelt is gone towards Oldenburg, where the Emperor's forces are, to take charge of them.—Hague, this 25 June, 1695.

P.S. I have, according unto your desire, endeavoured to have Capt. Baskerville continued in his company by moving some of the principal in this state, who have counselled me not to move the matter in open Council, for that they know, though for other respects they might be content, yet for the consequence, being a thing hitherto not suffered, they would flatly reject the demand. If it may stand with your liking I would stir no farther in it; but at his return, if he desireth to return hither, I shall use all the means I can to procure him another company.

Holograph. 2 pp. (33. 4.)

HUGH BETHELL to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS,] the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

1595, June 25.—According to my promise I have spoken with my wife concerning the promise you charge her withal, that she, after the death of her late husband, Mr. Stanley, should promise you the payment of 10*l*. which Mr. Stanley should owe you at his death. Truly she doth constantly deny that ever she uttered any such speeches to you, neither did mean to take upon her the payment of any money he ought, for that she never intermeddled with any goods of his. And as touching the parsonage they recovered, it was never his, but in her right and her children, and ended also in effect with his death. Considering the case resteth in this manner I am no way chargeable with payment of any his debts, which although I wish were answered as far as his goods would extend, yet I mean not to enter into any dealing touching the same.—Ellerton, 25 June, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (33. 5.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June, 26.—Your Honour best knoweth that as men's desires are, glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so are they forward to seek perfect assurance thereof, wherefor I presume you will not blame me to urge on my own successes, and to beseech the continuance of your favour which you have ever vouchsafed me, and lately very liberally. What I would say and should say for myself in this case your Honour well conceiveth, and as occasion serveth let me not only crave your furtherance of my suit, but also your direction, which I will carefully observe. This bearer I send expressly to quicken Sir John Fortescue's motion, who doth faithfully promise to take the first opportunity to move Her Majesty. Then shall I have need of my noble lord, your father's, and your seconding him, whereof I make no doubt. Myself intend not to attend before the overture here made and some hope conceived, and then shall I obey your directions.—26 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (27. 15.)

SIR EDWARD NORRIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, June 28.—The report of divers victories which the French King should have gotten of late against the Spaniard, whereof I can learn no certainty, so dangerous is it to speak of it amongst them, hath

put all these parts in such an amaze that there is great appearance of some alteration, and the Duke Count Fuentes so generally mistrusted and hated that scarcely any town will receive him, at least with any more than his own household. He is now upon the frontiers of France, so that your lordship hath more assured news of all things from thence.

The Cardinal of Austria is looked for to be Governor, and some hope of better by his coming, and yet it is greatly feared, because the Duke Fuentes was his chief councillor in Portugal, so that it is thought he shall come but to countenance the Duke Fuentes against the nobility of this country who have opposed themselves against his government, saying that none of the blood of the Duke of Alva ought to command these countries. It is said also that the Count Buren shall come into these parts, which they hope may be an occasion of some agreement or else make some division in Holland and Zealand. Things cannot stand long in the state they are, for either the King of Spain must be stronger in these parts, or else the French King will be lord of the best parts of Artois and Burgundy. Capt. Brett, the bearer hereof, well known unto your lordship, a very tall soldier and an honest man, can sufficiently advertise you of all things here.—Ostend, 28 June, 1595.

P.S. I have charged Captain Brett to deliver unto you the necessity of a company of horse. I beseech your favour for them.

Holograph. 2 pp. (33. 6.)

RALPH GRAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 28.—Is credibly informed that Mr. Robert Bowes, treasurer of Berwick, intends to part with his office and uses all means he can for one Mr. Ashton, a gentleman in Lancashire, for it, who is now appointed to pay the garrisons of Berwick in Mr. Bowes' name, but is as yet not assured of that office. When last at Court had conference with Cecil therein, that if any such alteration were meant he might have his furtherance to the said office. Has served her Majesty in the borders in such sort as is manifestly known to her and others at least 20 years without seeking anything at her hands; assures him this is more for the advancement of his credit than for profit.—Chillingham, 28 June, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (33. 7.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 28.—The restraint of my liberty doth most heavily afflict me, as a man who ever heretofore have lived free from all suspicion, although now, to the intolerable sorrow of myself and friends, my loyalty is made questionable. And because I know my own sincerity and that I have ever dutifully behaved myself in her Majesty's services, my most humble suit is that my cause may be examined; and then I assure myself that upon relation to her of my answers her Highness will be better satisfied of my duty towards her. In regard of my extreme sorrow I have written to your father to move her Highness to remit me into her gracious favour.—28 June, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ¼ p. (33. 8.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 30.—So far contrary to my resolution when I came from you is my course altered as I take no pleasure to write to any, nor

would if I feared not my return, without her Majesty heard some reason for [it], would be "miscontered." I had the best manned ship, I think, that ever went out of England; Sir Francis Drake told me he knew that went in her fourscore able to take charge. For good sailing and excellent working it is not possible to amend her, and I had my health as well as ever in my life. But when I was even ready to go, there came news by a man-of-war that she met one of the "garracks" at the Rock, which put me in such a fear that I should come short of them, they always coming forth of the India together, as I returned, not meaning ever to go to sea myself but when good reason doth draw me well to see certain likelihood of a happy voyage. Another journey may recover again what now I lose, if I lose, but my own going, idly, I will not upon slight grounds adventure. I have given directions so precisely as I am sure if anything be to come they are in fair possibility. I have left Langton the commander, who, I know, if they meet anything, will have it or I shall never see him; and all my company hath promised me to be governed as if I were myself there. I perceived by a letter from my Lord Admiral that her Majesty was much offended, I should desire to carry a flag where Captain Crosse in her ships was. Sir John Burrough in a ship of his own did; it was not only without offence taken, but by Capt. Crosse yielded to, and at home allowed of. But well, it is my fortune, who will ever strive to deserve as well, whatsoever disgrace is laid upon me, as any that liveth. Excuse me for going into the north, necessity forced, being without money, having much to pay presently, there only to get it, and from this place London 9 or 10 score mile about. Thus with the lips of my heart kissing her Majesty's sacred hands, I wish her all highest happiness.—From Tawestock, 30 June, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 11.)

MUSTERS.

1595, June 30.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, Lord Lieutenant of Essex and Herts, to levy and train 34 men in Essex and 44 men in Herts, ready for service in Ireland if need require, in addition to the 110 men lately levied in those counties, to be sent to Chester.—Greenwich manor, the last of June, 1595, 37 Elizabeth.

Sign Manual. 1 p. (33. 13.)

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

1595, June 30.—A paper of news dated Venice, 30 June, 1595.

There is news of the 17th from Vienna that on the 15th, Count Ferdinand d'Ardecs, after having his hand cut off, was publicly executed, together with Colonel Perlino. Maximilian had left for Cassovia, and his wife, with her mother, was expected at Vienna. Mansfeldt was making a bridge over the Danube at Comar and had sent faggots, which the Hungarians collected, to Vicemburg. When his reinforcements, which were expected within ten days, and those of Italy, arrive, they will set about some great enterprise, seeing there are not 10,000 Turks on the frontier opposed to the Transylvanian, who, by reports from Cassovia, has won a great victory over Turks and Tartars. From Cracow letters of the 9th inst. report that the Poles refuse the league with the Emperor because he has not signed certain articles which they demanded. Other news of Poles, Turks, and Imperialists detailed.

News from Paris of the 27th ult., of complaints of the cost of the war. The Prince of Conti has orders to leave 400 horse in Paris during his

absence to keep the city in check, there being great mistrust of the Prince of Soissons, son of Madame de Conde, mother-in-law of the Prince of Conti. The country was so impoverished by the war that some 20,000 poor people were come into Paris seeking alms. The Duke of Guise was sent with 4,000 foot and 300 horse to besiege Soissons.

Perlino was executed at Vienna for giving a plan of Comar to Sinam Bassa, who promised him his niece in marriage. Some say, however, that he was executed only for the sake of the Count of Ardeces' relations, to cover, in part, the Count's crime. The wife of the Transylvanian arrived at Vienna late on the 17th, with her mother who accompanies her to her husband.

News from Constantinople of the 4th inst., that only a weak armada by sea will be sent out, and that but 25,000 men have as yet gone to Adrianople. Riot at Sofia between Janissaries and Spahi. Edict in Constantinople of banishment against several Christian nations. Advance of the Transylvanian and panic among Turks on that frontier. Creala (?) has obtained his pardon and is made one of the four viziers, and Sinam is likely to obtain his, as Ferac, his adversary, is far away from the Porte.

From Milan they write, 28 June, that they have letters of 17 June from the Constable who only waits for 3,000 foot from Lorraine and some cavalry to make a move. Navarre was still besieging the castle of Digion. The viscount of Tavanès had surrendered a castle called Talan, about a mile from Digion, to the King. The dukes of Guise and Boglione were going into Picardy against the Count of Fuentes, who had made, invasion there and was to join with Verdugo who had defeated Boglione.

Italian. 4 pp. (172. 9.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, June 30.—His fever is much abated. His friend Back writes from Middelburg that at Antwerp an Englishman and three Frenchmen are arrested on suspicion of intelligence with the English Court, and that he fears Thomas d'Arcques may be one of them. Hopes otherwise, because d'Arcques is of the Low Countries and not a Frenchman, and, moreover, could not have aroused suspicion in so short a time. Learns from Lisbon that 12 Biscayan ships of war have gone out. They are probably gone to the Indies to forestall the Signor Drack; but Ireland, now troubled by rebellion, should have warning. Is grieved that the Queen gives him no assistance but refers him to the negotiation of Holland, which the obstinacy of Signor Bodley protracts so long, although there could not be a better time than now to press the States. Hopes, however, that Cecil is secretly advancing the matter by means of Signor Caron. Asks for, at least, one pay.—Badburham, 30 June, 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 11.)

WILLIAM YELVERTON.

1595, June.—Petition to the Queen, for grant of certain lands in the manor of Barham, Norfolk. History of his claim to the lands.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen refers the petition to the Lord Treasurer, who is to draw a book for the satisfaction of petitioner. Endorsed :—"June, 1595."

1 p. (P. 224.)

RICHARD OSBERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 1.—His late favour granted towards his enlargement daily solicits his best endeavours to be attendant on Cecil's command; desires nothing more than to manifest some instance of his willing mind in that behalf. Prays his gracious employment, and shall in short time prove his affections towards his country to be honest, and his desire to spend his life in Cecil's service; whereunto he has studied these last three years.

Endorsed :—"Primo Julii, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 14.)

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

1595, July 1.—Paper of news, headed, Rome, 1 July 1595.

On Sunday morning the bishop of Cassano, an Englishman, said "messa cantata del corpus Domini" in the English church, where all of that nation were present, and one of the scholars made a very beautiful oration in praise of the most holy sacrament, detesting the heresy of that Englishman who was burned last week. In the evening the Pope created the Prince of Transylvania's agent here a knight of the Spur of Gold, a great sign of favour to that prince. The same evening arrived from Loreto, Signor Flaminio Delfino, summoned by the Pope to consult upon measures to free this *Campagna* from bandits, and on Monday it was decided to send two companies of mounted arquebusers against the bandits. On Wednesday the Spanish ambassador presented the accustomed tribute, &c., for the Kingdom of Naples. Great hospitality shown by the Grand Duke of Florence to Signors Marco Pio, Paulo Sforza, Ascanio Sforza, and Gio. Francesco Aldobrandino on their way to Bologna. It is not true that the bandits to be sent to Hungary had turned back, Signor Flaminio said they continued with the other soldiers. These Frenchmen continue their preparations for the coming of Mons. di Perona and have hired the palace of Signor Francesco Censi. On Tuesday morning, in the courtyard of the English College, one of the scholars there, "pronepote" of the late Cardinal Pole, of the blood royal of England, held public conclusions (*tenne publiche conclusioni*), 17 cardinals being present. The Duke of Parma has sent Cardinal Farnese a young savage, eighteen years old, whose face and forehead are all covered with whitish hair. Cardinal Sfrondats is said to have purchased, for his brother, the county of Gaiazzo in Naples for 110,000 crs. On the 26th ult. 3,000 foot left Urbino for Piedmont. Letters from Spain of the 8th report that the dispersed vessels of the fleet have arrived at Seville with 2,000,000 of gold. The captain of the vessels had not arrived but was safe in Porto Rico. In September the fleet of the East Indies is expected with 8,000,000. The King is quite recovered. The Genoese galleys have, in Carthagera, embarked 16 companies of Spanish infantry for Italy. The matter of the four millions of gold settled with Ambrosio Spinola. In Portugal the fear of the English armada was over; and a damsel of the Infanta's, *enceinte* by the Prince, had borne a fine male child.

The Grisons urge the Pope to make a bishop of Cuno of their nation. From Florence we hear that in the vale of Pisa has fallen hail of 20 ounces weight, which has killed almost all the cattle and done great damage to the olives and vines. Other Florentine and Roman news.

Italian. 4 pp. (172. 12.)

RICHARD KELLY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 2.—I have continued at Rouen in France upon some affairs I have there with Mr. Ottwell Smith for a patent which he hath obtained

from the King of France to bring into his realm some quantity of alum; which patent I have bought of Mr. Smith, and have unladen at Rouen two ships of alum and some other goods, which is the cause of my staying so long abroad. I have written earnestly unto my factor Tucker long since for his speedy return into England to discharge himself of all such matters as are supposed against him. I have received his answer, that he will not fail to be at Middleburgh about the end of June. And because I have heard of late that other complaints are advertised against him for his factions abroad, I have most carefully considered my dutiful allegiance in that behalf, have embarked from Rouen to come for Middleburgh and there to take such order as I hope to bring Tucker quietly into England, with all his papers and other furniture, without any manner of difficulty, not doubting he will discharge him well and prove an honest merchant, for any factions or other blemish that may be truly approved against him touching his travels in Italy or otherwise; for he is well known to gentlemen of long credit which are travellers of long time, that may advertise you of his behaviour better than myself. It may be some malicious people envy his being there, and practise to put us from that trade by some means at home or in Italy, for so it appeareth by his letter unto me. I beseech you to stay upon this determination without further judgment in that behalf; for I do verily think Tucker will clear himself from all those complaints, when otherwise it may be my undoing, for he hath a great part of my merchandise under his keeping.—From Middleburgh, 2 July 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. *Seal.* (33. 15.)

SIR HARRY WINSTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 2.—The suit I once heretofore presented to your father and yourself I do renew by these, that at the next levy of men for the service of Ireland you will grant me the levying of 150. If you shall think me not unworthy of this favour I assure myself of the good liking of the lord Deputy. And though I cannot take upon me to do any especial service, yet my best endeavour shall not be wanting to make you know that I desire this favour for no other respect than to bestow my time and means in the service of her Majesty and my country.—Standish, 2 July 1595.

Endorsed :—List of 18 knights, beginning "Sir H. Wynston."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (33. 16.)

JOHN BLYNKOE.

1595, July 5.—Petition to the Queen.—Is sought to be disturbed in the possession of the parsonage of Lawrence Merston, Northampton, by Bartholomew Smyth and Francis Linnell. Prays for new grant of the same.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition, upon terms.—The Court at Greenwich, 5th July 1595.

2 p. (633.)

CHOLMELEY v. BARKLEY.

1595, July 5.—Order of the Court of Wards in the cause between Henry Cholmeley and Morice Barkley, confirming the former decree in favour of the plaintiff.—July 5, 1595.

1 p. (2425.)

GEOFFREY STORY.

1595, July 6.—“Whereas instance is made unto us by Geoffrey Story to make certificate of his employment under our several leadings, forasmuch as upon his petition to the right honourable the Lord Deputy of recompense for his relief we find endorsement that certificate to be made thereof; we have thought good accordingly to satisfy his lordship according [to] our knowledge, in manner and form following, by testimony thereof under our hands this 26th of October, 1591” (*sic*).

Certificates, seemingly copies, by Sir Henry Harington, George Harvie, George Thornton, William Warren, Sir Warham Sentleger, Harry Moyle, and Captain Giles Cornewall are given, similar to the following, which is the only one signed by the person actually making it.

“I, also, Sir Warham St. Leger, knight, do also know and testify the said Geoffrey to have been a servitor there 30 years and upwards, and hath to my knowledge very valiantly demeaned himself in sundry good exploits and services, as namely in the insurrection of Shane O’Neal, the rebellion of the Butlers and James fitz Morris, the rebellion of the Earl of Clanricarde’s sons, and lastly in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond in Munster. In all which time he hath shewed himself very forward to the good example of others, and in the said services proceeded to be in several offices of credit and lieutenant to Captain Wm. Smyth, and lost many horses of service, whereof some were killed under him. And for the more credit hereof I put my hand. Warham Sentleger.”

Endorsed :—“6 July, 1595.”

1 p. (33. 18.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 6.—The States’ army is already set down before Groll which is not weak in fortification nor without a competent garrison for so small a place, but not provided sufficiently of victuals nor other means to resist a siege; this is the advantage under which it is attempted. There be in the town, as I am informed from Mr. Barnvelt, ten companies; the forces are without near 7,000, their battery is intended of 36 cannons. The enemy stirs in Brabant, and gathers head near Brussels about Turnhout, and is retired out of the land of Waste from before Hulst; and, as is advertised, will join what he may to relieve the town before which ours are encamped. It is supposed those of Brabant and from the land of Waste will make strong above 6,000. If they come on and be not fought with, yet our trenches will give them danger no less if not more than an encounter: they will be in good defence I assure me, for the Dutches are great masters of the spade. It was supposed the jealousies between the Counts Maurice and Hohenlo would have kept this man at Delft, but he is gone after, so as what is not between them compounded is dissembled. I will behold all, and embrace with exceeding gladness this occasion of exercise; whither at this instant I haste with all possible speed, whence I will write what befalls. I find her Majesty’s town in good peace; the soldier and burgher cutting meat on the same trencher, and entertaining mutual society. I have committed the charge to Sir Fernando Gorges who, I dare answer, will with discretion and every sufficiency perform the office of a worthy deputy; for whose fault I dare in this case answer with my life. The other yet continues his pay, for I have not been sudden in displacing him; but I will no more credit the town with

him who hath made himself a patriot with them of whom her Majesty hath this for a security of conditions which by this (Brill) and Flushing they are only tied to observe. He hath made his estate, purchased lands, and built a fair house in Holland: and what I like not at all, when out of England by letters I warned him to take another course, he wrote to me he would sell all; and after, upon farther admonition, he returned answer he had already passed all away,—which now I find untrue. I also perceive he hath run a popular course with the burgher after his gross capacity, neglecting many things in the order of the government to give them ease where it was requisite for nothing but for a base insinuation, and hath argued a great remissness in the martial discipline. I shall in my next have other matter, and you shall be called from these to more serious intelligences.

July 6. [P.S.] The Count of Buren is expected in Brabant with the Cardinal of Lisbon.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (33: 22.)

ESTATE OF THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 6.—Draft memorandum of an agreement of 6 July 1595, 37 Eliz., whereby Ric. Broughton, of the Inner Temple, who, with Thos. Newport, deceased, was administrator of the lands of Walter, late earl of Essex during the minority of the present earl, is to receive from the present earl 1,222*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* disbursed for himself, 210*l.* “disbursed in exhibition of Henry Bourgcher, gent., and his sister,” and 400*l.* disbursed for the earl since his full age; and in return is to present his accounts for scrutiny. Broughton undertook his office at the special instance of the Lord Treasurer and earl of Huntingdon who, with many others, were trustees for the performance of the will of the late earl of Essex.

2½ pp. (172. 14.)

EXPORT OF COAL.

1595, July 6.—Petition of the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Council, against the granting of a suit made to the Queen by Mr. Poynes for the monopoly of the export of coal from the realm. Certain townsmen, called “oastmen,” had always had the sole export of coal from Newcastle and had paid 4*d.* a chalder, ordinary custom, besides a benefit to the town chamber, by which the town was mainly maintained. The petition sets forth the damage likely to ensue to the town.

Endorsed :—“6 July 1595.” *Also* :—“The lords of the Council desire the masters of requests to inform the Queen that such a suit as the petitioners mention seems unmeet to be granted.”

Signed, W. Waade. (172. 16.)

OSWESTRY and ST. MARTIN'S, SALOP.

1595, July 6.—Petition to the Lord Treasurer from the inhabitants of the parishes of Oswestrie and St. Martin's, Salop, the parsonages whereof belong to the Crown and are let for 56*l.*, and are worth at least 200*l.* a year more, that their churches may be repaired. No repairs have been made for 30 years, except such as the poor inhabitants have done at their own cost; for the farmer says he is not bound by his lease to keep

them in repair. Referred to Mr. Beynham, Queen's receiver of the said county.

Endorsed, 6th (?) July 1595 (?), with a note of the contents and a direction by Lord Burghley that it is to be referred to the auditor and surveyor of the county. 1 p.

II. Certificate made, "according to your lordship's direction", by Robert Berry, surveyor, that he has viewed the parish church of St. Martin's and finds "the foundation is ruinated and perished, the roof and covering in the timber and shingling is much decayed and the glass in the windowes for the most part is blown down", and that unless speedily repaired it will fall down. Estimates cost of repair at 13*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

1 p. (172. 17.)

WILLIAM WAYTE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 7.—Apologising for not having presented his affectionate and dutiful service to Cecil since his liberty. So soon as things shall be agreeable, will (God permitting) accomplish duly in all points. Possesses health, liberty, and hope of better fortune through Cecil's means.—7 July, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (27. 27.)

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND HEADS OF COLLEGES AT CAMBRIDGE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1595, July 7.—They are sorry he conceived so hardly of their proceedings against Mr. Barrett, as they understand by Dr. Clayton's message and report, which offence is conceived, as they do impute, rather to the sinister reports of Mr. Barrett and his favourers than of his own disposition. They have in a schedule enclosed [*wanting*] set down a brief note of the truth of doctrine publicly and generally received, and of the contrary errors taught by Mr. Barrett, and another note of the lawful and orderly manner of their proceedings, which are warranted by their statutes, privileges, charters, usual custom and practice. Their humble suit is that it would please him to have that regard of this Government, and of them in respect of their places here, that such a bold, corrupt and unlearned young fellow may not in any sort receive encouragement in his bad course, having here kindled a fire like to grow to the disturbance also of the whole Church, if it be not speedily met withal, and to the break-neck and confusion of good order and discipline in this University, by his seeking by sinister means to make head against the Vice-Chancellor and his assistants, but that according to the Chancellor's allowance of that is done, and direction and reference to their Statute, he may be further here proceeded against, as the nature and quality of his fault requireth.—Cambridge, 7 July, 1595.

Signed:—Jno. Duport, Vice-Canc'; Roger Goade, Robert Soame, Umphrey Tyndall, William Whitaker, Edmund Barwell, John Jegon, Laurence Chaderton.

Copy. 1 p. (136. 32.)

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

News from Venice, 7 July 1595.

1595, July 7.—Letters from Vienna of the 24th ult. relate that the *sposa* had departed thence towards Transylvania, that some Walloons

had passed towards the camp, which would probably attack Strigonia, and that the Turks in Giavarino made great mourning for the Count of Ardech. From Cracow, 16 June, they write of great rejoicings for the birth of a male child to the King who is over 75 years of age. Maximilian must now give up his pretensions to that kingdom. The Tartars are about to attack Hungary, but the Transylvanian is ready for them. The Cossacks have captured Ossa', on the *Mar Maggiore*, and made progress against the Turks. There is a report that the King Catholic will marry the Infanta of Spain to the Cardinal Archduke, with Flanders as dower, "con levarla dalla corte, con sua satisfattione et del principe." Secret letters from Lyons state that Umena, in haste to succour the castle, would not tell the Constable of the arrival of Navarre in Dijon. Tavanès, however, in despair of succour, surrendered Talan. After this the Spaniards mistrust both Umena and Nevers, who is ill at Anneci in Savoy. The King had promised to be at Lyons for the feast of St. John; but the importance of Cambray may detain him, seeing that both the Count of Fuentes and Verdugo are advancing in that direction, and Count Maurice collecting forces against them. Other news from Cracow, of 19 June, touching the Tartars. The Pope's persuasions to Maximilian to renounce his claims to Poland. The edict published in Constantinople against Christians is only against merchants who had gone to reside there within the last five years. The procurator Barbaro died on Monday last, and Gio. Mocenigo was on Tuesday elected to succeed him. The galleys of Naples returned to Genoa. Navarre has written to Mons. Burlaco, a Frenchman at Rome, to inform the Pope that Mons. di Perona left on the 10th ult. Some say he is already at Brescia or Verona. The surrender of Talan confirmed, and that of the castle of Dijon expected, with other French news of the 27th ult.

Italian. 4 pp. (172. 19.)

JOHN SCUDAMORE, priest, to NICHOLAS FITZHERBERT, at Rome.

1595, July 7.—Begg him to show what favour he can to their countryman Mr. Douland, whose "exquisiteness upon the lute" and "cunning in musick" will have come to his ears long ago. Favour may be shown to him safely, though he comes from England; for "I do assure you *in verbo sacerdotis* that he is no meddler but rather inclined to the good, and only for the fame of Lucca Emorentiana and love of music hath undertaken this voyage."—Florence, 7 July 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 93.)

EXPORT OF ARMS.

1595, July 8.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, at the request of M. de Sourdeac, governor of Brest, on behalf of the French King, to allow Yves Quermoller to transport out of the realm to Brest 50 armours with their furniture complete and 100 pikes for the said King's service, on payment of the customs.—Greenwich manor, 8 July, 1595, 37 Eliz.

Sign manual and signet. 1 p. (33. 17.)

LORD KEEPER PUCKERING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 8.—As soon as this morning I heard you would have the decree sent you I sent for Mr. Mill to bring it, who told me that Mr. Talbot's man that brought it hath also taken it away again, and so it

cannot be sent you until he bring it in again. The first part of the punishment is to be performed to-morrow at Mr. Talbot's request.—
From the Bench of the Chancery in haste.

Endorsed:—"8 July 1595. The decree concerning Wood."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 21.)

LORD KEEPER PUCKERING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 8.—The draught of the sentence you sent for is now come to my hands and herewith I send it you, desiring to have it again as soon as you may yield it. It hath been seen to my Lord Treasurer and Sir John Fortescue; Mr. Attorney hath also perused it. The paper with the new addition I have given order to have brought to me as soon as it can be learned in whose hands it is. The bill left with you for her Majesty's signature, for the qualifying of the 13 persons in the Fleet for the "weres," it may please you to remember, because their harvests cometh on, and the longer they continue in the Fleet the less able will they be to pay the fines, their charges there be so great. I desire to know her Majesty's resolution for the Lord Anderson, which circuit he shall go, because the circuits be at hand.

Endorsed:—"8 July, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 26.)

THE KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1595, July 8.—Since the return of my secretary from you, Madame and dearest sister, I have patiently abided the trial of time to serve for a proof of my course by my actions that, thereby all cause of doubting being removed, a common danger might by a common assistance be prevented. But, upon the one part, finding you slower herein than either your will or your vows do require of you; and, on the other, imputing it to no lack of your good will but of true information, I have now at last made choice of the bearer hereof, my servant, to inform you truly of all these things, as the fittest messenger to inform you of the whole progress of my actions in this great cause, since by him I did also advertise you of my first proceeding therein by law. Surely, Madame, if it shall please you to weigh it, you will find that we both are but at truce and not at peace with the Romish and Spanish practices. These Spanished rebels of mine that are fled the country are but retired to fetch a greater "fairde," if they may; and (believe me) if any would persuade you otherwise, they but abuse you for their own gain, or at least thinking it sufficient gain to them to annoy whom they hate. How can I wonder enough that you who was so watchful for my well at the first breeding of their practices, as you never wearied from time to time to forwarn me of my peril, resenting it as vividly as if it had been your own, should now in the very height and ripeness thereof be fallen in so lethargic a sleep as you are; so far from either advertising or aiding that you do not so much as once to enquire what hath been here adoining these nine months past. But pardon me, I pray you, to complain of you to yourself, for, use me as you list, you shall never shake me off, by so many knots am I linked unto you; neither shall your slowness this while past be able to blot out of my thankful memory your manifold proofs of kindness shewn towards me in all times past; only I crave that you remember we have a common enemy, and that now we must either concur to hold them under our feet as long as we are treading upon them, or else, if they get leisure to rise again, it will but learn them experience to wrestle the more cunningly the next time.

I trust my part be now past *feri*. I pray you let your assistance appear now in *esse*, but remitting the more large discourse of all things to the bearer, whom I pray you favourably to hear and firmly to trust; I commit you, Madame and dearest sister, to the protection of the Almighty.—From my palace of Falkland, 8 July 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (133. 137.)

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

1595, July 8.—News from Rome, 8 July 1595. Mons. di Perona, ambassador of Navarre, has sent word of his arrival at Mantua. Some think he will obtain absolution for the King of Navarre; others are doubtful. The famine in Naples, a sea fight between the Knights of S. John and the Turks, the bandits in the Campagna and other Italian news.

Italian. 3 pp. (172. 21.)

GEO. GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 8.—Since my last of 23 June, “his Excellency and the Count William of Nassawe, with their troops, met at the place and day appointed, and, after that all the necessities were ready and order given to proceed further, the camp marched, with 16 pieces of artillery, and the carriages and provisions. And then was Monsieur de Locres sent to the lady of Anhalt, by whose means, it was hoped, the castle of Brefoord, which is hers, would have been gotten, at least to have held as neutral, being but 100 soldiers in it, of her appointing to keep it but paid by the K. of Spayne. But, it seemeth, she hath not been able to do so much; and would have steaded his Excellency greatly, being on the right passage from the Rhine to Grolle, and within 2 leagues of it, in a marsh ground and very strong. The 3rd of this month, the camp was at a village called Zuelem, where a general muster was made and the companies found fair and strong, the foot above 7,000 and the horse between 11 and 1200, a number sufficient enough to besiege the place and abide the enemy if he come not far stronger, which it is thought he cannot. There was a letter of the Count of Stirum, that commands in Grol, written to the Count Harman Vanden Bergh, intercepted, which in effect contained that the state of that town was not unknown unto him and, therefore, requested that the succour might be hastened. The women, children, and baggage were sent out long afore, and the men are some 700. There was also a company of 40 or 50 horse but, fearing the want of fodder, removed towards another garrison; and, being met in the way by those of Lochum, they took 10 or 12 prisoners, amongst the which their cornet was one. [I]n Shoer, where they had a court guarded with some 50 men, they wanted all necessities; which made them abandon it, and now is possessed by ours, being of strength, and annoyed greatly those of Deventer and Swoll.

“The 4th, before the break of day, his Excellency was afore Grol and encamped. The rampyre is broad and low, with 4 bulwarks and a large ditch, the counterscarpe high, so as the cannon cannot do any great harm but must be done with the spade, and that will ask the more time. We understand that the enemy continueth to assemble forces at Turnhout in Brabant, whither the troops he had near Hulst are also gone, having brought the scaunces they made to hinder our men’s passage into the land of Waes into defence. It is advertised they have a meaning to enter into the land of Altena; but can do there little harm, for Worcum is too strong and well provided, and the other petty

scaunces are not worth the getting, for they cannot keep them when winter comes, and those men that were employed to defend the land of Hulst may now be spared and drawn thence, so as there is no likelihood that th'enemy can any way prevail; and want of money is so general a sore amongst them that they fear all their soldiers will fall into mutiny and endanger their state. The Italians are as far out as ever and will now deal no more with Fuentes and the Council of State in Bruxels, because they kept not promise, but have written to the states of Brabant offering to do them any service. Whereunto the D. of Arschot answered, requiring them to continue together and that he would do his endeavour for their contentment, and to be employed when time and occasion should serve. The regiment of Burgowgnions, over the which Vanamben commands, hath sent deputies to the Italians offering to come and join with them. There is still a practise under hand to alter the other provinces and divert them from the Spaniards, which some of the noblemen there do entertain: but such as are of the soundest judgment here do think it to be done only to entertain the people in hope of further good, and so by little and little to establish the Spanish government. It is much feared here that if her Majesty send to insist upon the restitution, it may chance to cause some alteration if, at the Cardinal of Austria his coming, he proceed with the matter of peace motioned by Ernestus ere his death, and since renewed by letters from the Emperor, or that his provisions be such that he come upon them with main force and drive them from the offensive to a defensive; besides, while the camp is busy to recover the places held yet by the enemy and to free all the provinces beyond the Rhine, whereto they must continually contribute, such an alarm would greatly trouble them; and so the service ceasing, or missing of their purposes, your honour can consider where they would lay the fault. And, if Mr. Bodly or any other come, all that the general States can do, as one of the chiefest in private conference told me, should be to send the proposition unto the respective provinces, and they to call a meeting of their towns and afterwards frame and send their resolutions hither, which would ask time, and then were they here to consult and determine upon the answer, and what that should be was uncertain, but most likely that they would persist by the treaty and send unto her Majesty an ambassade; for which the time was thought to be yet unseasonable, in regard that their camp is in field, that at the Archduke's coming they look to be assaulted [with] an offer of peace, to which end it is for certain reported he brings the prince of Orange with him, that if the Emperor's war should cease he would trouble their frontiers with ill neighbourhood, and if by means of the Pope, who laboureth it hard, a peace or truce of 4 or 5 years were made between the KK. of France and Spain, they here should have all the forces of Spain on their necks, it might drive their people to some extraordinary and desperate course, which would cause many inconveniences, and hath ever been sought to be prevented. I meant not to have held your Lordship thus long with this subject, but my L. Burgh, passing this way yesterday towards the camp, having been with his lordship and discoursing of matters, he wished me to touch thus much. Daring not to presume further in that I have not been employed, only thought it my duty to say thus much to your Lordship, whose care and endeavour for her Majesty's service are manifest to all men. It is here held most certain that Du Mayne is reconciled to the K. Fuentes hath won Chastellet and is gone to Han; being now so far engaged in those wars that we hope he cannot give them over, nothing being feared but the Pope's practises to make the truce. The Count of Egmont hath obtained, of the States of Holland, the use of his lands, but not to sell, mortgage or alienate them without

their knowledge and special licence, and must return into France, there to continue his service to the King and do all hostility against the enemy ; which he hath promised and is to depart shortly. Embden matters proceed slowly."—The Haegh, 8 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 4 pp. (172. 23.)

SIR ED. NORREYS to the EARL OF [ESSEX.]

1595, July 8.—Recommending the bearer, Captain Fludd, who is forced to repair to England for his health. He is "a very honest man and a tall soldier." Little has happened since his last.—Ostend, 8 July, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (172. 25.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his brother.

1595, July 9.—This base place where I live yieldeth no matter worth the writing to a court, nor to one in your place. I am very glad to hear by your letters that the Earl is not to be touched *in capite*, whereas here it was in common report doubted, by reason of Williamson's committing to the Tower. The news of Ireland is better than was reported here, where we heard that Sir Edward Yorke's company of horse were defeated ; but here we buy all things at the second hand, and we have no cherries ripe until they be rotten with you.

I am very glad to hear of my lord's [Burghley's] health, and I pray God you and I both may live long to see it.

The news of my son Read doth not a little touch me in conceit, both for his own sake and my daughter's ; for of all worldly things it is hardest to recover a wit lost. It is a great cross to his friends but a much greater to himself, for to lose it is much more unfortunate than never to have had it. Here we live quietly though not solitary by reason of often visitations of gentlemen here about me ; and for lack of other sport I was at a race that was run lately at Garterley where my lord of Rutland's horse won the wager. I think there was above 1500 horse at it, and not three good horses of service nor of beauty. I went thither rather to see horses than men and so returned back meaning to see no more races in Yorkshire again. Thus, Sir, I have entertained you with dumb show with bare sallets for lack of good dishes.

I left the moon in the wane at my last being at the Court ; I hear now it is a half moon again, yet I think it will never be at the full, though I hope it will never be eclipsed, you know whom I mean. Thus I have taken occasion by your own discoursing to draw out a letter not much worth your reading ; and I can grace it unto you with no better a farewell than to assure that you shall never find friend next your father and your wife that shall more truly love you than I will ; and upon that pledge I hope I shall be assured of yours. I pray you in all your letters let me hear from you of her Majesty's health, and with all humble duty to be remembered unto her. Commend me effectually to my good sister and tell her I do not forget yet her kind coming to Wymbleton.—From Snape, this 9th of July.

Holograph. 2 pp. (33. 27.)

LORD EDWARD SEYMOUR, EARL OF HERTFORD, and LADY KATHERINE, deceased.

1595, July 10.—Memorandum that Sir Thos. Heneage, Vicechamberlain, has by her Majesty's special command delivered to Lord Treasurer

Burghley a written book of paper and parchment containing 80 folios bound in vellum parchment, containing a process against Lord Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and Lady Katherine, deceased, daughter of the late Duke of Suffolk, attainted, in a cause of pretended matrimony, and a definitive sentence given against them both by the late most reverend father in God Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund bishop of London, Sir William Petre and other commissioners, authorised for that purpose by a commission under the Great Seal dated January 31, 4 Eliz., which commission is also delivered. And the said book and commission are by the Lord Treasurer to be delivered to remain of Record in the Treasury of her Majesty's Exchequer, not to be removed thence without special warrant from her Majesty to the Lord Treasurer or any his successor as Treasurer of England. Signed and sealed by Burghley for testimony hereof and in discharge of Sir Thomas Heneage. —10 July, 1595.

Draft. 1 p. (33. 28.)

SIR FRANCIS GODOLPHIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 10.—I have signified unto all your lordships some examinations which I took in Scilly. If there be truth in the parties' speech there may be some Spanish ships taken by an Irishman, one Captain Cadett's device, and by procuring his return some further practices against her Majesty discovered. I urged this examine to know what practices. He saith, touching practices between the King of Scots and the Spaniards. Also the friar, one of them that should have betrayed Bayonne, confessed that he lately saw an Ambassador from Scotland in the Spanish Court. These two testimonies from places so divers concurring, I thought it necessary to give you this note thereof. In my last I wrote my conceived fear for want of more men to defend the new fortification in Scilly yet scarce finished; I rest still of the same mind that it needeth a stronger garrison, for the gathering of these Spaniards seemeth as a cloud that is like to fall shortly in some part of her Majesty's dominions.—Godolphin, being upon special occasion newly returned from Scilly, 10 July, 1595.

Holograph. *Portion of Seal.* 1 p. (33. 29.)

COUNCIL OF THE ADMIRALTY OF ZEALAND to M. CARON.

1595, July 10.—Some weeks ago, discovered a person calling himself George Herbert, a native of Dorchester in England, arrived hither from the enemy, having been several years in the King of Spain's service. Send his confession signed by himself, and would have sent him to England, to the Queen's council, but thought to learn more from him. Send him to be presented to the said Council.—Middelbourg, 10 July 1595.

Add. "Mons. Caron, sieur de Schooneballe, agent of the United Provinces with the Queen of England at London."

Countersigned:—Adr. Nicholas.

Seal. *French.* 1 p. (172. 26.)

OTWELL SMYTH to [the EARL OF ESSEX.]

1595, July $\frac{10}{20}$.—Yesterday the Admiral's body and he that carried his cornet were brought through this town to be buried at Rouen. There was 8 Italians took him and had thought to have saved him,

but the Spaniards did kill both him and the Italians. They gave the Admiral 26 wounds. They have slain the Conte de Blynne (?). Of 600 or 700 men that were slain at that rencontre I do not hear of many of account slain, but all they that have been Leaguers that have turned to the King for money; a great judgment of God upon them, and the King well rid of them, thanks be to God. The Admiral's men say the Duke de Bouillon did betray them, but his trumpet saith it was his own ambition; besides all his men ran away from him and left him alone. The enemy is 16,000 men before Dorland.—In haste, Dieppe, 20 July, 1595.

Endorsed:—"20 July, 1595, new style."

Holograph. Unsigned. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 44.)

THOMAS BODLEY to [LORD BURGHLEY.]

1595, July 11.—Vouchsafe to call to mind, and make it known to her Majesty, that the sudden decease of my brother and factor, who for five years together had all my substance in his hands, hath brought me so much cumber as first of force I must have leisure to recover mine own, and then after to dispose it, to maintain my poor state; but most of all to find a friend to whose custody and charge I may commit all my dealings. For *difficilis est cura rerum alienarum*, and a person of that trust is not easily gotten. If her Highness upon this (which is as great an allegation as can any way concern a man of my quality), be not moved to release me, I have nothing more to plead, but to conform myself to all that she shall command. I have only this petition to make unto her Majesty, wherein I humbly beseech you of your honourable furtherance, that in regard of almost seven years' continual employment in one place, during which time I have had little comfort of my country and friends, but have been greatly damnified through my absence from home, and shall be more and more whensoever I do return, it may please her Majesty to allow me that which is behind of my ordinary entertainment, sith others of those countries that return upon licence receive it always of course. Of 14 months' pay I had a warrant for 3 in January last: but there remaineth unpaid from the 11 of June in the year '94 to the 4 of May ensuing, which if I might obtain, it would repair in some part my domestical detriments. I could use many reasons to prove the equity of my suit, but it is not my intent to be troublesome that way; only this I would desire to be considered in my favour, that in all this time of my service in the Low Countries I never craved allowance for the postage of letters, which have been chargeable to me, nor for the expenses of many messengers, which I have purposely employed by express commandment and with promise of reimbursement, sometimes upon her Majesty's own letters, sometimes by order from the Lords of the Council, from your lordship and Sir Francis Walsingham, about the causes of Skencke, of the Amon of Tiel, of Mons. Sonoy, of the banished men of Utrecht and Leyden, of the town of Gertrudenberg when it fell from the States, and for sundry businesses besides: for which all my charges being put in a reckoning will grow to a greater sum than I have reason to neglect. Whereupon, if for these and more respects than I do signify, I shall either be considered in my foresaid petition, or discharged altogether, which I do chiefly desire, I will account it such a benefit conferred upon me as, if any endeavour in my power can deserve it of your lordship, I will omit no opportunity to prove my gratitude unto you.—July 11.

Copy. Unsigned. $1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (33. 30.) [See *Cal. of S.P. Dom.*]

JOHN HARPUR to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, July 11.—Understanding that her Highness hath given order for the discharging of Mr. Pearsalls, Mr. Hacker and the rest, which were sent for concerning my Lord of Shrewsbury, I cannot but signify unto you my grief of mind that I, which for these 24 years have with all sincerity of heart faithfully served her Majesty and endeavoured to make manifest my loyalty and unfeigned zeal, should now be worse conceived of than any of them. And touching those letters wherewith I am charged for saving recusants from indicting, whereby it is gathered that I have been a great hinderer of the due proceeding of justice in my country against such dangerous persons; first, I do assure you that sithens the time that I was of the commission in Derbyshire there was never any person indicted for recusancy but that I was present at the service and a principal actor therein. Secondly, I do also affirm that I never kept any recusant from indictment but only in hope to win him to conformity, and have conformed all such as I have kept from indicting, as the archdeacon of that county and divers others can bear good testimony, and that I have conformed above 40 persons that have been recusants, although I never saved from indictment above two or three that I can remember. And for my Lady Clifton, being my wife's mother, although she was a recusant, yet I trust no justice of peace in that county of Nottingham where she dwelt but thinketh that she was a good and loyal subject to her Majesty, and one that never gave occasion of offence by entertainment of any seminary, Jesuit, or other suspected person. And for my own disposition in religion I can say no more but that I and my wife and all my whole family, both men and women, do go to the church and do hear divine service every Sunday in the church, and every other day privately in my house or in the church, and that there is not any tenant I have dwelling upon my ground which is a recusant. But if my own testimony in this case may not be taken, I beseech you to be informed by the Justices of Assize of that county whether I have always borne myself clear from any suspicion of recusancy, and from giving encouragement or relief to any persons whose religion or life was suspected; and how I have otherwise behaved myself in her Majesty's service. And I do most humbly beseech you to be a means unto her Highness for her gracious favour towards me, to whom I do most humbly submit myself; being heartily sorry that I have by my error and want of good regard procured her displeasure towards me. But whereas I fear that the hard opinion which her Highness hath conceived towards me proceedeth partly of some information from the friends of Mr. Edward Talbot and Sir Thomas Stanhop, I do assure you upon my faith and honesty that I never sought to continue any suits or quarrels betwixt them and the Earl of Shrewsbury, but have ever greatly misliked their unnatural and unkind courses. And for the Earl of Shrewsbury, I protest before God that I never held or intend to hold myself more at his devotion than, with regard of my duty towards her Majesty, I lawfully and honestly may.—11 July, 1595.

[P.S.]—If you desire any further testimony touching the disposition of me and my wife in religion, I trust my lord archbishop of Canterbury will fully satisfy you therein.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 31.)

RICHARD PERCIVAL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 11.—This book between Sir William Hatton and you is fully agreed upon and will be engrossed and ready to be sealed by to-

morrow, 8 of the clock in the morning. Myself and Mr. Willis are named to the intent the whole moiety shall not settle in Mr. Beeston, who is very desirous to lay out 88*l.* more, which maketh a full third part. The book between Longford and you is not yet agreed, being a conveyance so intricate as Mr. Hesketh desireth to have Mr. Serjeant Warburton's advice, which shall be had. Mr. Longford will move you that he may receive his rents, over and above his third part due at Whitsuntide last, because he reconciled himself to the church before that time; meaning by this stratagem to draw some 100*l.* more from you. But he may be answered that the land is in extent for arrearages due for many years past to the Queen, which cannot be discharged by his coming to the church; whereas if all arrearages were paid and that he stood on even ground at Whitsuntide, you might shew him that favour which now you cannot.—From your house this present Friday morning.

Endorsed :—“ 11 Julii, 1595.”

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 32.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice-Chamberlain, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 11.—I am very glad of your progress, the rather because you make your return by my poor lodge at Copthall, where I will make as much of you all as I can, though it will be far short of that I would, and where you shall not be least welcome. The Jests I would be glad to have a copy of, when you be fully agreed thereon. Myself am troubled greatly with an unkind and injurious son-in-law, and being to meet with him with my learned counsel this afternoon at my Lord Keeper's, I shall not be able to see you till to-morrow at night at the Court; and upon Monday next you shall be sure, God willing, to have the book ready for her Majesty's signature. If you have any news out of Ireland let me have some taste thereof. And so I and my wife commend us to you and my best beloved cousin as to those we specially love and account of.—At the Savoy, 11 July, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 33.)

NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 11.—The States of Zealand have sent hither an English prisoner of whom I spoke at my last audience with her Majesty. They have sent a special war-ship, with their *prevost de l'admirauté*, to bring him safely; for they believe him to be a Jesuit and consequently a traitor to her Majesty. Asks what to do with him and encloses his confession and their letters.—Bethnal Green, 11 July 1595.

Signed. French. 1 p. (172. 27.)

GEORGE GORING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 12.—My Lord Treasurer hath had the officers of the Court of Wards with him, and upon due consideration of my father's debts and his estate left unto me, with the many encumbrances upon the lands, it is thought her Majesty shall be best paid by an extent of the lands, myself having consented to a greater value, to be paid yearly. than the profit of the lands will rise unto. Mr. Attorney of the Wards hath set his hand unto a writing wherein the debt is cast up, with his opinion how fitliest her Highness may be paid; and the same my Lord Treasurer hath taken unto the Court to show her Majesty. I desire

you will now further it with my Lord Treasurer, for I hope in God it is likely to have an end. Mr. More and myself did yesterday wait upon my Lord Treasurer with an inventory of all things left at Chelsea; yet there was some abuse against our will by a carpenter that fetched more than was appointed him, but we had him in the Gatehouse for it. We have taken such a course with the rest of the executors as, at my Lord Treasurer's and your best liking, you may order the house and take it into your possessions.—12 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 34.)

[CAPTAIN FOURNIER] to M. DE CHASTE, the Governor of Dieppe.

1595, July $\frac{12}{2}$.—Je n'ay eu aucunes nouvelles du Roy depuis ma derniere que sa Majesté partit de Dijon pour aller vers le compte de Bourgogne avec son armee pour suivre les heureux progres qu'il plaist à Dieu luy donner sur l'armee de ses ennemis. Vous verrez par la coppie cy enclose de celle qu'il escript d'Auxonne à Madame la continuation des advantaiges qu'a sa dite Majesté sur ses dits ennemis et l'esperance qu'il donne d'en mander de plus grands bien tot apres. Sa divine bonté les fera reussir s'il luy plaist aussy favorables que les precedens et de plus en plus à l'avancement du bien et reppos de cest estat. Je la prie cependant vous donner (et plus bas) Monsieur, en sante tres hureuse et longue vie. De Paris ce vingt deuxieme Juillet 1595. (Et plus bas) vostre humble et affectionné serviteur Pocer (?). Et sur la suscription est escript a M. M. de Chaste et en son absence a M. de Cusson, commandant es ville et citadelle de Dieppe.

Marginal note by Essex:—"A letter from the King's camp to Dieppe."]

Endorsed:—"Captain Fournier's letter to the Governor of Dieppe."

Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (33. 20.)

Enclosing:—

The French King to his Sister.

1595, July $\frac{16}{8}$.—Ma chere sœur, J'envoie à la guerre le Marèchal de Biron avec deux cens chevaux et aultant d'harquebusier à cheval. Il rencontra de bonne fortune cinq cents hommes de pied Lorrains qui estoient routy gousty qui arrivoient à gre, qui furent soudain deffaicts, tous les cappitaines tues ou prins; cent demeurez sur la place, le reste à genoux criant Vive le Roy. Monsieur de Guise se desroba d'avecq le Marechal de Biron avec sept ou huict des notres et alla trouver Victry et Fouquerolles qui estoient les premiers, et fut unggentil traict; car ung capitaine Lorain l'appella ca cavallier trois coups despee. Il partit droict à luy. Laultre le voyant venir resolu voulut tourner pour fuir, mais il le joignit et donna de l'espee à travers du corps, le tua tout roidde à trente pas de leur retranchement d'ou ilz ne tirerent pas ung coup tant ilz sont estonnez: Et encores ung plus grand tesmoignage cest que deffaissant cest infanterie les valletz et laquais de sa troupe trouverent en ung village joignant les deux cornettes des gardes du Connestable de Castille, les deffirent et prindrent bien quatre centz chevaux: car ceux de leurs vivres et artillerie y estoient. Devant qu'il soit deux jours j'espere vous mander encores quelque chose.—Du seizieme Juillet, 1595.

Marginal note by Essex:—"The King's letter to his sister."

Copy. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (33. 20.)

[For other copies of the above see S.P. Foreign in the Public Record Office.]

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his son-in-law.

1595, July 13.—Entreats his favour in obtaining her Majesty's hand to a license, already drawn, for one John Fynnett to travel, who hath no intention therein but to enable himself the better to serve her Majesty and the State.—From my house in the Blackfriars, this 13th of July, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 35.)

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (COKE) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 14.—The manors that were assigned for my mother's dower were these : in Norfolk, the manors of Mecton *alias* Meyton, Ashill, Kanesham, Uphall Callards, Monnox, and North Pikenham ; and in Suffolk the manors of Ersewell Chamberlaines and Bedingfield, &c. I am right well assured that these manors be of the yearly value of 700*l.*, for albeit my mother accepted 550*l.* per annum, yet for assurance of the payment thereof the manors abovesaid, of the yearly value of 700*l.*, were assigned, besides the profits of courts and other royalties which are casual and not of any certain yearly value.

I am at this time about the performance of the last duty to her to whom in her lifetime I was most bounden ; and yet I will with all the speed I can endeavour myself to satisfy that which you require by your letters. And because I must now alter my former course and presently dispose both of mine own and her poor living which she left (of all which she took the charge and disburdened me in her lifetime), and now wholly address myself and my family to remain about London that I may the better attend her Majesty's service, I desire you that I may be spared some small time in the country (without displeasure) for the effecting of these things. Thus, purposing to certify you as soon as possible I can of your own business, I humbly take my leave.—This 14 of July.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 36.)

JEAN NICOLAS, fiscal to the Admiralty of Zealand, to M. CARON.

1595, July 14.—After the departure of the prisoner whom their Council sent, with their *prevost*, to England, the lieutenant-governor of Flushing sent word that the son of the said prisoner, arrived in this country some weeks ago, enlisted in his company, a youth of 17 or 18 years ; and that, learning the imprisonment of his father, to whom I had refused him access, he had stolen away, under a feigned passport, to Antwerp. Although I refused him access to his father he seems to have spoken with him from the street through the window bars. It will be for his father to answer whether his going over to the enemy was at his instance. As for the prisoner, coming from Antwerp, he first addressed himself to me for his passport : being dissatisfied with his looks and answers, I brought him before the Council, where he discovered himself still more, both in regard of his hair and beard, disguised and dyed black, and in respect of the declaration which he made to us upon the causes of his departure from England and of his journey—undertaken, as he said then, to bring back a son of his, who had fled from his obedience eight months ago, and that towards Cologne. Subsequently, in prison, he made the confession sent. I think that his skin covers a Jesuit and a traitor ; his looks and manners betray this, and his gestures in speaking are such as Jesuits use, “ *de se frapper la poitrine, contractis in orbem digitis usque pectori applicatis*. Ce sont gens de mesme calibre dont l'ennemy s'en sert pour accomplir ses desseins tyranniques.”—Middelbourg, 14 July, 1595.

French. Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 28.)

WILLIAM ESSEX, a Ward of the QUEEN.

1595, July 14.—Petition to Lord Burghley. Of his suit against Edward Essex, his natural uncle. Prays for the benefit of certain sequestered lands, for present maintenance.

Endorsed :—14 July, 1595.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (P. 171.)

Another petition from the same, in connexion with the same matter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (P. 172.)

NEWS from VENICE.

1595, July 14.—Letters from Lyons of the 23rd ult. report (among other news) that Tavano, Umena's lieutenant, has made his peace with the King, who gives him the rank of marshal. News from Vienna of the 1st inst., severe discipline enforced by Mansfeldt, Turkish losses, &c. Mons. di Perona has reached Florence. Italian and Austrian news. *Added in another hand* :—Mons. de Perona has reached Mantua and Florence. A truce for 30 months between Navarre and the duke of Savoy was published on the 8th inst. Other news of France, Austria, and Italy.

Italian. 4 pp. (172. 29.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR H. UNTON.

1595, July 15.—Your man will tell you what he found hath been done for you, that is, that they that promised to undertake it had not yet moved the Queen. I could wish you did call upon them somewhat earnestly, for if they mean *bonâ fide* they know they must not be thus slack; for if even of those that are industrious things be hardly gotten, what is to be hoped of them that only solicit by wishing? I am not much deceived for I looked for no other. What you think I may do, do you direct and I will execute. But I am so handled by this crew of sycophants, spies, and delators, as I have no quiet myself nor much credit to help my friends. Perhaps once in a year I shall cry quittance with them. Your true friend Essex.—15th of July.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 37.)

EXAMINATION of BARTHOLOMEW GILBERT.

1595, July 15.—He saith that one Madox, a merchant of Ipswich, brought him to a seafaring man that had the diamond at Limehouse, where Gilbert first saw the stone, in a tavern called the Lion. Next day they met all at John Terry's house in Cheapside where Gilbert did bargain with the seafaring man for the stone; and the same day, in part payment of 680*l.* and odd which Gilbert had agreed to pay for the stone, he delivered the seafaring man certain pieces of plate amounting to 46*l.*, and a ring with a diamond to the value of 46*l.* more. The next [day] after this the party came for his money (which Gilbert had provided in gold) being 600*l.*, so that Gilbert will depose that the diamond stood him (with 20*l.* which he gave to Brooke for taking up this money) 700*l.* and odd pounds, besides the exchange of the gold which came to some 4*l.* more. He saith that when he bought the stone of this seafaring man there was not any man present but they too.

He did promise Madox for his friendship in helping him to this bargain that he should have part of the gain.

He knows not the seaman's name nor where he dwells, and denieth that he ever saw him since.

Brooke had the stone because he took up the money, and Gilbert did receive of him so much money as (the former parcels accounted) came to a full 1,000*l*.

He saith further that Ro. Howe had 100*l*. for being surety to Brooke for Gilbert, so that the stone lies Brooke in 1,100*l*.

Signed. 1 p. (33. 38.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 16.—Thanks him very profusely for lord Burgh's "most kinde respete unto me and of my repetasion" (reputation), which he perceives proceeded by Essex's means. There is no news but what lord Burgh will write save that Mounte Dragon "is marched with 7,000 men towards our men to see if he can possibly levy the siege, or at the least by any means give succour unto the town, the which is said to be in some distress," and unless relieved must shortly surrender.—Brill, 16 July.

Signed :—"Fard. Gorge." *Holograph.* 1 p. (172. 31.)

DR. THO. BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 17.—Learns from Sir Thomas Gorge and others, Cecil's favourable opinion of him. Has always striven to do what he might in the church of God, and disliked the open and eager pursuit which some in these days make "after such places;" but when favour is extended to him unasked he is not ungrateful, and esteems it the more from such as the Queen trusts with her greatest affairs.—Winton, 17 July '95.

Endorsed :—"Do. Bilson, Warden of Winchester College, to my master."

Holograph. 1½ pp. (172. 32.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 18.—According to her Majesty's direction, comprised on the backside of this enclosed petition, I had done what I could to be informed of the truth of the matter, and do find it in such sort as I have certified under the said petition. And although the now widow of the said John Wright have had loss by the match, yet it seemeth that Harry Wright, brother unto the said John Wright, who is bound for the payment of 260*l*. unto the son's behoof now at Christmas next (and which now is to go between the widow and her daughters, sisters unto him that was slain) is like to sustain the greatest loss; the widow now having also some 10*l*. by the year during her life to live on. Whereof I have thought it my duty to certify you.—At Serjeant's Inn, 18 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. (33. 40.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to the ATTORNEY GENERAL (COKE).

1595, July 18.—The success of his letters had hitherto been unfortunate, having written therein of matters both probable and sufficient, as he judged, to have delivered him from offence and been acceptable for good advertisements; yet his imprisonment has continued almost half a year more closer and straighter and in place of greater discredit than at the first, without the smallest comfort afforded him. Is almost desperate to be relieved but that his hope still liveth in the compassionate

dispositions of those two honourable personages and of Coke, by whose mediations he daily expects her Majesty's accustomed clemency if multitude of weighty causes do not make him remain there forgotten ; the fear whereof has forced him to write. " If the contents of my last letters to Sir Robert and to you were of any estimate, if my lord [of Shrewsbury] deny the matter of the weir or of the *Scandalum*, or my lady disavow the extremity intended against Mr. John Stanhope, I have since remembered other matters more sufficiently to prove them, and many more I could have alleged if I might have conferred with others about them ; but these in the meantime I will send you if I shall understand them to be needful : reposing myself in those comfortable speeches you gave me at your departure this day month from the Tower, where I remain most afflicted.—18 July 1595.

P.S.—Though I have no means to solicit Mr. Stanhopes, I hope my deserts will work that impression in their virtuous natures that they will also further my enlargement.

My former keeper at the Gatehouse detaineth certain necessities I left there at my coming to the Tower, though I have paid him the extremest due he could demand and in larger measure I am assured than I should have done if I had complained thereof. I procured Mr. Lieutenant to write also unto him, but he hath refused to deliver them. I most humbly request you to send your warrant straightly commanding him to deliver all such things as he hath of mine, otherwise he will retain part, and so give me occasion further to trouble you."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 83.)

GEO. GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 19.—My last I sent two days ago and there enclosed one from Sir Fr. Vere, since the date of which matters are suddenly changed at the camp ; for where we looked to have heard that the special battery should have gone to make the breach whereby to have forced the town, all the quarters being come with their trenches even to the very counterscarf, and the ditch sounded already to be filled, the news of the enemy's passing the Rhine with more forces than was looked for made his Excellency, after consultation with the chief and commanders about him, leave the siege and retire the camp, so as the 15th of this month it came, with th' artillery, ammunition and carriages, unto Borcklo, a town hard by Lochem ; and [it] is thought that ere this the forces are severed and placed in the frontier towns, as well to defend them if the enemy should go about to attempt thereupon as to annoy him in his passage. Mondragon is their chief and the Counts Herman and Frederick Vandenberghe are with him. Their number is reported some 1,000 horse and above 7,000 foot. Ours were as many, but being the chief strength of the country and that a blow would bring further inconveniences with it in all appearance, these men here have written to his Excellency not to hazard to fight, seeing the enemy as strong if not stronger than he, and to maintain the siege and abide the enemy's coming was impossible without more men, the seat of the town being on a dry and heathy country. If the enemy after the providing of that and other towns return, then shall we be doing somewhere else ; and if he stay, then must his Excellency also remain in those parts to hinder his attempts, for many towns are but weak and in some of them few good patriots, which was in part cause that the States did not think it so expedient to adventure upon a battle, knowing best the humours of the people in those provinces and how soon an alteration cometh.

France's wars must "steede" these countries, or else they would soon be put from th' offensive to a doubtful defensive.—Hague, this 19th day of July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ pp. (33. 41.)

SIR HENRY COCKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 19.—Now the time draweth near wherein (as knights of this shire for the late Parliament) we are to name and appoint the collector for the fifth fifteenth due therein unto her Majesty. And forasmuch as Mr. William Newce, of Haddam, a very honest and sufficient gentleman, hath already very well and dutifully paid and discharged the former four fifteenths, if you so like of it, I think him very fit to have the collection of this also. I have already written unto him, whose answer is that although the collection thereof be very troublesome (which I know to be true), yet if you and I shall think him fit so to continue the same he is very willing to accept of it.—From Punsborne, 19 July 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (33. 42.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1595, July 20.—I will of this army give you a plain account, referring the judgment to yourself. I found our forces before Groll, from whence we dislodged the fourth day after I came thither: the army compounded of 2000 Friese under Count William; 1000 of South Holland under Count Philip; 1000 of North Holland, the army of the young Count Nassau; 1200, with the three companies of her Majesty's pay, under Sir Francis Vere; 1000 Scots under Colonel Murray; and his Excellency's guard and mine, both 400. Horse companies 13, making the number of 700; the whole, 7300. The approaches advanced by every regiment to the counter-scarfe; by the English into the edge of the ditch; by the South Hollanders into the middle of the ditch with a gallery. 16 cannons did beat the parapet and bared all the flanks: battery was not intended, the course being to lodge in the foot of the rampart and to run along by sap. How far we were proceeded your lordship perceives; why our works made their full point there you shall know. Our espials advertised us of the enemy's coming forward, of his forces equal, if not superior, to ours; of his diligence in marching, resolution in the enterprise, and of the courage given by his "sighnes" to them within. Hereupon a council called and no doubt left untouched: the particular debates unnecessary, and every man's opinion as needless to speak of; that which prevailed and removed us I will not omit. The enclosure of our camp was so large as by reason thereof our quarters were far sundered, and because the circuit might not be unmanned anywhere we could nowhere make defences strong enough: so as to make good our trenches was concluded impossible. (Before I go farther your Lordships shall understand we could bound our siege in no less compass, for the town stands upon a plain flat, so as of necessity the works must be enlarged otherwise than where the seat gives advantage.) The next thing offered to consider was to retire the whole into one quarter, and so to attend if any means served us to do something against the enemy. Against this was propounded the scorn of beholding him send in his convoys, and the despair of victory there against him where he would stand upon his best guards. The last question, whether we might rise and give him battle, or abandon all and dispose our troops to garrison. The first not

liked, for account must be given to the States, who allowed not so great a hazard ; the latter not safe, for then many places lay in danger, which could not all be suddenly provided for if the army were dissolved. A mean between these, to keep the field and to lodge strongly, was our uttermost counsel. In this we be firm, and having "dispestered" ourselves of artillery (saving five demy cannons) and all needless carriages, we encamp, coasting him as we hear he lodgeth. Hence what will grow I cannot say, neither have patience to expect with longer deferring to acquaint you what hath passed. As new matter riseth I will inform you and I will, God willing, see the end of this journey. We be now 4 leagues asunder, old Mondragon commands theirs in chief. Principal persons besides are the Counts of Berke ; their forces of foot, as we are advertised, 5,000, and horse 1,700. The Governor of Groll is a young Earl of 24 years, his country Stizem, whence he is named. He commanded 11 ensigns within, which we hear were complete but 900. We left him in great necessity, for it hath been confessed he had not scarce a loaf of bread ; and yet being summoned he answered he would hold the town for the King of Spain. He hath the honour : of us I will give no judgment, but as I present you with a naked truth, I leave with you, who in these martial matters can best discern, the interpretation which you will make. Our forces since we levied our siege are enforced 1,000 which were employed under Count Solmes in the land of Vast, and Count Hollock's guard of 200 and 5 companies of horse which be all in number 400 ; so as now we be in the field strong 8,900. Our discipline of embattailing our army is according to the Roman dizeniers, every tenth man knowing his place and the soldiers distributed into lines after their tenths, who going before them bring them to their ranks. Our form is curious and ready ; I would the exercise against our enemy might commend our order.—July 20.

Helograph. 2 pp. (33. 43.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 20.—As I do acknowledge myself most infinitely bounden unto you for the means you have made in my behalf unto her most sacred Majesty, so I beseech continuance of the same, not knowing otherwise to satisfy her Highness. The two letters for which her Majesty, as I hear, is most offended with me, one was for my wife's mother, deceased, a harmless creature if you will examine her life ; the other for Williamson with an intent to conform him, as after it was effected : and although the man since hath proved, as I hear, disloyal, yet at that time there was no suspicion thereof. For my religion it is well known that I am no papist or favourer of such, other than in respect as aforesaid. And for Williamson he hath been my deadly enemy two years and a half, which I do humbly thank God for ; so my trust is you will be a most special mean for me to her Majesty for the remitter (*sic*) of her gracious favour, and not to conceive hardly of me for him. I do acknowledge myself to have offended her herein, craving her gracious mercy, which with the six weeks' imprisonment I have sustained to my exceeding grief, being more restrained than any other, I hope will move her to release me to make trial of my future life, which hereafter shall be so guided as shall, I hope, gain some part of that favour which foolishly I have endangered.—20 July, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (33. 45.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 20.—The eighth day after our sitting down before Grolle we had certain news of the enemy's being near the Rhine and of his purpose to pass towards us. It was some while in deliberation what course we should hold; in the end finding our forces neither able to environ the town so that we might impeach a stronger army to succour it, nor the States resolved to hazard the battle, the best course was, they thought, to raise the siege, to bestow the greater part of the artillery in some place of safety, and with the army to grow near unto the enemy, both to cut off his victual and to wait some good occasion to give them a blow, and if they retired to accompany them to their passage. With this also to assure the small towns of Anholt, Zerenbergh and Doteum, which might easily fall into their hands. This no doubt was the safest counsel and yet hardly assented to of some, as well for that our works were very far advanced, as that they could be content with little disadvantage of numbers to try what should become of them: but they were the fewer in number. We are now within three leagues of the enemy, who lieth at a village called Brun, and from thence by strong convoys victualleth and furnisheth both Grolle and the other towns of all necessities. We are constrained to lie still a day or two for the refreshing and victualling our army, during which time, if the enemy seeketh not us, we shall remove towards him. The Count Harman of Bercke commandeth their army as governor of these quarters, but Mondragon swayeth all. Their army is of 8000 foot and 1800 horse, the humour of the chiefs is undertaking, and therefore we hope they will visit us. Stay long in these parts they cannot, both for the difficulties they shall find in victualling their army, as also for that they have left Brabant and Flanders exceeding bare of forces. Our troops are about 7000 foot and 1400 horse. What will ensue I will not fail to advertise you by the next. Sir Charles Percy arrived here yesterday to whom I shall be ready to do all curtesies. I most humbly beseech you to retain me in your wonted favour.—Camp near Wolfst, this 20 July, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (33. 48.)

SIR THOMAS DENNIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 20.—Since writing my letters unto the Privy Council I have received advertisement from Mr. Philip Bevill, of Cornwall, who this night supped with me, that on Sunday last the Spaniards with four galleys presented themselves before a little parish called Saint Evauill, three miles to the west from Padstow, and offered to land some men at St. Evauill. To impeach the landing Mr. Grenville, son unto Sir Richard Grenville, bent those bands which are committed unto his charge.—Exeter, 20 July, 1595.

[P.S.] I hear of few men taken or killed at landing or otherwise. Sir Francis Drake came into Plymouth on Sunday night last, who went to discover the fleet. I think you shall hear more from him than certainly I can advertise.

Holograph. ½ p. (33. 57.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 21.—In my last I opened to your lordship the condition of our army, our dislodgement, and coasting the field towards the enemy, our reinforcement since, and such like circumstances, together with our

adversary's strength and number of both. I shall now advertise you that they withdraw to repass the Rhine, glorifying themselves in this they have done. We are irresolute whether to follow them or to give leave to their passage, to the end that after they be gone we may attempt again both that we quit and other small places which are held in this country against us. The part which I conceive we shall bend unto (and whereof I find probability resolution will be taken upon the coming of the States which is attended within a day) is to give no impediment to their retreat, but since they have given little refreshing to the towns and castles in their hands, to begin with some of the weakest and to proceed to the rest, whereof upon good reason we doubt not to become masters. For by occasion of the Count Fuentes' ill success it is likely these can no more return, and our forces were increased as I certified, and within 3 days shall be augmented 1,500 more, so as where we sit down we shall be in state to make good. And as this people fight in the nature of mechanics for commodity and have little sense of honour, so they lie in wait to catch without hazard, and the reducing of this quarter to the union of the rest will bring home a great contribution. I will despatch to you the first occurrences that offer, not that I expect to have a worthy subject, but that you shall have such fruits of my service as the time yields. I must confess to your lordship I grudge these idle commanders and think scorn to have my name amongst these digging moles, whom with undeserved fame the spade hath raised. I rest in all faith to attend your commandments, and vow unto your voice more willingness than to any earthly call, esteeming my happiness can be no greater than to be eased of part of my debt to you.—21 July.

Addressed :—"To the noblest my most honoured Earl of Essex."

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 46.)

FORCES IN IRELAND, &c.

1595, July 21.—"A briefe declaracion of the yssue of two Privie Seales conteyning the some of ix^{ml} xxi^{li}, viz., one Pryvie Seale of the viiith of Marche 1594 assigned for the 1000 Footemen sent out of Englande and aryved in Irelande *mensis Aprilis* 1595—v^{ml}; and by one other Pryvie Seale of the thirde of Aprill 1595, assigned for the paie of the forces sent owt of Brittanie into this realme—iii^{jml} xx^{li}. In all the some of ix^{ml} xx^{li} sterling."

[Followed by particulars of sums and names of officers to whom paid, etc.]

Endorsed :—"21 July, 1595."

9 pp. (139. 49.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 22.—Two days since I wrote you what passed here, so that now, nothing being altered, I shall not need to make repetition of the same.

As to Captain Baskerville, and the course you have taken for the continuing of his company, I shall be very glad that one whom you favour so highly, and myself so affect, may be pleased in that sort; but should have had more cause to rejoice if the power had wholly rested in me to have fulfilled your request. For though I may bestow the places that fall, yet had it been too hard a matter for me to induce the States to licence a captain for so long a term, especially now that they have so great occasion to use their service. And I judge a far greater matter would have been more frankly assented unto by them at

your request. I suspended to give the place till I were assured of his being at sea, and then intended to bestow it on my brother Horace, with full purpose at his return to have used my best means to have procured him another. But since your lordship is otherwise disposed my brother shall stay. I most humbly thank you for breaking of such plots as tended to the drawing hence of my regiment; though I assure you no man shall be more ready to bend any whither where either the troop or myself may do her Majesty service: and to your summons no man living shall more willingly give ear than I, who must acknowledge my chief good from you and have vowed myself wholly to do you service.—Camp near Wolf, this 22 July, 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (33. 47.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his uncle.

[1595], July 22.—Thanks for your honourable favours; assure yourself to have as great interest in me and as much power to prevail in what you please as any of my dearest friends. Your grave advice, whereby I do desire to be directed, hath bound me as well in unfeigned friendship as in alliance; for I mean to satisfy the Scottish ambassador with a truth, for it seems the King is misinformed.—22 July, Cha[non] Row.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 50.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to his servant MAURICE HORNER, keeper of Norwood Park.

1595, July 22.—To deliver to his loving cousin Sir Francis Hastings, or to the bearer to his use, one buck of this season to be taken in Norwood Park.—At the Court at Greenwich, 22 July, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (33. 51.)

ANTHONY KEMIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 22.—That he has not written the news ere this was for lack of opportunity; for he longs to show his desire to spend his life in his service by whose means he has received it. Reports the certainty of the death of Mons. la Mote, as he heard it recounted to Count St. Paule by one that came from the enemy's camp. The enemy coming before Durlane, upon Sunday, 12th inst., La Mote "went to view the ditch of the castle, being armed at all points with musket proof, and having, for his more security, a target of proof, which holding somewhat lower than his eyes, as he stood upon the counterscarp to view the ditch, a musket bullet came from off the wall and hit upon the edge of his target which, glancing up into the sight of his casque, killed him stark dead without uttering at his death one word. The vijth day of this month it was my chance to be at Muttrell where, going to the wars with them of the town, we overthrew an hundred horse of the garrison of Hedden, an enemy town five leagues off. Monsieur de Menye, governor of Mouttrell, for fear of the siege which was then expected there, caused all his moveables and household stuff to be carried by night out of the castle, which to me seemed so strange as that I could not choose but send it to your lordship for news." On Monday, 20th inst., Count St. Paule went to relieve Durlane and Mons. de Villiers was slain, entering pell mell into the enemy's trenches, where 400 or 500 of the Spaniards were defeated but our army forced to retire.

Presently on the death of Mons. de Villiers, the Count sent the Governor of Dieppe to Rouen, to confirm the people there who would be

apt enough to sedition. Report says the King has taken the treasurer of the enemy's camp, on his way through Savoy towards the Low Countries, and also the Constable of Castile, and slain 1,200 men. Begs favour for procuring his pardon; for, his horse being shot and "little entertainment allowed," he cannot live any longer in the wars of France.—Abavill (Abbeville), 22 July.

Endorsed:—"Captain Kemis, 22 July '95."

Holograph, 2 pp. (172. 33.)

JOHN CALLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 23.—In regard of your great care always towards my dear lady and mistress, I could no less do in duty than upon ending our assizes at Sarum this last week, and before my repair unto her ladyship, advertise you of all proceedings there concerning Sir Walter Longe. First, touching my lords the Judges of that circuit, they had an upright regard to yield equal justice unto all her Majesty's subjects, neither did they any whit intermeddle in the sheriff's office for returning the grand jury, but the sheriff himself did return a very substantial and indifferent grand jury of gentlemen of the best sort of all parts of the shire; inso-much that things being carried with an indifferent course, we of our side at this assizes preferring one bill for the killing of our man better than a year past, the same was found accordingly; as also some of Mr. Danvers' neighbours preferring one other bill against one Broome, a very base and lewd fellow and a chief countenanced and abetted witness by Sir Wa. Longe for indicting of Mr. Danvers at Lent assizes, is now at this assizes indicted of felony for robbing of a church. As for Sir Wa. Longe, he offered no manner bill of indictment at all against Mr. Bainton or any of his people, but the judges have discharged Mr. Bainton's people from further attendance, having been so often bound over to appear. Touching my poor self, whom Sir Wa. Longe doth malice in the highest degree, notwithstanding many his father's speeches at the court, or his own reports here in the country, being prevented by your letters and others for [from] having any uncles, near allies, or kinsmen in this grand jury, for anything we could perceive [he] did attempt to do nothing, save only did expostulate his wonted malicious affection in some speeches towards me, now only giving out again that he will be doing with me at the next assizes if he wist in what. As I am sorry to behold his continual malicious proceedings, so can I assure you still that he shall never reprove me for a disobedient subject towards her Majesty or her laws; although I could find out probable matter enough against him sufficient for his utter disgrace. Howbeit, I beseech you in all right and justice to have compassion on me, being destitute of my singular good master or any like stay until my lady's [Danvers'] sons shall with her Majesty's favour return again, which I hope in God will be the speedier through your continual kind means.—23 July, 1595.

Endorsed:—"The Lady Danvers' servant Calley to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 52.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 24.—I wrote, by the letter I sent to Mr. Gayner of Rye, of the death of the Admiral and his carrying through this town towards Roane. He remains in Fort St. Catharine until his brother Chevalier Doyes comes, who is looked for daily. The enemy began to batter Dorland on Monday with 32 cannon at 6 a.m., and at 8 p.m., after

three assaults, took the castle and town. "Some of the soldiers retired into a strong house of stone and set two streets on fire, and the enemy did set that house of fire and burned it, for the Spaniards would not receive them per compossyon [composition?]. There was in the town 1500 soldiers and 150 gentlemen. How many be escaped as yet it is not known, but it is said the enemy lost about 2000 men before Dorland. Since he hath summoned Pounce Dormy to render; so that the Count Sayent Polle and the Duke de Bowleyon and the Duke Denvares have put 1500 men into Mowterell and into Pounce Dormy and Pykynye great garrisons." But if he take Pounce Dormy or pass the Somme, this town will be soon be taken, for there are but 200 soldiers in it, little powder and ammunition, and the forts fallen to decay. "Them of Abbeville and Amiens do demand garrisons. They fear so far the Spaniards. The taking of Dorland so furiously maketh them all to tremble. It is to be feared that if the King come not into Picardy all stands in great danger to be lost. The enemy is 16,000 men strong and yet looketh for more forces daily. This Compte de Foyentes is cruel. Yesterday the Duke Monpansyr arrived at Roane with 300 horse. He was well received both by them in the town and them that keep the forts; so both Roane and Newhaven be quiet, thanks be to God. The governor of this town and the *premier president* do write for certain that now the Duke de Mayen is accorded with the King, and that the governor of Soysson caused the Spaniards to go forth to wars saying, 'There be some Lutherans within two leagues.' As soon as they were out of the town he shut the gates against them and would not let them come in, but said, if they would have passports, he would give it them. The King is still in the Franche Compte where he hath taken two good towns, Pasmé and Byssansons, and is going to besiege Dolle, and the constable of Castile is not able to rescue it; his troops be not strong enough to do it."—Dieppe, 24 July, 1595.

P.S.—The company of horsemen of the governor of Dieppe has just arrived. They say the enemy entered by a breach which, at the lowest, was the height of a man, but the 2000 soldiers within the town lacked courage and fled into strong houses; which caused most of the town to be burnt and few escaped. They had victuals and ammunition to have kept it four months longer.

Addressed:—"At the Court."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 34.)

E. LADY RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] July 25.—Prays his favour in behalf of her kinsman, Mr. Brett. "The matter is a falling out betwixt Sir Rafe Horci [Horsey] and himself, which has grown further than I wish with all my heart it had, they both being my very good friends; yet for that the greatness of the one may by his friends inform most favourably on his side, and so cause more condemnation on this my kinsman than there is cause, I earnestly entreat you, good sir, to stand indifferent for my sake in this matter when it shall or if it do come before you. I am the more bold to write for him, for I well know the honesty and plain truth of the gentleman such as he will inform, no, not on his own side more than a truth; only his choler is something to be condemned, which men that stand so much on their 'trew onnest,' as I know this man doth, will be moved if they receive wrongs."—Sherborne Lodge, 25 July.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (33. 53.)

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SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice-Chamberlain, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 25.—I am not so well here (having had some touch of the gout) but I would be glad to know that you did better and hear her Majesty still did best, or otherwise you and I were like to do little better than worst. I hear you talk no more of progress there; and if any such thing be meant it were good the gentlemen that have best will to give her Majesty best welcome to their houses have some warning for to provide themselves. But whatsoever become of you I hope her Majesty will hold her determination towards the end of gresse time to visit this poor lodge, which I love for nothing so much as that she gave it me and that I hope, ere I die, to see her Highness here, though not pleased as my heart desires, yet contented with such mean entertainment as my most power can perform with most goodwill; and so give her Majesty occasion to like better her forest that lieth so near here, and of late her Highness hath come so little in.

For her Majesty's ordnance at Dieppe, I am sure your father hath taken order with my Lord Admiral to have it brought home. Otherwise I perceive by Otwell Smith at the change of the governor there it may be in some danger.

For poor Parker I pray you remember her Majesty, and let her know from me that I am sure, to give his wife and little family meat, he sells his household stuff; and except her Majesty give him some present relief or leave I hear he will steal away.—At Cophthall.

Endorsed :—"25 July, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (33. 54.)

SIR NICHOLAS CLIFFORD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] July 26.—"My lord, according to Sir Fr. Drake and Sir John Haukins desire I have been with Sir Fr. Goodolphyn in Cornwall, where, before our coming, the Spaniards, out of four galleys, had landed some four hundred soldiers, which burnt Moldsey, a small village, and Newland, with Pensance, a very good town. For the town of Pensance, had the people stood with Sir Fr. Goodolphyn, who engaged himself very worthily, it had been saved, but the common sort utterly forsook him, saving some four or five gentlemen." Further, it is reported, by prisoners whom they set ashore, that for want of fresh water, they would have landed again, with some 500 of Don John's best soldiers; but the wind shifting north they took the opportunity to avoid the fleet at Plymouth and retired again to Bluit. Had they landed again, the writer, with Captains Poor, Ruisshe and Garrett, would have accompanied Goodolphyn "either to have buried them or ourselves. And had we been there before their landing I see no reason, by all description, that ever they should have returned."—Goodolphyn, July 26.

P.S. The prisoners reported many things which Goodolphyn has certified to Essex, but they seem uncertain.

Signed : "Your poor kinsman and servant."

1 p. (172. 35.)

WILLIAM [MORGAN,] BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 27.—Having waited on Friday last from 3 to 8 p.m. in the closet for Cecil to come out of the Privy Chamber, he was finally forced, by urgent business, to go towards Westminster. His intention

was to crave Cecil's word to the Queen that restitution might date from the translation of my lord of Exeter, 11 March, for the revenue is very small and the charge very great. Protests his thankfulness for Cecil's favour.—Westm., 27 July, 1595.

P.S.—Begg he may now depart to his home, which for seven or eight months he has not seen, and leave the bearer to bring the restitution after him.

Holograph. 1 p. *Seal.* (172. 36.)

FRANCIS LANGTERY and RICHARD HUYSH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 27.—As to offers made by Mr. Cure, the Queen's sadler, to one Thomas Kendall, prisoner in the Marshalsea, in relation to a bond given by Mr. Cure for the debt of one Longe.—27 July, 37 Eliz.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (27. 53.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 27.—Though indisposition of body should make me wish not to stir hence till I have found some remedy, yet if I thought her Majesty did either miss my attendance or my service I would quickly be at the Court. Her leave signified by my lady Leighton doth warrant my absence, which shall be no longer than Saturday, for I will but rest one night after my letting blood. And so, being very thankful for your kind letter, I rest.

[P.S.] I pray continue your favour to Mr. Savile; you shall do yourself honour and her Majesty service by his advancement. He is married but 3 or 4 years ago, and her Majesty hath known it long and never shewed to mislike it, nor indeed hath no cause, since by his marriage her servant's state is much more enabled.

Endorsed :—"27 July, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 39.)

THE LORDS of the COUNCIL to LORD BURGHLEY, Lord Treasurer and Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln.

1595, July 27.—By direction from her Majesty there were four horses assessed on the county of Lincoln under your lieutenancy for the service of Ireland, which being levied in that county and sent to Chester, we do understand from Captain Deering, who had order to view the same, that of the four horses two geldings were very insufficient, and the furniture and pistols bad and insufficient. These shall be to pray you to be informed who of the justices had the care to provide the same, and by whose fault so bad horses and furniture were provided, being unmeet for service, that we may by you be certified of the same.—From the Court at Greenwich, 27 July, 1595.

Signed. *Seal.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (33. 55.)

SIR HENRY COCKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 28.—Since the receipt of your letters touching the collector for the fifteenths within our shire, I have very carefully examined how Mr. Newce hath performed his duty therein, which I do find to be very justly and truly discharged by him and in as convenient time as any other whatsoever, for the which he hath his *Quietus est*. His two former collections were each of them two-fifteenths, and this next is but for one single fifteenth. The gentleman is a very honest man and of

good ability, having lands to the yearly value at least of 400*l*. Yet notwithstanding (although the statute doth not require it) I have always used to take a sufficient surety to be bound with the collector for the payment of it. Wherefore, if you give your allowance of him, I will proceed to take his bond accordingly.—From Punsborne, 28 July, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 56.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] July 28.—Yesternight I heard some conceit of my Lord Admiral's going to the seas, and myself being no less ready to expose my life and fortune in the service of her Majesty, do beseech you to make known unto her Highness my dutiful disposition to attend that noble gentleman in such employments, having heretofore served four or five several times in her Highness's ships. I do not affect the sea service with any hope of benefit, but only as ready to follow true honour in the loyal service of my prince and country.—28 July.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 58.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July $\frac{18}{28}$.—"Upon Monday last the Count Seynt Polle, the Duke de Bouillyon, with the Admiral, determined to put into Dourland 500 men, and the Duke de Bouillyon with them, with 3000 of powder, for they lack powder in the town. They defeated the enemy's horsemen and took three cornets, but when they came to the trenches they could not pass, they were so strong. The Admiral did amuse himself in fighting with them in the trenches. The Duke de Bollyon told him it was not fit for horsemen to fight with footmen in their trenches. He did so long amuse himself upon a 'stoomake' (?), that the enemy came forth with 4,000 foot, with 6 pieces of cannon, did enclose him and the footmen. He was taken prisoner. The Flemings and the Spaniards striving who should have him, one of them shot him through the body and slew him. His body is sent to Amyans. The vidame de Amyans, the baron Pounde Sayent Pyerrdre, and Monsyeur Sesevalle slain and all the footmen cut in pieces; the powder taken. The most of the great men that be slain have been Leaguers against the King, so God hath punished them. The Count Sayent Polle, the Duke de Bouillyon, and the governor of Dyepe saved themselves and fled to Amyans. Within two hours after the Duke Denvars did arrive with 800 horse 3000 foot. This day they do ride to give a battle to the enemy. God send them the victory! If they do not now raise the siege, Dorland is lost; for the enemy is strong and hath 30 pieces of cannon."

The Governor of Dieppe has gone to Rouen and Newhaven, to assure them for the King. The parliament and inhabitants of Rouen want him for their governor. This were well, if M. de Cewsson were continued governor of Dieppe; but "if Chevalier Doyes have it he will not permit them of the Religion to have the preaching in the town as they have now." The Duke de Mayne is accorded with the King. Sends copies of Capt. Fournyer's letter and the King's letter to his sister. The Duke Deparnon has declared for the Spaniards. God grant that the governor of Boulogne, who was put in by him, hold for the King. "I would I might have leave to send home her Majesty's ordnance and munition before there be a new governor placed in this town."—Dieppe, 28 July, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 37.)

EDWARD MORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 28.—Is going into the country for a time. As Cecil directed, Mr. Goring and he moved the Lord Treasurer (as the suit of all my La. Dacre's executors) to receive Mr. Billot to his service, who promised to think of it. Yesterday, however, he told Mr. Goring that "it was his disease already to have too many servants." Begs Cecil to take him if the Lord Treasurer will not.—28 July, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 38.)

THE DUKE OF NEVERS to the QUEEN.

1595, ^{July 28}_{Aug. 7}.—Ayant pleu au Roy me commander de venir en ceste province pour avoir l'œil à la conservation d'icelle, comme aussy a celle de la Champagne, pendant le voiage qu'il a juge luy estre necessaire de faire avec son armee, tant en la Franche Comté qu'au pais de Lyonois, je m'y suis acheminé le xvij^e du passé que les forces qu'il m'avoit destinees arriverent pres de moy ; et suis arrivé pres de M. le Comte de St. Paul, gouverneur de ceste province, le mercredy au soir xxvj^e du passé, qui a esté seulement quatre jours auparavant la perte de Dourlans, pris par assault, plus par faute d'ordre qui estoit en la place que de nombre d'hommes, qui estoit grand et bons et tel qu'ilz n'en ont voulu avoir davantage, bien que par diverses fois nous leur en ayons offert tant de pied que de cheval. Car ilz se sont seulement arresté a nous poursuyvre de faire lever le siege par les ennemis autour de leur place, se defians d'eulx mesmes pour le peu d'ordre qu'ilz y avoient, ce que n'estant en nostre pouvoir de faire pour n'avoir pas deux mil cinq cens hommes de pied qui n'estoient suffisans pour hazarder un combat si dangereux a toute ceste province, Dieu a permis que la place s'est perdue, ainsy que vostre Majesté l'aura peu entendre : ce qui m'a tellement touché au cuer, que je me suis resolu de m'enfermer en ceste ville de Corbie, ou de celle de St. Quantin ou de Cambray que les ennemis attaqueront, resolu d'y perdre la vie plustost que de permettre que l'une d'icelles se perde par faute de la bien deffendre. Mais dautant qu'il ny a forteresse si bonne qu'en fin ne se perde n'estant secourue, et tant plustost celles qui ne le sont comme est ceste cy et celle de St. Quantin, je suis contrainct d'avoir recours a vostre Majesté pour l'avoir cogneue fort affectionnee au Roy mon seigneur et maistre, afin de la supplier, comme je fais tres humblement, de vouloir nous assister de quatre mil hommes de pied seulement pour trois semaines, et avoir agreable de les faire descendre dans quinze jours, sil est possible, pres d'Abeville, pour estre le lieu plus propre et commode pour nous venir joindre au lieu ou il sera besoing ; ausant vous asseurer, Madame, que moyennant ce secours j'espere en la bonté de Dieu que non seulement empescherons les ennemis de rien effectuer au prejudice de ceste couronne, mais que les batterons, de quoy il en demeurera a vostre Majesté une gloire eternelle pour avoir esté cause d'un bien si grand a ceste couronne. Je scay bien, Madame, n'avoir encores merité en l'endroit d'une si grande Royne grace et faveur qui me puisse faire si effronté que de la supplier en mon nom de vouloir nous accorder ce secours ; c'est pourquoy je ne veulx me hazarder de luy faire ceste requeste, mais bien me dispenser de l'interpeller et semondre par son brave, generaux, et vertueux courage de ne defaillir au Roy son bon frere par ce secours, petit a vostre Majesté et tres grand a mon Roy pendant son absence, pour luy tesmoigner que vostre Majesté l'ayme vraiment, et qu'elle desire de l'assister plustost en son absence que presence ; ce qui accroistra l'immortelle renommee que vostre

Majeste laissera a nostre posterité. De ma part, Madame, je me sentiray infiniment obligé a vostre Majesté s'il luy plaist nous tant favoriser ; et si par le passé j'ay grandement honoré ses rares vertuz et désiré d'avoir cest honneur que d'en jouir en presence, cela m'obligera du tout a effectuer ce mien desir, engravé dans le cueur des l'année 1564, que le feu Roy Charles, que Dieu absolve, me destina vers vostre Majesté pour jurer la paix accordee entre vos Majestés, esperant que Monsieur le Comte de Lestre deust venir de par deca ; ce que n'ayant peu succedder m'a laissé ce mien ardent et continuel desir de saluer une si rare et vertueuse Princesse et destre honoré de sa presence.—De Corbie, ce vij^e Aoust, 1595.

Addressed :—" A la Royne d'Angleterre."

Endorsed by Cecil :—" The D. of Nevers to her Majesty."

Signed. 2 pp. (33. 97.)

M[ARY], COUNTESS [Dowager] OF SOUTHAMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 29.—You do well to comfort those that love you, specially when with one labour you can comfort us both ; Mr. Heneage taketh your sending and I your saying very kindly. This hath been a painful night to him ; I hope better of the day. Little do I doubt of your readiness upon any occasion to do that I desired and may have need of : believe, I pray you, to find my true thankfulness for that and more that I lay up in store.—At Heneage House, well freed from visitation, which at this time would be very cumbersome, 29 July.

[P.S.]—I pray you commend me to that wicked woman that loves you and likes me. They call her my Lady Katherine.

Holograph. Two Seals. 1 p. (33. 59.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July 29.—The continual grief and sorrow of mind I daily sustain by reason of her Majesty's indignation conceived towards me for my offence, are the causes that I do so often importune your mediation in my behalf. For although my imprisonment for these two months cannot but work me great disgrace amongst my friends and others, yet to myself no imprisonment can be so heavy or irksome as her Majesty's displeasure, so long and so deeply conceived towards me. I therefore beseech you that if my long and loyal service heretofore, which I never thought either too long or too painful, or if my present pensive mind, or the hope which yet remaineth of an old worn servant and vassal to her Highness, whose father and himself have for a long time under her Majesty's most gracious and blessed favour lived with good account and honest credit in her service, may mitigate her indignation towards me, that you will be a means to remit me into her most desired favour.—At the Fleet, 29 July, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (33. 61.)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE and SIR JOHN HAWKYNs to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, July 29.—Since their first writing of the Cornish news they have sent better news by two several messengers ; and now Sir Thomas Gorges is coming up, who will report everything.—Plymouth, 29 July, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (172. 39.)

The LORDS of the COUNCIL to LORD BURGHLEY, Lord Treasurer,
and Lieutenant of the county of Essex.

1595, July 30.—Upon the late discovery of some Spanish galleys on the western parts of this realm, and some attempts made by them to land and burn on the shore, her Majesty and we have had occasion to enter into a better consideration for the defence of the maritime countries and of those preparations that shall be requisite for the withstanding such attempts. And for that we have not these later years received any certificate from your good lordship of the state of the trained bands of horse and foot in that county of Essex under your lieutenancy, we doubt how they are in a readiness and complete, and whether in the places of such as are deceased, gone out of the country, or set forth into other services, there have been other sufficient and able men supplied; and how the same are furnished with weapons and other furniture, and likewise under what captains and leaders they are. Her Majesty, therefore, doth think it requisite at this time that a view shall be taken as well of the footmen as of the horse, both in the said county and in others also; and any defects speedily supplied. And because the chiefest matter doth consist in the disposition, readiness, and ability of the men, it is thought meet you shall consider what gentlemen there are at this present resident in the said county that have been brought up in the wars and have knowledge and experience to train soldiers; whose names we pray you to certify unto us, and to appoint them to aid the captains and officers of the particular bands to train their companies with their armour and weapons, as they ought to be. And if you have not men of that knowledge resident in the said county, her Majesty may be moved to send down unto you some captain of good knowledge to train and put in order the soldiers of that county. And in like manner her Majesty would have you, by conference with such as have knowledge in sea service, to consider how the places upon the sea coast that are most to be doubted for landing of the enemy, may be provided to have some special men of value dwelling near thereunto, to have the charge of some convenient numbers under the rule of particular captains, who may have authority to assemble the said numbers upon any doubtful occasion, and to lead them to the places doubtful, there to withstand the landing of any enemies: and that also order be given to other captains of bands adjoining or bending towards those places, to repair with their numbers to second the former; and in any wise to foresee that all persons that shall thus be appointed to repair to such landing places be furnished with armour and weapons meet for the service, for that otherwise a concourse of unarmed people shall but hinder the service, and give the enemy occasion to pursue his actions with more earnestness and hope of success.

Where likewise there was of late years a proportion of powder, match and bullet appointed to be kept in divers places within that county, we pray you to cause the same to be reviewed what doth remain of the store, and if serviceable; and for such quantity as is spent, you may, by some reasonable contribution of that county, cause the same to be supplied, for which purpose we will give direction that out of her Majesty's store such quantity as you shall send for shall be delivered at such prices as her Majesty doth pay and allow.

Lastly, where there was other provision of carts, horses for carriage, nags and other necessary things contained in former instructions, we pray you to consider how the same are continued, and especially to cause the beacons to be duly watched by honest persons with more care

than hath been used, until there shall be other direction given from us.
—From the Court at Greenwich, 30 July, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 2½ pp. (33. 62.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice-Chamberlain, to SIR ROBERT
CECIL.

1595, July 31.—Your advertisement of the Spanish bravado, which I hope (if Sir Fr. Drake hold on) will be no cause for them to brag of, doth satisfy me better than that I have otherwise heard thereof; and if I might hear from you a certain resolution of her Majesty's progress, you should do much for me. A letter shewed me this day by a man I love, to whom it was written, I have thought good to send you, to acquaint her Majesty with and then to return to me; and when I have recovered that health that may better enable me to write you shall hear more from me.

Endorsed :—"Ulmo. Julii, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 64.)

THE COMPANY OF HABERDASHERS to the COUNCIL.

1595, July 31.—In furtherance of the suit of Thomas Walker and Edward Akeret, cappers and brothers of their Company, for the reformation of wearing of caps, according to the statute. The suit is for the general good of the commonweal, and a mean to set the poor of the said trade in work again, who now are greatly impoverished.—London, last of July 1595.

Signed by Henry Billingsley and 10 others.

Contemporary copy.

1 p. (204. 18.)

WILLIAM LANE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July.—Has obtained Burghley's assurance of furtherance in his suit, which he prays Cecil to move her Majesty in. Has not expressed the rent, which is some 100 marks a year. The liberty and some commandment it carrieth with it, being near him in his own country and very lately possessed by his ancestors, gives him more desire to be restored to it. Knows her Majesty's indisposition to hear of suits, yet assures himself Cecil's wisdom and judgment may easily prevail with her where her own honour and the equity of the case so justly concur.

Endorsed :—"July, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 65.)

PENELOPE, LADY RICH, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, July.—Entreats him to continue his favour towards the bearer, whom she exceedingly desires may be graced with the matter he knows hath been long in hand. Her brother's own troubles make him unfit to deal in it yet, therefore if Cecil take some course to do him that honour which he hath deserved as well as many that have lately had it, he will make her infinitely beholden to him.

Endorsed :—"July, 1595."

Holograph. ½ p. (33. 67.)

WILLIAM CECIL to his Uncle, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] July.—His friend, Mr. Richard Braconbery, writes to him to crave Sir Robert's favour for his brother, the bearer, Mr. Anthony Braconbery of this country, to be a captain of soldiers if any be raised in these parts. He has already given proof of sufficiency.—Nuarke, July.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. 1 p. (172. 40.)

The QUEEN to the GENERALS [SIR FRANCIS DRAKE and SIR JOHN HAWKINS].

1595, Aug. 1.—We have returned you this gentleman with as much expedition as the consideration of such an affair would permit us, with some instructions in writing signed by our Council agreeable to our directions, which our pleasure is should be followed by you for the present action; requiring you both, in these and all other things which he shall impart unto you, to give him full and ample credit. By this our sending one so near unto us thus suddenly after his former painful journey (to whom you are not a little beholding for his report of the exceeding care and pains of you and our servant Baskerville for all things belonging to our service), we trust that you very well conceive that we are full of care for you as persons to whom we wish all happy and prosperous success, not doubting but you will think that if we did not much rely upon your faiths, valour and judgment, we would not commit to you so great a charge, and especially in such a time, considering the nature of this action, where matter of money is one of our least adventures in comparison of the rest. And therefore be thus persuaded, that our extraordinary experience of your former merits is the only and chiefest cause of this so extraordinary an affiance in those courses to which you have conducted us both for the honour and benefit of our estate, which we assure ourselves shall so be managed by you as conclusion of your actions shall prove the great and general expectation of the beginning; wherein we doubt not but you will affix your surest anchorhold, as well as we do in all things, in God's good favour and providence, who can and will direct both your counsels and actions to the good of our estate and your particular honour and reputation. There is nothing more acceptable to us, nor any greater argument of your discretions and affections to our service, than the report which this gentlemen delivereth of both yours and Sir Tho. Baskerville's good and mutual conjunction of love and kindness.

Endorsed :—"Primo Aug. 1595. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the Generals by Sir Tho. Gorges."

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1½ pp. (33. 68.)

SIR EDWARD NORRIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 1.—We have of late been wonderfully tormented by the sea storms, not without danger and loss, as this bearer shall better declare unto you; but I hope it is for the best, and that it shall be made stronger than ever it was, and to that end there are deputed to the States the bailly, the commissary, and burgomaster, who I doubt not but will speedily procure all things necessary for the speedy redressing of all.

I have received letters from the States to make my present repair to them into Gelderland, there to give them satisfaction of all old and new

complaints against me. I desire nothing more than to come to answer all that can be laid or objected against me; but in respect of the Count Hollock's quarrel I cannot but suspect that place, so that I desire I may come to my answer in any other place rather than where my enemy shall be so strong, that I may be fain not only to put up the old but to bear new disgrace. I have written to the States that I will always be ready to answer all my proceedings, but that I dare not depart from hence without her Majesty's leave, to whom I have written about it. Not that I would anywise defer to come to any trial of my government, but that I would gladly know her Majesty's pleasure, and so proceed accordingly; either there or anywhere else where her Majesty shall appoint. And yet I beseech you to allow of my reasons of not going to Holland, but rather in England or Zealand, where deputies may be appointed to examine all that shall be objected against me.—From Ostend, 1 August 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (33. 69.)

EDMUND WISEMAN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 1.—Signor Peres embarked the 30 July about 7 o'clock in the evening. The ship he came in was the *Quittance*, accompanied with the Admiral and Vice-Admiral. The Admiral's company was most pleasing notwithstanding Signor Peres' marvellous fearful protesting never to sail more upon the seas were it not to see your lordship. He arrived in Dieppe the 31st about two of the clock. The Lieutenant in the absence of the Governor met him at the water side, accompanied with ten or twelve gentlemen, brought him to the councillor's house of the town where Sir Henry Umpton was lodged at your being here, and sent a post to the Governor which was at Rouen. The Governor came this first of August; the Lieutenant before his coming showed Signor Peres the Castle. Upon his coming he came to Signor Peres' lodging, and invited him and Sir Henry Palmer with their followers to a very great supper. The Governor, as I understand, meaneth to go in person with him on Monday next to Rouen where the Duke Montpensier is. The Admiral's body is not buried as yet; there lieth the body of Hacqueville, governor of Ponteau de Mer, which he sold to the enemy. Their two bodies lie in the monastery of the Celestines. The King is near Lyons; they have not heard from him since the death of the Admiral. Here was one Machemulle beheaded, a notable freebooter, born in this town and a gentleman of good means.—From Dieppe, this 1st of August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 70.)

ED. WILTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 1.—“We have now twice embarked at Dover to go our journey; the first time after we had sailed as far as Rye, Senor Antonio Perez finding the wind contrary would needs return, doubting both the rage of the sea and the encounter of some enemy by reason of the late news out of the west. Sir Henry Palmer at his return arrived at Dover, whose authority of earnest persuasions drew him to embark the second time, much against his mind, the wind then not being very fair, and he infinitely desirous to hear from you before his departure. Notwithstanding the passage proved very good. We embarked the 30th of our July, landed the 31st. The day after the Governor came from Rouen, invited him that night to supper, giving entertainment fit for such a

personage, and I think imparted him the King's pleasure. This only I hear from Senor Perez that on Monday next we depart towards the King." Other news as above.—Dieppe, 1 August, 1595, *stilo antiquo*.
Holograph. 1½ pp. (33. 71.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 2.—Though my fortune have hitherto destinated me to over-thwarts, whereby this outside, subjected to the world's frowns, is deprived both from the contentment of your presence and means to express my sincerity, yet since you be possessed of the inward and purest part over which none hath power with me but yourself, neither can any worldly accident remove it. Dear lord, receive it and esteem it for the singleness. I protest to your lordship I am at this instant unquiet, and shall be till I may hear from you, because from Holland I am advertised that you be retired from the Court. I doubt not but before these be with you you will return thither; therefore my care is not so much for the danger of the matter as my despite is that you are so unworthily dealt with as that any have strength to offend your noble spirit. Your lordship hath two virtues which will make you master above the practices of your adversaries: your courage, which can as well overcome yourself in suffering something with time as triumph over your enemies when by another revolution you may make it actual against them; and your judgment, in which none of them can prevent you, whereby you shall discern their drifts and either repel them in their own ways, or become strong in some other new counsel to defeat their purposes. These be foundations of my faith that nothing can be amiss with you; nevertheless the infirmity of nature is never well assured, and therefore my desire striveth for certainty from yourself; of whose good I shall partake in the full measure of joy, and in every other trial will run the course with you which I shall ever believe well of, and never ask other question. For I am confident in this that a virtuous and perfect mind is more glorious by proof, and if any thwarts assail you they shall but serve as instruments to your more reputation, and the end shall yield you that honour to which the Mightiest guide you.

In my last I certified you that the enemy was drawing away, and that upon some disrout in the Count Fuentes' army. Themselves to give us more scorn of that wherein their intention was to vaunt, retired towards the Rhine and passed a small river called the Lip for better commodity of lodging, and spread abroad that the King's had beaten theirs in France: but hereof our gladness no sooner apprehended than choked with counter news and with their fires of joy threatening to burn the skies. Hereof your lordship knoweth better the particulars than we.

August 2.—[P.S.] We keep the field and are irresolute to approach them; fain we would, but the strife is in daring.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (33. 72.)

M[ARY], COUNTESS [DOWAGER] OF SOUTHAMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 2.—Your letter shewing her Majesty's liking to continue her purpose in coming to our poor lodge at Copthall, hath given him [Sir Thomas Heneage] more comfort than anything else, the rather for that he esteems it grows from her own goodness. That he most desires is to know the certainty of her time of coming, without the which

he shall be evil able to do that he desires and shall become him. In this he specially reposes himself in you to be assured so soon as you can. He thanks you for your letter, which he will return.

Endorsed :—"2 August, 1595."

Holograph. Two seals. ½ p. (33. 73.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug 2.—Wrote, in his last, of the taking of Dowrland, "the which was but little defended after the Count de Dynan was slain ; for Monsieur de Harowert (?) did open the gate, and he went out with his treasure and horses. The enemy let him pass and entered in at the same gate : so it is said he did betray the town. The enemy doth fortify the castle and hath made Monsieur Domall governor of it, and there is a thousand Spaniards in it. He carrieth but the name ; for the Spaniards do govern all. There is 500 horse come to the enemy with pay for four 'monteres.' They be called the Mewtyners. There is four English trumpets with them and great store of English traitors. The trumpet of this town saw them ; for he was sent into the enemy's camp to seek for some gentlemen that were slain. Their army doth increase daily. Upon Saturday last Amiens had like to have been delivered into the Spaniards' hands by the priests and other *bourgeois* of the town, that would have delivered a gate to Monsieur Domall ; for he had sent into a house hard by the gate 200 men that should have entered at the opening of the gate, and 300 men did lie in ambuscade to have seconded them. And M. Domall did lie hard by the 'Goustys' with 1,100 horse and 3,000 foot to have executed the rest. But, thanks be to God ! it was discovered by one that carried 'tyketes' to those houses that were of the treason, that should have the next day delivered the gate to Monsieur Domall. He was taken by suspicion and declared all : so there be many priests and other prisoners. They stay for the Count Sayent Polle to cause justice to be done. If that town had been taken, all this country stood in great danger ; for here is no forces to resist the enemy. The Duke de Bowlyone is gone into Mowterell with 800 Swyshes. The Count Sayent Polle is gone with forces into Rowne. The Duke Denvars is gone to Pykenye. The Pounce Dormye is broken down ; so the enemy cannot pass there with his ordnance. So it is thought the enemy will go to besiege Mowterell. If he get that he will come over the river to take Sayent Valleyrs and Cawxe, and then to this town. If he come hither, this town, I fear, will be lost, unless they have some help from her Majesty : so the governor hath writ unto your honour to be a means to her Majesty to let him have six hundred men with pikes and muskets, to be ready as soon as he doth hear the enemy is about to come over the river of Somme. Your honour doth know what a hindrance it will be unto all England if the Spaniard should get this town. No shipping were not able to pass the Narrow Seas for the enemy ; so it would undo all the merchants. So I desire your honour to be a means that her Majesty will let the governor of this town have six hundred men to defend this town, if the enemy doth come ; for he saith if he have not the Englishmen, the enemy, if they pass the river, will take this town ; for small trust is to be had by the French footmen if the enemy doth come. He hath also written to my Lord Treasurer to help him in the same. I trust her Majesty will not let this town be lost for six hundred men. If this town should be taken this part of Normandy is in danger to be lost. The coming hither of Sir Henry Palmer from her Majesty doth greatly encourage the governor

which was altogether before discouraged. He telleth me he will send the copy of the letter to the King and to the army in Picardy to show her Majesty's good will in offering to help them when they stand most in need of it, the which will much encourage them; but it will encourage them the more when they see that her Majesty doth send over some six hundred or eight hundred men with pikes and muskets.

"The Chevalier Doysse is come to Roane, and hath been at Newhaven with Monsieur de Incarville that have taken all the soldiers sworn to the King and the Duke Monpansyer; and so hath the Chevalier Doysse done, and all the captains of the strong places of Roane do; and they be governed altogether with the governor of this town. So those places be well assured for the King, thanks be to God!"

Begs to have the transporting of the lead into Normandy, to enable him to maintain himself in the Queen's service. The Duke of Montpensier stays at Rouen until the King appoints a governor there. Hopes it will be the governor of Dieppe; but Chevalier Doysse demands all his brother's offices except the admiralty.—Dieppe, 2 Aug., 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 41.)

THE GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Je ne manqueray pas à rendre tout honneur et le service qu'il me sera possible au seigneur Anthonie Peres, tant pour la recommandation qu'il vous plaist de m'en faire que pour son merite; il ne partira pas de cette ville qu'en ma compagnie, car j'estime tant sa personne que je ne la veux commettre à autre. Je vous supplie de croire que j'auray soin de tout ce que vous commanderez comme de la personne de ce monde que j'honore autant et auquel j'ay plus voué de service. La serenissime Reine m'a faict cet honneur de m'escire et de m'offrir par le sieur Palmer, de s'employer aux occasions qui s'offriront durant l'absence du roi, mon maistre, pour le bien de ses affaires, le qui m'a faict prendre la hardiesse de faire une treshumble requeste à sa Majesté par celle que je luy escriis; qui est de me vouloir secourir de quelque nombre de gens de guerre pour la conservation de cette place. A quoy je vous supplie tres humblement, selon votre bonté accoustumée et pour l'affection que je vous ay tousjours recongneue porter au bien et advancement de cet estat, de me vouloir ayder de votre autorité et faveur envers la dite Reine pour obtenir ma requeste, et que je puisse bientost avoir les dits gens de guerre. Le dit sieur Palmer vous pourra faire entendre la necessité en laquelle nous sommes reduit maintenant, et ce qu'il a appris icy de l'estat de nos affaires. Auquel me remettant je ne vous en feray plus long discours que pour vous supplier m'honorer tousjours de la continuation de vos bonnes graces.—A Dieppe, le 12 jour d'Aoust.

Endorsed.—"The governor of Dieppe. 12 Aug. 95, *novo stilo*."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (133. 15.)

FRANCOIS D'ORLEANS, COUNT OF ST. POL, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. $\frac{2}{12}$.—"Monsieur, lesloignement du Roy a rendu ceste province de si mauvaise condition que sil ne plaist a la Royne, continuant a regarder ce royaume de son veul et favorable, lassister du secours quelle y peult donner, j'en voy une perte inevitable; dont je m'assure que sa Majeste auroit trop de regret, en affectionnant, comme elle faict, la conservation. Monsieur le Prince de Comty, par avis du Conseil laissé a Paris, a despesche a sa Majeste le Sr Chevallier, du quel vous entenderez plus particulierement, Monsieur, le besoing que

sa Majeste a d'y estre assisté de ses moyens. Je n'y adjouteray que ma supplication que je vous fais bien humble, Monsieur, de vouloir en cela estre intercesseur affin que nous puissions par le secours de sa Ma^{te} rongner si bien les esles de l'Espagnol quil nestende son vol si loing que cela le rende puis apres trop insolent pour vouloir usurper sur chascun. Sa domination est trop insupportable pour le souffrir. Aussi me prometajje, Monsieur, que par le pouvoir que vous avez, joint avec l'inclination de sa Ma^{te}, nous ne serons refusez de ce secours, duquel je vous demoureray particullièrement obligé, pour en demourer eternellement, Monsieur, vostre plus humble a vous faire service.—A Corbye le xij Aoust 1595."

Holograph. Endorsed:—"Le Comte de St Paul 12 d'Aout '95, *novo stilo.*" (172. 45.)

LADY MILDRED READ to SIR ROBERT CECIL, her uncle.

1595, Aug. 3.—Recommends to his favour her servant, Thomas Kedwarn, who wishes to enter his service. His behaviour is very good and honest.—3 August, 1595.

Holograph. ½ p. (33. 74.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 3.—In favour of his cousin, Mr. Henry Lyghe, who desires in his suit to the Queen to find Cecil his honourable benefactor. Is proud of his cousin, though they are all poor, for in all his life he has done nothing unworthy of a gentleman.—From Portsmouth, 3 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (33. 75.)

SIR THOMAS POSTHUMOUS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 3.—Since my return from the Court I have delivered a letter from my Lord Treasurer unto the Earl of Huntingdon about Mr. Sydney, and I found my lord of Huntingdon very honourably bent to shew me favour. Nevertheless I beseech you to move my lord therein when you see him. I find my mother forwards in the cause, so as I have no reason to doubt of my good success, except I should be crossed by some prerogative suitor that shall obtain her Majesty's letters for his strength; therefore my suit is you would use some means to cross them if any shall attempt those proceedings.—3 August, 1595. [P.S.] Give me leave to remember unto you my cousin, William Cook's, suit.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (33. 76.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 4.—If my miseries had not been already brought to a consummation your message sent me yesterday by Mr. Lieutenant would have made up their full measure. But more extremity cannot be ministered unto me, for more would sooner enable me to pay nature her last tribute, the end of all sorrows, which less maketh me the longer in providing, and in the mean time to lead a languishing life until the day of payment, when the due of inevitable necessity must be performed. Seeing, therefore, it appeareth (as your message importeth) that I have hitherto halted in the disclosing of matters of

greatest moment, and have informed only of toys and trifles, I confess myself judged by my own mouth—having avowed the contrary both by word and writing upon my uttermost peril—to the just reward of her Highness's most rigorous justice, and would therefore willingly have used silence (because I could only reiterate what I had formerly written) both for a submission to this my judgment and answer to your message; but Mr. Lieutenant would not so be satisfied, but that I should by my letter to you make known his delivery thereof; which as I here acknowledge, so shall I not soon forget to have received such an uncomfortable message from Sir Robert Cecil, who, with the most honourable Earl, now half a year past committed me to close prison, wherein I have ever since continued without any relief, though by my own sundry examinations and voluntary assertions, as also by the examinations of my friends, and search and peruse of all my former letters, by the practice of his honour's most rare wit and experience and of others most learned, and by advertisements from all parts, the quality and quantity of my offences is well known unto him—as also that he is the best witness of my greatest penitency and offer to make satisfaction by any serviceable mean to the uttermost of my forces. Yet, it seemeth, I am still thought further faulty and exempt from all pity; I will therefore resort to a resolute patience, and seeing I am now *exhaustus omnibus viribus*, will daily pray the Almighty God to bless and prosper you and to continue me in all humility and patience to submit myself to your power and pleasure, seeing I cannot further satisfy your expectation.—Tower, 4 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 90.)

RALPH, LORD EURE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 4.—According to your letter to me for the ending of the controversy betwixt Connyers and Mr. Warburton touching the wardship given by my Lord Treasurer, I have satisfied both the parties to their contentment.—Ingelby, 4 August, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (33. 91.)

The GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Depuis celle que je vous ay escrite par le Sr Palmer, j'ay en advis que les ennemys ont change le desseing qu'ils avoient d'aller à Montreuil, et font acheminer leur armée vers Cambray en deliberation de l'attaquer, y ayant esté sollicités et persuadés par le prince de Chimay, et des villes d'Arras, de Lisle, Doué et autres villes, qui se ressentent incommodés du dict Cambray, et aussy que c'est la volonté du Roi d'Espagne. Je vous supplie d'entretenir et disposer la Roine en la bonne volonté qu'elle a d'assister le Roy, mon maistre, et luy remonstrer, s'il vous plaist, qu'elle ne le scauroit secourir en meilleure occasion que cellecy. Si j'apprens quelque autre chose digne de vous, je ne faudray vous en donner advis.—A Dieppe, le 14 d'Aoust.

Endorsed:—"Ye Governor of Dieppe. 14 Aug. *novo stilo*."

(34. 25.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 5.—At length so much is gained of the Count Maurice as he purposeth to advance towards the enemy, and to encamp so near as

for commodity of quarters he may. If he be constant we shall be in the face of them before these be in your hands; where some of us have agreed to engage his army to fight if it be possible. Of all your lordship shall be advertised with the first opportunity. Our hope is his deliberation will not alter, because he hath been plainly dealt with in the point of his honour, whereof he seemeth sensible. I assure you he hath had his ears filled with continual sound of reputation, and the contempt which will be spread to the disgrace of him if he repair not the fault before Groll. If now he waver I protest I will never come amongst them again, and will blaze the slackness of courage with these people.

Our troops are as I wrote lately to you, saving the decay which hath grown by runaways and sick folk and some prisoners in straggling for booty, which is no great number. Here appeareth a general desire to fight; of the horse I believe not too well, of the foot so much better because there is a mixture of the best men to assure the worst, the English being appointed to fight with the squadrons of Holland and the Scots with those of Frieseland and Zealand, and the guards of Count Maurice, Hollock, and myself to join with such companies as are not under any other regiment and lately sent from sundry garrisons since we rose from before the town. If nothing fall out many honest gentlemen in this camp will be deceived.—August 5.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (33. 92.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 5.—Finding the continuance of my grief by remembering her Majesty's heavy indignation laid upon me justly for my offence, am enforced daily to importune your mediation to her sacred Majesty for release of my deserved punishment, which having endured above two months hath renewed my grey hairs to their first colour of white. And I doubt not but you will censure when you see me, that howsoever my body hath been restrained, my mind hath been and is most grievously afflicted, in that I find myself so much dejected by descending from so great hopes of her Majesty's good favour to my just imprisonment here and general disgrace throughout the whole realm, as except by your means I may in some measure be recomforted that her displeasure is assuaged, I am careless of my liberty or what otherwise shall become of me. And if her Highness shall of her most wonted gracious disposition remit me to her princely favour and make any trial of my service, which I dare not desire, my diligence and performance thereof shall well manifest that I only serve her Majesty and no other, and that without respect of any man I will do as I shall be commanded.—At the Fleet, 5 August, 1595.

Signed. ¼ p. (33. 93.)

SIR THOMAS GERRARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 5.—I send you by this bearer a sparhawk, which is an excellent hawk for anything you will fly her at; she will kill a "pye" very well if your man be skilful to make the flight. I am going towards West Chester and I mean to take shipping so soon as the wind will give me leave. I humbly entreat your favour in my absence.—From my lodge, 5 August.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ p. (33. 94.)

FOREIGN EMISSARIES.

1595, Aug. 6.—“Description of certain suspicious persons like to arrive shortly.”

They are: a Burgonian, said to be named Nicholas Manfay, but at Naples and in the Low Countries he is commonly called Malfatto: an Italian, name uncertain, for sometimes he is called Piero, and other times Geovan. Maria. Both these do attend their despatch from the camp at Dorlance, and are to come into Ireland, guided with an English young man who sometimes served certain noblemen in the Low Countries; he is of sanguine complexion and called Edward Stauley. An Irishman, name not certainly known but usually called Messer Jacomo; and an Englishman. These two were, July 29, to depart together from Brussels into Holland, to embark at Amsterdam or Enchusen to pass directly into England.

1 p. (33. 95.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 6.—Hitherto we have lain still without attempting anything expecting what course the enemy would take, who, we thought, would ere this have passed the Rhine. But their affairs in France prospering, and this army being from the time that Fuentes went into the field ordained to answer the attempts of the States' army, we are now fully persuaded they will not leave these quarters whilst our army keepeth the field. I was therefore once determined for a few days to have dissolved the troops, and then upon a sudden, if the enemy had departed, to have begun anew. But upon better consideration the States have found it a safer course to stay the enemy in these quarters, fearing lest, they being nearer France, they might be employed to the great prejudice of the King, his forces at this present being not the strongest; and to this end the army is now presently removing nearer unto the enemy.—Camp near Wolfst, this 6 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 96.)

WILLIAM WEBB to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 7.—Has received his letters on behalf of the wife of one Harrys, urging a likelihood of some hard measure offered her in her husband's absence. Trusts no hard measure has been hitherto given, for she has yet $4\frac{1}{2}$ years to come during which he purposes not to trouble her—although for want of reparations (part being ready to fall down, to the great danger of her neighbours) he might find just cause so to do. But true it is he has passed a lease in reversion unto a tenant of the said Harrys, who is interested unto a great part of the same house, for as many years as Harrys has to come; which lease being passed he cannot call back. Harrys holds by lease from one Bagnall for 14 years, and paid for a present fine for it 120*l.*, of which Bagnall he purchased the fee simple for 340*l.*, which he did the rather for the quiet of his tenants on either side, who, notwithstanding, were never more disquieted than they daily are by the disquiet order of Harrys' wife. For avoiding whereof, as also for that he would not be found to offer her any hard measure, he yesterday preferred present payment of 60*l.* so she would peaceably depart at Christmas next, at which time she shall have only four years to come. She utterly refuseth, and yet she paid Bagnall but 120*l.* when she first entered.—“From my house in London,” 7 August, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 99.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 7.—A friend writes from Middelbourg that he has recent letters from Lisbon of a new armada being there prepared by King Philip. There are 10 Biscayan ships and 30 others, and some of the Levant (or, perhaps, Ragusa) not yet arrived there. Provision was made of 1,000 pipes of wine and 16,000 *quintals* of biscuit—enough for 10,000 men. The whole was to be ready 20 July. Is at last free from fever.—Badburham, 7 Aug. '95.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 42.)

The GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. 17.—Il ne se passera une seule occasion que je ne vous escrive et donne avis de ce j'apprendray digne de vous. Il n'y a rien de nouveau en ce pais depuis ma derniere lettre. Les ennemis n'ont bougé d'un lieu depuis le premier logement qu'ils ont fait au party de Dourlan, et sont tousjours autour de Corbie et St. Quentin. Ils font courir le bruit qu'ils vont attaquer Cambray, mais ils sont en lieu ou ils peuvent aller à St. Quentin, Corbie ou à Han, tellement qu'on ne peut encores bien juger le dessein qu'ils ont. Soudain qu'on l'aura recogneu, je ne faudray de vous en advertir; cependant je vous supplie bien humblement d'avoir souvenance de ce pauvre estat et considerer, s'il vous plaist, par combien endroits le Roi d'Espagne le fait attaquer et les fortes armées qu'il emploie. Le Roi est maintenant à Lion. L'accord de M. du Mayne n'est pas encores signé; mais lon en a bonne esperance. M. de Guise a esté fort malade et la on tenu pour mort; toutesfois lon m'a asseuré cejourdhy que se commence a bien porter. Je viens tout presentement de recevoir une lettre de M. Dincerville, qui me mande que Monseigneur de Montpensier a eu des avis que les ennemis ont de grandes entreprises sur ceste ville. Mon voisin qui est au Neufchastel, que vous cognoissez, le scait bien. C'est un meschant et desloial homme. S'il plaisoit à la seren^{me} Roine m'envoyer icy promptement quelques gens de guerre, seulement cent ou deux cens hommes, j'espere que cela feroit rompre leur dessein et donneroit peut-estre occasion au Roy, lorsqu'il plaira à la dite Roine retirer ses dits gens de guerre, de m'en continuer d'autres en la place. Je scais que vostre faveur et auctorité peut beaucoup en cela. Je vous supplie, Monsieur, de m'en vouloir assister envers la dite dame, et me continuer tousjours, s'il vous plaist, en l'honneur de ses bonnes graces et de vostres, en qualité de celuy qui restera à jamais vostre tres humble et tres affectionné serviteur.—À Dieppe, le xvij^e jour d'Aoust.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 35.)

The KING OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. 17.—Is despatching to the Queen M. de la Barauderye on an occasion he will inform him of. Begs him to continue his good offices, for without the assurance of his friendship he would never have enterprised that affair with the Queen.—17 August, Doublans.

Endorsed:—"95."

Holograph. French. ½ p. (147. 111.)

SALAGNAC to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 17.—Would like, because of his virtue and merit and courtesy, to be of service to him. "Noz souhaits le veulent ainsi, mais

vosre bonheur, le repos de votre patrie et les precedens secours et bien-faits fait que nous avons tousjours recours a vous. Cela est cause du voyage du Sieur de la Barauderie, present porteur. Aides nous de votre faveur, Monsieur, nous leesperons et nous y attendons et tous les liens qui peuvent lier et les princes et les pais nous donnent ocasion de nous y fier." Refers, for particulars, to the King's letter and to the bearer, whose merits he highly commends. Fortune always accompanies the King, and if he could be everywhere they should need no assistance.—Camp of Chateau Chalons, 17 Aug., 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 46.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 8.—You are so able to do good and so nobly disposed unto it that I know you receive many men's protestations in requital of your favours; and therein I must go with the rest, but no man can love you more, nor none shall show it so much.—Portsmouth, 8 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (33. 100.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Aug. 8.—I received your letter of the 7th this day at 2 of the clock in the afternoon at my house of Blechyngly, with the enclosed from the two generals. And for my opinion, I do not see how they can alter from their course of their voyage but that the whole charge must be her Majesty's. For the service of Ireland, I do not see how Sir H. Palmer can have any more ships made ready for him than those five he hath; for if we should go now to make ready two more, by that time they will be ready the doubt of Ireland will be past for this year for any great ships from Spain. I did not think there was any meaning that they should with their fleet run into St. George's Channel, but alongst the coast to Cape Clear, which would not have been out of their way very much, whatsoever they write. And to you in private they needed not to take such exceptions for going so little out of the way when they have retarded their going so long as they have done, promising they would have departed the first of May the "sonner" (sooner?) at the first. If the Queen's Majesty do not go to Highgate to lie there I will be at the Court to-morrow; but if she go I know not where to lie and therefore will stay. I do assure you I am not courrant nor have been since I saw you. For making more ships ready I will not take it upon me, for there is scant any left fit for Ireland service, I do assure you not passing one. There are these in service and in the docks that be in the margin, so all the rest be of the ships royal or in the dock to make good for the next year; and I am sure Mr. Quarlors (Quarles) is not in a month able to provide victuals for two ships more, for he was put to all his wits for this that is done.—This 8 of August.

*Marginal list of ships mentioned above:—*With Sir F[rancis] D[rake] and Sir J[ohn] H[awkins]: *The Garland, Defiance, E. Bonaventure, Hope, Foresight, Adventure.* With Sir H[enry] P[almer]: *The Vanguard, Rainbow, Dreadnought, Quittance, Tremountain, Sun.* With Capt. Cross: *The Swiftsure, Crane.* In the Narrow Seas: *The Answer, Advantage, Scout, Advice.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (33. 101.)

EDMUND WISEMAN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 8.—The news of these parts is that the Duke Mercure hath declared himself enemy to the King, that M. de Soissons standeth upon terms, if not enemy; the Duke of Guise slain with some part of the bed falling on him, playing with Monsieur Tremolie. The enemy hath gotten Peronn, the Count Maurice forced by Mondragon to raise his siege. The King of Spain made proclamation that it should be lawful for any Low Country man being a Catholic to traffic in his countries, whereupon many went and all but two stayed, which stole away. Here hath been one Senor Pinillia, a gentleman of Aragon, which is come out of the Low Countries, employed by the French King often in those parts; he is one of those which left his country for the cause of Senor Peres. He passeth in those parts for a Portuguese. The King is at Lyons. It is not known yet who shall be Governor of Rouen; some say M. d'Epernon, others say he hath gotten Marseilles. The D. de Maine hath accorded with the King and shall have the government of the Isle of France. The Marshal D'Aumont's son and the Marshal Matinon's son both slain, one the other in single fight, the Count Turin and M. de 'Shateo Rov.' That a ship of war of Dunkirk is taken by those of Flushing. The Duke of Bouillon hath sent a letter to Senor Peres offering his service in person were it not for important business of the King's. Here hath been a play in their church counterfeiting the Apostles; Senor Peres would needs have Mr. Wilton and me go with him, fearing his person. There is not any man more fearful. I think Senor Peres shall stay here till the governor heareth from the King.—From Dieppe, 8 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 102.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 8.—Stay of all shipping that was to go from that river into Spain, upon a stay made in Spain of all Dutchmen's goods and books of accounts. Some think the King had opinion he should find great wealth, to entertain his many armies; others, that Count Fuentes hath persuaded him these countries would not be able to continue war but for the money that comes out of Spain; out of question the States have no small means by it. This stay is by them of Zealand; if the merchants would not obey, his lieutenant was to stay them by force. They say there was towards 500 sail. Foukerolles is sent again by the King to demand assistance by sea and land; after the defeat at Dorlans the King will have occasion to insist more than ever, for all Picardy is in great trouble. Foukerolles has also charge to insist upon a resolution for besieging Dunkirk, to which the King of France promiseth 4,000 horse. Does not see how they can do the one or the other, for the further provinces will never send their troops thither, and Holland and Zealand, except her Majesty will send some brave succour, of themselves have not forces sufficient. Count Fuentes will venture anything rather than let that place be carried, for then all means of intelligence between Spain and these countries were taken away, saving by land, which he sees with what difficulty it is done. It is reported they of Dunkirk brought in prisoners the last day to the value of 20,000*l*. Cannot see how the States can spare any men for France; besides, the soldiers which were the last journey in France were so distasted they will rather leave their colours than go thither any more. Sees that the

occasion of the not well joining together against the King of Spain will be laid to the Queen and her Council.—At Flushing, 8 August, 1895.

Holograph. Seal. [Murdin, *in extenso*, p. 688.] 2 pp. (33. 103).

JOHN DRURY, WILLIAM GORYNGE and WILLIAM BARTELOT to LORD BUCKHURST and the Privy Council.

1595, Aug. 8.—Enclosing the information of Joan Ayling, an old woman above threescore years. Have caused “hue and cry” and diligent search to be made for the apprehension of the party into all parts of the country, but cannot as yet find him, nor learn into what parts he is gone. Have thought it their duty to certify his lordship thereof that such further speedy course for his apprehension may be taken as his lordship in his wisdom shall think convenient.—Fittleworth, near Petworth. 8 Aug. 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 1.)

The Enclosure.

1595, Aug. 7.—*Information of Joan Ayling, wife of Robert Ayling of Fytteworth in the co. of Sussex, husbandman, taken the 7th of August, 1595, about 7 of the clock in the evening.*

Who saith that yesterday, August 6, about ten of the clock in the forenoon, there came to her door a tall man, yellow bearded, with a wart on the side of his face, wearing a medley russet mandilliane of red and blue, with a red silk scarf about his neck, and a black hat lined with taffatie, with a red feather on the hat; a pair of medley russet venetians laid down with a red silk lace the breadth of two fingers, and a pair of blue stockings with a pair of white silk garters fringed with gold; and about his neck a chain of silver with a silver whistle thereat, and a crucifix of silver with a heart in it, and upon his arm a broad target, with a green scarf tied to the target, and with a sword and dagger. He asked an alms and she gave him a penny and drink, and being about to depart she asked whence he came? He said out of Hampshire. Then she asked whither he was bound? He said to London, and that the child in the cradle should rejoice at his coming down: and that it was never merry since we had a woman Queen, and that he did hope shortly we should have a man king. So he departed.

Signed:—“Jo. Drury, Will. Gorynge, William Barttelot.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 98.)

THE COUNTESS [DOWAGER] OF SOUTHAMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 9.—We hold it a great infortunite for us that any occasion moved her Majesty to speak of us to so great an enemy as we esteem yourself to be to us both, assuring ourselves you took the present occasion to pour forth your malice, which we must bear and desire no better. Mr. Heneage was much revived by your letter, as indeed he is ever glad to hear from you, believing in your love; and of his desire to see her Majesty well content in Copthall, I think you are sufficiently persuaded, but that we may have certainty is that we wish, and in such time as may leave us possibility to shew our hurts to her in some measure, and the rather now than any other time, yet am I at this time much troubled with hearing that the smallpox is full at Epping, at Waltham and in some houses between that and Copthall. Of this my Lord Chamberlain takes no notice upon the return of the Guard, which

makes me cast doubt of worst kind; unfit it is for us to speak of it but to yourself, to whom we leave the consideration, praying you to believe we have no meaning to cast colours before your eyes but plainly to deliver to you our hurt that desires to see her Majesty at Copthall, but fear afar off it might be thought we were careless of her danger, which we would be glad to shun. Herein do I pray you agreeably to the care we conceive you have of us, and we will deserve it by loving you and yours as much as we can.

P.S.—That I received now I have thought good to send you herewith, to impart to her Majesty.

Endorsed :—"9 Aug. 1595."

Signed. 1 p. (34. 2.)

LORD THOMAS HOWARD.

1595, August 9.—Warrant for a grant in fee simple to Lord Thomas Howard, the second son of the late Duke of Norfolk, of the manors of Abshall otherwise Wigborough, Salcott and Tollesburye, co. Essex, and of Dowdick, co. Lincoln, which have escheated to the Queen by the attainder of the earl of Arundell, the remainder whereof is of right in the said Lord Thomas after the death of the late attainted Earl and of his son dying without issue male, all which manors are in lease for many years yet to come, and without any woods, as it is said.—Manor of Greenwich, 9 August, 1595.

Sign Manual. *Privy Signet*. 1 p. (34. 3.)

LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 9.—This day was sent unto me this enclosed; and, although I cannot think that any person of mischief and cunning would handle his practice so fondly as to publish the effect of his wicked intention before he had effected the same, which were the next way both to bring himself in danger and to overthrow his purpose, whereby I conclude that this person is either so foolish or frantic as he is not to be feared, yet in a matter of so great importance the best way is rather to fear too much than too little; and therefore I thought good to send this enclosed to you, to be further considered and dealt in as shall be thought convenient. Though my right hand yield you these few lines yet is my left so full of pain and torment as in my life I never felt a greater. But I thank God it lesseneth, meaning to wait upon her Majesty so soon as I shall be able and to render most humble thanks for her so gracious remembrances of me, her poor faithful servant, which bringeth infinite comfort to my heart.—This Saturday, 1595.

Endorsed :—"9 August, 1595. L. Buckhurst to my Master with the information of one Aylinges wife."

Holograph. *Seal*. 1 p. (34. 4.)

LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 9.—This morning there arrived a barque from Salecom in Devonshire, by whom I am informed that yesterday morning there came thither a barque that was bound for Ireland, and meeting between the isles off Scilly and Cape Clear fifteen or sixteen sail of Spaniards, whereof six of them were very great ships, he returned. He tells me that further he hears that as many more ships ride off the other side of the Scillys.—Portsmouth, 9 August, 1595.

Signed. *Part of seal*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 5.)

JOHN HARPUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 9.—It is no small increase to my most uncomfortable present estate after nine weeks' imprisonment to hear that her sacred Majesty is informed of some new offences by me committed. The former, which I so foolishly entered into for the love I bare to Williamson at that time, I do acknowledge with all humbleness to be most gross, and that I have justly deserved so much as is laid upon me; but I know my own innocency to be such for any other offence to her Highness or the State as from the "intralls" of a most grieved and afflicted mind I humbly beseech your honour that I may answer it. And although it hath pleased God, by the malice of Williamson, now my known and sworn enemy, whom once I loved so well, to manifest my foolish pity which I extended to him six years past upon hope of his conformity, by whom her Majesty may know my love and duty to her, yet I know my own integrity to be such to her Highness and the State as I dare justify myself and doings against him and all others whatsoever that shall charge me with any disloyalty or neglect of my duty in any other of her services. And, therefore, with hope of the suspension of her Majesty's further displeasure towards me, and that my passed services, with the acknowledgment of my offence from the bottom of a most grieved mind, will work some gracious mercy in her, who is the patroness of all mercy, whereby the worn time of an old servant may finish his gray hairs and last days in peace by the enlargement of his unwonted restraint.—At the Fleet, 9 August, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 6.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON to SIR GEORGE CAREY, [Governor of the Isle of Wight.]

1595, Aug. 10.—Finding this subject of yours, won [?one] of Yarmouth, ready to depart, and understanding by sundry of your being come to your government upon the late alarm given by the Spaniard in the west country, I would not fail to write you these few lines, and by them to acquaint you with our occurrents from St. Malo and Mirlas, which are these. That the Spanish army which was in preparing in Biscay at the Passage is broken up and dissipated, except six ships only to carry men and munition into Brittany.

On Thursday the last of July, the Spanish galleys being 4 in number, with three tenders (*pataches*) of 30 tons a piece or thereabouts, with some other small shallops, were at the Isle de Baze before Morlay. They made offer to land there but were beaten off. The like proffer they made at Conquest before but were by the people beaten away. These galleys sithens we do hear are returned back unto Blavet; the which I do the rather believe because that the north-west winds were very great, and such as galley could not well dwell upon that rocky coast.

The Duke of Mercœur beseecheth pardon. There is a bruit come hither that the Duke of Guise is dead, and this is as much as I can write unto [you] for the present. Wherefore let me now yield you my hearty thanks for two of your fat bucks which I had at my being in in your isle; and so, in presenting unto you my best friendly salutations, I will commit you to the blessed protection of the Almighty.—At Guernsey Castle, 10 August 1595.

P.S.—If your honourable lady be with you, I pray that my humble salutations may be presented unto her.

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 7.)

The LORDS of the COUNCIL to LORD BURGHELY, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford.

1595, Aug. 10.—Whereas we are credibly certified from Chester that sundry of the men lately levied in that county of Hertford by her Majesty's direction for the service in Ireland are run away from their leaders, some before they came to Chester and some after, namely these whose names are hereunder written, to the hindrance of that service, and evil example of others if it should be let slip unpunished, we have thought it expedient, and accordingly in her Majesty's name do require your lordship forthwith by all possible means to cause them to be apprehended and committed to the gaol until further direction.—From the Court at Greenwich, 10 Aug., 1595.

Names at foot :—John Oliver. John Evans. Thomas Carter.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (34. 8.)

LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 11.—Perceiving by your so friendly advertisement the most lewd, false and villainous dealing of Hatcher, if it be true he so report of me, which methinketh, being so utterly false, is impossible he should dare to speak, I cannot but render many infinite and hearty thanks unto you, perceiving now and always your true, faithful and constant love unto your friend, for the which I do protest I do more esteem of your friendship than of a great deal of riches, assuring you that it is and for ever shall be as faithfully requited from me to you again as you can wish or the virtue of true friendship can require. I do write this private letter to you, not knowing whether you could be content that I might take knowledge of your advertisement unto me, and so to have written such an answer touching that cause unto you as both her Majesty might know what an execrable, damnable wretch this Hatcher is, as also how much I am bound to her Majesty, that she would hastily believe so vile a slander by so very a false wretch against her faithful servant. Thus remaining as much yours as I can be I end this Monday, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 10.)

LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 11.—By the hasty sending away of my footman unto you and myself in great pain of my left arm as yet I am, I omitted to send you also this enclosed from the justices, whereby you may perceive they dealt carefully and discreetly. It were good the porters and marshal's men had information of the description of the party, and if you send me a copy thereof and that her Majesty think it fit, I would only write out the description of the party and leave out his words, and cause a privy search to be made in London and all the places adjacent. I am most sorry that I cannot wait on her Majesty. I assure you if I might have a 100,000*l.* given me to do it I cannot touch my head with my left hand. It is an extreme cold which only warmth and time can cure. In the meanwhile I pray for her Majesty, to preserve her and bless her with all health and happiness for evermore amongst us.—This Monday morning, 1595.

Endorsed :—" 11 August. With a letter from the Justices of Peace of Sussex."

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 9.)

ENGLISH in ROME.

[1595, Aug. 11.]—Doctor Lwies [Lewis]: he is bishop of Cassano; his bishopric is in the kingdom of Naples, given him by the king of Spain; worth 20,000 ducats a year. He hath been a hard friend unto our nation. Some say that he doth now tolerate his wrath in hope to be a Cardinal.

At Christmas last Thomas Frogmorton came to Rome. He liveth in house with the said bishop. These two are counted the greatest dealers with the Spaniard, and so with other nations since the death of C[ardinal] Allen.

Harry Constable is departed from Rome and gone into France. They do not trust him in anything, so I learn by their own speeches. Thomas North is gone from Rome into Spain to serve the King. They do not trust him although he doth promise to do true service.

The Scots of late have been much in Rome and it is thought they deal with the Irish nation. The principal Scot, they call him father Gordon, a jesuit; they say that he is near kind unto their King.

For the conveying of their letter, I know not other than from Rome to Antwerp unto Doctor Worthington, a man to me unknown. It is spoken by divers of our nation that the King of Spain will have a cardinal English to serve his turn.

Touching mine accessories; that one letter excepted which I sent for Fitzherbert, being forced upon me, I do promise and protest unto your honour that in all my travel or life I never carried, conveyed nor received letter, bill, scroll nor other to nor for any priest, prelate, or any other "stravagant," living without our Queen's Majesty's dominions or otherwise. I thank God, I have not in all my life been any familiar dealer whisperer with any of this kind of people. And for my honest and quiet living in England, I refer me to the whole shire of Devon where I was born and brought up to this day. And if any of these mine accessories do think that I have lived abroad on pleasure, I say God send them better than I have found. For I do wish within my heart that I had never known Italia. It cost me seventeen months in prison in their Inquisition in Rome with loss of 2,000 ducats. I shall be the worse in body and purse while I live. Such hath been my hope and gain amongst them. If I had recovered my moneys or any good part thereof, I would promise never to come amongst them nor see them again. Further, in this time which I have lived abroad, if I have done or consented to do anything more than other merchants and factors do which use their trade and country, then let me have blame. So I do pray and hope that your honour will favourably consider of my sorrow.

Headed:—"The English Nassion in Rome. 1595."

Endorsed:—"11. Aug., 1595. Tucker. *Re* English Nation in Rome."

Unsigned. 1 p. (34. 11.)

EDWARD WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 11.—The former report touching the affairs of Brittany is lately countermanded. It is said that the duke Mercœur hath yielded to a truce and that the greatest part of the Spanish army there transporteth for Dieppe. The matters of Picardy stand as yet upon ill terms. They of Artoys and Hennault offer largely for the besieging of Cambray. The town is ill manned and the governor not so well affected to the State as is requisite for the present necessity. The King's return is wonderfully desired into these parts, whose presence (they say) is only

able to give end to these troubles. There are many freebooters in this country, which maketh Sir Ant. Perez resolve not to depart from hence till he receive order from the King for his safe conduct. He expecteth daily to receive his letters to the same effect. The infinite desire he hath to hear from your lordship, I think hath made him defer his journey somewhat the more willingly. Thus I most humbly take my leave for this present.—Dieppe, 11 August, 95, *stilo antiquo*.

P.S.—The Maitre de Request is despatched from the Council of Parliament at Paris (as one of his company told me) to her Majesty to crave her assistance for Picardy. He stayeth at Dieppe for a wind only.

The Admiral's funerals are solemnized this week at Rouen. The charges they say will amount to 8,000 crowns.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 12.)

ADVICES from the LOW COUNTRIES.

1595, Aug. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Son Excellence a faict marcher le camp le 16 de ce mois de Servolde et arrivasmes le mesme jour de bon heur à Elten; le 17, à Bienen inde Heter, pays de Cleeff, passant pres la ville d'Emmerick; et le 18 sommes venuz icy à Bislich, vis-a-vis de Santen, et une lieue au costé de deça la ville de Wesel, ou avons eu nouvelles que l'ennemy de Walssam estoit venu à Ham, autant à l'autre costé de Wesel comme nous en sommes deça, puisqu'on entendoit que l'ennemy se renforçoit, et que par tant il n'estoit d'intention de repasser le Rhin, on pensoit faire marcher le camp plus hault devant Wesel, mais d'autant qu'il n'y auroit commodité ny fouraige pour la cavallerie ce ne fut trouvé bon, mais de ne retrencher encores le camp le mesme jour de notre arrivement icy ny le lendemain pour veoir la contenance l'ennemy tendroit. Ce que se fera cy-apres, le temps nous monstrera. Cependant, il me semble que nous arresterons pour quelques jours icy pour autant que le jour d'hier son Excellence a faict faire les tranchées encores plus hautes et profondes qu'à Silwolde. Hier au soir apres souper l'ennemy est venu avec quelques chevaux attacquer nostre cavallerie, et nommeement celle du capitaine Donecq, qui tenoit la garde devant notre camp où a esté faict une petite escarmouche, laquelle par adventure eust esté plus grande si le dit Donecq eust esté secondé de deux autres compagnies qui estoient à l'autre costé d'un petit eau ou riviere icy environ, lesquelles ne se pouvoient sitost joindre avec luy, parquoy il n'osoit fonder que la cavallerie qui se presentoit, ne sachant de quelle force estoit celle qui se tiennoyt encores derriere. On dit que el dit Donecq s'est montré vaillant. Cette escarmouche a causé une alarme en nostre armée, d'autant qu'on pouvoit aysement cuir les coups de pistoles qui se donnoient de part et de l'autre. On pensoyt que l'ennemy nous eust venir veoir, mais on n'a autre chose apperceu de luy. J'estime que la perte de part et d'autre ne peut estre grande.—Au camp à Bislich, 21 Aoust 1595.

Unsigned. 1 p. (34. 44.)

LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. 12.—Your servant found me between a physician and a surgeon who had but almost recovered me of a dangerous disease, whereunto the ill 'ager' of this country, hateful to my disposition, brought me, beginning with a continual fever and distemper and descending into an immeasurable swelling from my shoulder to my fingers, whereof it

was resolved by them I must needs have died if I had been in the corrupt savours of my own garrison, where, according to their opinions, in the few days that I abode after my arrival I sucked the venom.

I shall be sorry that Sir Fernando Gorges be removed (unless for his greater profit) for I have engaged him in the lieutenant's government of Brill, whence I purposed not more to withdraw him, which I have made known to his predecessor, but your liking shall lead our wills.

Monsieur Foukrolls from the King of France hath solicited reinforcement into Collis [Calais] and Ardres of men and munition, and hath satisfaction of both, 400 men for Calais, and 200 for the other place, and of every sort of munition a convenient proportion, which I cannot particularise. He hath required their forces to be sent for Flanders but that falls out unseasonable at this instant. What other charge he hath unto them I doubt not you will be informed from Hague.

We are encamped within 7 English miles of Mondragon, and there we stick, and I fear will not easily be spurred on, but they will sure come to us, for they have gathered forces from all their garrisons and disdain that we lodge so near them. They have already visited our guards with 600 horse; but retired as the alarm grew hot in our quarters.

Dear lord, pardon an abrupt breaking off, for my pain is exceeding in my right arm and I would cherish it to give a blow. I commend to the most virtuous earl my service in all truth and constancy against death and whatsoever this world may encounter me withal.—12 August.

(Signed.) "Thomas Burgh." *Holograph. Part of seal. 1 p.*
(34. 13.)

SIR EDWARD DRURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 12.—Is given to understand that his pleasure is not any longer to entertain in his service Barnet that keeps his fowls at Chelsey. Is very desirous to recommend this bearer, William Hartwell, lately servant to the very honourable Lady Dacres, whom he served faithfully and diligently, as the writer is informed. Beseeches Cecil to accept of him, having occasion to use him.—From Beechlane, this 12 August, 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (34. 14.)

SIR JOHN GILBERT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 12.—I have according to your directions made Mr. Carye acquainted with the whole truth of the matter touching Arthur Radford; I hope he will advertise your honour of the truth. I wholly deny any dues to him, but this matter is wholly followed of Mr. Hull for malice. But howsoever it be, yet in respect of your honour's favour I will do anything that it shall please you to direct: yet, if it please you, my desire is that you will be advertised of the truth by Sir Walter Raleigh, who, I trust, will now shortly return.—Compton, 12 August, 1595.

P.S.—I beseech your honour to be a mean for the speedy despatch of my servant touching my suit to the body of the Council for my discharge of my band of men; and, as I am credibly informed, the enemy doth seek daily to annoy us, as my servant can somewhat advertise your honour thereof.

Signed. Part of a seal. ½ p. (34. 16.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 12.—My last letter was sent by Sir Henry Palmer, since which time the enemy hath taken the castle of Pyrfount by intelligence, and now hath more forces come unto him and is gone to besiege Cambray, the which he hath invested. The Duke de Bouillyon is gone with forces into St. Quyntans to assure it for the King. They fear much the taking of Cambray, for there be but few soldiers in it, and the governor is not well beloved of the inhabitants, so they fear it will be lost unless they have some English pyckes to make an army to encounter the enemy in the field, so that the King's Council have sent Monsieur Chyvallyre, Master of Requestes, to go into England to desire her Majesty to have some English pyckes*, or else all Picardy stands in danger to be lost, for now they look for no succour out of Flanders, seeing they hear that Mont Dragonne with 8,000 men hath forced Compt Maurice to raise his siege. There is no need to send any Englishmen to this place till the enemy doth come this way again. I have received a letter from a friend in Rouen, that was told him by one that had served Sir Francis Walsingham long in Spain, that being at St. John de Lussi fell into the company of ten Spaniards that durst not go into Spain because they had slain a man, they declaring unto him that the King of Spain had good friends in England, and told him how they had intercepted a letter that came forth of England that was sent to the King of Spain that did impart how that he would cause Sir Francis Drake spend much money of his voyage, and in the end would break his voyage, and he said he saw the letter, signed "Charles Hayward." I have sent to Rouen to cause a letter to be written to Paris to him that reported this to know if he could get that letter, and I will pay for the charges with a good recompence. As soon as I have his answer I will advertise your Honour; in the meantime I thought it my duty towards her Majesty to advertise what I had, for it is needful that Sir Francis Drake go to sea with all speed to detain the wicked practices the King of Spain is about in staying of all the strangers' ships, in seizing of the factors, their books and all their goods. It is not known yet wherefore, but it is written so from Rouen from merchants that have interest therein, and some ships be come into Flanders that report the same. He doeth what he can now both against England and France, therefore it were good to join together against him. I send your Honour a copy of a letter written by the Comte de Soissons to the King and the King's answer to the same, how that, for the case that was laid upon him about a practice that should have been done in Paris by some of his men, he doth deny it. At the King's coming to Paris, the original will be found out and where the fault is. The King is at Hons now, and hath left Doll besieged by the Marshall de Byronne. If that were taken all the Franche Comte were for the King. As yet the Duke de Mayenne is not agreed with the King; he makes new demands, and the Duke d'Epernon is not accorded with the King. It is thought at Hons they will agree. At Amiens there hath been but three traitors executed, and they have been put upon the rack, and they would confess nothing nor their adherents, so that interprysse doth continue still. If the enemy doth take Cambray, both Abbeville and Amiens will render, for they will not endure the siege for fear the enemy use them as he did Dourland. They have great need of help, for if that her Majesty do not send over 3,000 pyckes and muskets, Picardy will be lost, or else the

* A note in the margin of the original misreads these words as "fresh troops."

King must be forced to agree with the King of Spain. Better if they were kept abroad than at home. Little help now will do good when hereafter it cannot be helped. I pray God put it into her Majesty's mind to help now those in Picardy being so persecuted by the Spaniard. As yet it is not known who shall be governor of Rouen. The Duke Montpensier doth remain there till the King hath appointed a governor. —Dieppe, 12 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 17.)

EDMUND WISEMAN to the EARL OF ESSEX, at Court.

1595, Aug. 12.—In my last of the 8 of this, I sent you my letters enclosed within Señor Peres', sent by him to the Duke of Buillion. Here is one Monsieur Chevalier, Master of Requests, which cometh for England, sent by the Council of Parliament of Paris. They report Cambray is besieged, and that those of Artoys and Henholt have offered the King of Spain 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, 100,000 crowns a month during the siege. The Governor hath received a letter to-day from Rouen from an especial friend, although not subscribed, wishing him to get soldiers in readiness, for that the enemy is determined to visit him. The letter the governor sent to Señor Peres, and after came to his lodging, as daily he doth, besides inviting of him to many feasts. They report the King meaneth to be at Paris by the 5th of this next month. The Admiral's brother is looked for daily to come out of Provence to his burial which shall be very shortly; and, as the report goeth, they mean to bestow very great cost of his burial. The Governor of Newhaven hath entertained many of the Admiral's followers.—From Dieppe, 12 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 18.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

1595, Aug 12.—News dated Rome, 12 Aug. 1595.

The Pope and the proceedings there touching the "absolution of Navarre." News from Madrid of 22 July touching the Indies. The war in Hungary. Duke of Nemurs on the point of death.

Italian. 3½ pp. (172. 43.)

The GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 12½.—Vous aurez veu par ma dernière lettre comme les ennemis tiroient devers Cambray, qu'ils ont investi maintenant. Tellement qu'il n'est plus de besoing, puisqu'ils sont reculez si loing de nous, que la Roine envoie des hommes pour la conservation de cette place. Ce n'est pas que je vueille espargner ses moiens qu'elle m'a offert par la lettre dont il luy a plu m'honorer, mais je serois marry qu'elle emploïast un escu pour mon particulier mal-a-propos. Il est arrivé icy un maistre de requestes de l'hostel du Roi qui a passé par la Picardie et s'en va trouver la Roine de la part de Monseigneur le Prince de Conty et de messieurs du Conseil de Paris. Il vous fera voir des lettres que M. de Balagui escriit a M. de Bouillon, ou vous cognoistrez le mauvais ordre qu'il y a dans Cambray, et crains fort que nous n'en ayons bientost de mauvaises nouvelles, si ce n'est qu'il plaise à la Roine nous y assister et secourir promptement. Je vous assure, Monsieur, qu'il en est temps, pour les raisons que vous scaurez du dit sieur maistre des requestes, et d'autres particularitez de noz miseres que je ne vous

puis mander. M. du Mayne n'a pas encores conclu son accord avec le Roy: et, dit on, qu'il a fait de nouvelles demandes. Qui fait croire que tout ce qu'il fait n'est sinon que pour mettre le Roi d'Espagne en defiance et faire mieux ses affaires avec luy. Je ne vous en diray d'avantage que pour vous supplier continuer l'honneur de voz bonnes graces.—Dieppe, 22 Aoust, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 46.)

M. DU MONTMARTIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Sending to him M. de la Haye, one of the oldest and best of Huguenots, to represent to him the misery of Brittany, which has no hope of deliverance from the servitude of Spain except at the hand of the Queen of England—[R?]enn[es], 22 August, 1595.

Endorsed :—"22 Aug. 1595, *novo stilo*."

Signed. French. 1 p. (20. 14.)

SIR THOMAS BASKERVILE.

[1595, Aug. 13].—First. To have them set down what entertainment I shall have for this my office of Colonel General; which, if they refuse turning me to the venture of the journey, then to set me down under their hands and seals what part I shall have out of the said adventure.

(*Margin* :—He is to have 500*l.* adventure. *At foot, in Burghley's handwriting.* He shall have three parts of any four shares that any of the generals shall have.)

Secondly. Seeing the command of the men of war is delivered to me by her Majesty's commission as Colonel General, I challenge as of due the making of all inferior officers under me; as hath been ever in all wars permitted to every particular colonel by the law of arms.

(*Margin* :—For this they are both sides content to be overruled by my Lls.)

Thirdly. That all moneys I shall lay out for the better furnishing of myself in this "vyage," upon due proof made to the generals (if I am turned to the fortune of the "vyage"), may be allowed me out of the venture, as likewise such reasonable other charges as I shall be forced to spend at Plymouth or elsewhere in attending the said "vyage" after their departure from hence.

(*Margin* :—This article is answered before in the first.)

Fourthly. Since the captains and men of war must go upon the "fairdes" only and not in her Majesty's pay, I desire that this agreement may be signed indenture-wise between the said General and the colonels and other chief officers of the men of war, and that we may have an officer, paid by us, to be permitted to look into the treasure and other commodities that shall be gotten and to take inventory of it, and that division may be made there of our parts before our return.

(*Margin* :—They are content to let him be acquainted with all, or any other principal men of quality.)

Fifthly. I desire that the captains and other chief officers may have some imprest for their better furnishing themselves of ensigns, drums, arms for themselves and for their officers; and that every one of them may be appointed by the generals in what ship he is to go, and that the benefits of the best places in the ships may be divided between the sea and land captains indifferently, and that they and their officers, with the rest of other gallant men of war, may be permitted to go by sea to

Plymouth, and not forced upon their own charge to go by land, which they are in no case able to do, having attended this journey past all expectation.

*(Margin:—*This shall not be stood upon, for the captains shall be helped by them that named them.)

Sixthly. That if division shall not be made before our return, and that there be, by her Majesty's appointment, commissioners sent down to view the things gotten both from her Majesty and from the other venturers, my request is that I may likewise be appointed one of them in the behalf of the men of war who are to have the three parts out of the said booty.

*(Margin:—*Her Majesty is content to make him a commissioner.)

Lastly. I desire (since there is an equal division between the owners of the ship, adventurers and men of war in that shall be gotten in this voyage) that the like course may be taken with us for the security of our part as is taken with them in all things, and in as full and ample manner.

*(Margin:—*This is likewise granted.)

Headed:—"Certain demands which are to be made to the Generals."

Endorsed:—"Sir Tho. Baskerville's demands touching the voyage.—
Abt. Aug. 13, 1595."

1½ p. (34. 21.)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE and SIR JOHN HAWKINS to the EARL of
ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 13.—This morning we received a letter from her Majesty, in which we were required to give answer presently unto divers particular services which her Highness hath now commanded us, upon some intelligence lately come out of Spain. The which letter we answered that, if it please her Majesty to command us to any other services than first was agreed upon, it would please her at our most humble suit to take upon her the whole charge, as well of the tonnage of the merchant ships as of victuals and wages, both for land servitors and mariners.

The charge hath been and doth continue very great, and it hath been the more for the keeping the whole companies together. Were it known to the better sort that there were any other purpose than the first they would most away, although it hath been very chargeable unto them, which will much discontent them. And for our own particulars, we humbly beseech your good lordship that if her Majesty do alter our first agreement, that you stand strongly for us that the whole charge may be borne by the Queen, else look we for nothing but the like discontentment or worse than that of the Portyngall voyage. Thus in haste we most humbly take our leaves from Plymouth this 13 August, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 19.)

SIR THOMAS BASKERVILE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. 13.—I would not have failed to have written more often had there been means to have conveyed safely my letters. Now I write because it pleased you to tax me in your last letter with negligence, which though I excuse not, yet I humbly desire your lordship to think that my not writing grew not by any want of desire to do you service. For I hope the testimony I have already given doth sufficiently witness how much I am yours and with what little respect I have esteemed the favour of other men, keeping myself only clear to you, without engaging

in the least point to any other ; with the self same affection I serve you still and will ever without alteration. Yet can I not by any means drive out of me the opinion I have conceived that you only hath been the occasion of my going this journey of so great expence, by which I protest I am already half ruined, and shall be wholly if the journey go not forward according to the first plot, which I fear is, or will be, wholly altered. What hopes then remains to bear out this mighty charge I have been at ? Anything from her Majesty I utterly despair of, the example of her refusal being so fresh in my memory. And this I know, the least of my enemies can cross me more than the greatest of my friends can do me good. It rests, therefore, to seek some way myself to repair this so great decay ; which I know not but by intreating your lordship that, seeing you are the first cause, it will please you now with your favour to second this our journey in such sort that we may go forward in our first pretended course without being limited to so short a time, whereby we may not only undo ourselves in our purses but also in our reputations, for who is he so unadvised to undertake the performance of such a 'viage,' wherein there is so great expectations of so great things to be done, in so short a time. For my part I rather desire to be buried alive than to live with disgrace, and though I have the least part in this enterprise, yet know I some part of the burden will light upon me. The whole fortune of our journey depends upon the length of time, for by time all things are done and without it nothing can be done. I wish, therefore, that I were well quit of it, or else that the first determination might stand. I beseech your lordship to give me a little leave to argue the matter more at large. Your lordship best knows such forces as these cannot be held long together without a prince's pay or hopes of great spoils ; both them being taken away, of necessity confusion must grow. Our long stay here hath already wearied the most part, and no doubt, if they had but the least inkling that the course of the journey should be turned some other way, they would all be gone. I beseech you, therefore, to have a care of us your poor friends, and to favour us so far that if her Majesty will alter the first course, we may have from her some means to bear out the greatness of my charge, for I protest there is in me no longer ability to endure it. And so, giving your lordship humble thanks for the graces you have done me, I humbly take my leave.—Plymouth, 13 August.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (34. 20.)

SIR THOMAS GORGES TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 13.—I have conferred with Mr. Champernourne, as you desired me, but cannot accomplish anything to your liking. I have also sent you herewith his letter of answer, the effect whereof I know not. What you will else have me to do here I am ready with my uttermost power to perform it. Here be a company of gallant gentlemen that daily expects some good news from you. I assure you their long stay doth breed discontent amongst them, but they are encouraged by the best means that we may. The generals do agree very well. I should be glad to hear of some resolution for their departure, the rather that I may repair homeward.—Plymouth, 13 August, 1595.

[P.S.]—I pray you remember me to my lady and give her many thanks for her kind remembrance of me.

Endorsed :—"Recd. the 15 of the same at Greenwich."

Signed. Seal broken. 1 p. (34. 22.)

MONS. DE SOURDEAC to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 23.—Je n'auray jamais rien si cher que de vous faire service en tout ce que je jugeray vous apporter contentement. Pour le subject de celle que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'escrire, le tout est passé par devant les officiers du Roy à ce que j'ay peu apprendre. En ce qui dependra de ma charge vous me trouverez tant vostre particulier serviteur qu'il n'ya rien qu'il n'execute avec toutes les fidelités que vous poves esperer.—Brest, 23 August 1595, selon nostre date.

[P.S.] Sachant la bonne affection que vous aves au bien et advancement du service du Roy, mon maistre, et Dieu m'ayant le mardi quatrieme du present mois de juillet faict la grace de defaire six regiments de gens de pied, qui estoient toute l'infanterie françoise du duc de Mercure, et trois cornettes de cavalerie demeurans mortz sur la place, le sieur de la Courbe, son mar^{al} de camp, avec plusieurs autres capitaines, cinq drapeaux et plusieurs autres capitaines en chef prins, et le reste mis en van de route, je n'ay voulu faillir en cest endroict de vous faire part de cette nouvelle.

Subscribed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 58.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. 14.—Worthiest Earl, it shall be without purpose to write of this dull army, which is patient of all misery and injury of weather, and never moved to anger against the enemy who braved us to our teeth. I find by the council of States who are here following the camp, that Mr. Bodley's employment is displeasing; and they say their estate is now as bad as then it was when first they besought her Majesty's assistance, and in what danger the country stood when the Queen granted them aid, into the same they must fall if now that money by which they have made head against the King of Spain be extorted by importunity for the renboursement; neither have the towns which they have won benefited them so much in contribution as for the getting of them to levy forces hath brought them in arrears; and in account those which they lost since the English came with my lord of Leicester, or a little before him with Sir John Norris, exceed both in number and value those recovered since under Count Morice. What they will be drawn unto, your lordship will hear hereafter; but if with such dislike they be compelled, you may guess what taste it will leave with them. Wherein I fear will be checked the thankfulness due to her Majesty for the grace done, and will also succeed an entrance towards a new alliance (as it may appear how they prepare the King of France) or else a necessity to compound their cause with the public foe; either of which will breed a noisome neighbourhood to England. Small cities will pay dear for a fortification; a kingdom for so good a rampart on one side were better not to spare for cost than to stand in the doubt of an open passage. I should forget myself if I proceeded farther to trouble you with my opinion. These affairs are to be digested by greater wits; from them I depart. To your lordship I return with my wonted conclusion, which is that I am yours only ever and in all, Thomas Burgh.—August 14.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 23.)

THOMAS TREFFRY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 14.—Our haven of Fowy being opposed to that part of Brittany possessed by the enemy, we understand daily the affairs of those parts, and I think sooner than any other part of England, by reason of the shortness of the cut and our common intercourse of merchandise. This hath emboldened me to advertise your Honour such matters as I have heard by some of St. Maloes, wherein I pray to be excused if I be misled of them or by my own weakness.

The four galleys on their return from the spoil of our west parts encountered a fleet of hulks of seventy sail, and gave chase to fourteen of them being severed from the rest of the company, where in fight they lost 140 of their men, and had one of their galleys so torn as they could not carry her to Bluet. They sunk one of the hulks laden with salt, and did great spoil to their admiral. The other three galleys are now remaining at Bluet. The 9th of this month a ship of Bristol was chased into this harbour by two Spanish fly-boats, and they report (coming from St. Maloes) that there are five men of war, Spanish, in the road of Conquet.

The 2nd of this month by a barque of Roscow we be ascertained that Captain Fontenel is building a fort at Dowarnynyes, about fifteen leagues from Bluet. It is a kind of island on the promontory and guarded by above 1,000 of the enemy. They might soon be famished there if they were besieged, as this Frenchman reports.

He further affirms that a great army is preparing at Biscay, part to be sent to Lisbon to withstand Sir Francis Drake, if he land there, the other part for the aid of those at Bluet.

The 12th of this instant, one Spurway his barque of Bristol arrived here from St. Maloes, which they affirm to be very wavering in their constancy to the King: but the master of the said barque, called Wescot, and the company affirm that at St. Maloes were landed out of an English barque, as they suppose, one Paskowes of Trewrow in this county, sixteen iron pieces of demi-culverin, saker and minion, and two fair pieces of brass, having the arms of England engraven on them, and that both barque and ordnance were there sold. Thus eftsoons most humbly craving pardon for my boldness, remembering my brother's humble thankfulness, I leave your honour to the protection of the Almighty.—From Fowey in Cornwall the 14 August, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Received at Nonsuch the 23rd of the same [August]."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (34. 24.)

THE GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] August $\frac{1}{4}$.—Je vous ay donné avis de l'arrivée de Monsieur le Chevalier au sette ville, qui va depeche de M. le Prinse de Conty et de Messieurs du Conseil du Roy vers la Royne, votre metresse. Il a commandemens du dit sieur Prinse et de ses Messieurs de vous communiquer tous se qu'il a negocier, et esperons tous, Monsieur, que si nous optenons quelque chose se sera par vostre moyen. Je ne vous pas ajoute mes prieres avecques tous ses messieurs, la qui seroyent inutiles, mais je vous dis bien que vous ne saurres jamais avoir meilleure occasion temoigner au Roy et a set estat vostre bonne volonté.—Dieppe, 24 August.

Endorsed :—"Monsr. de la Chaste, 24 d'Aoust 95, *novo stilo*, at Diepe."

Subscribed. 1 p. (34. 61.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 15.—Want of mean hath kept me thus long from writing to you; and Yorkshire barren of all news affords nothing worth your knowing, only now my desire to see you hath made me send this bearer that I may know when (most fitting for you) I may come and return unknown; not willing, for some respects I will tell you, to come near the Court yet. I purpose to hunt towards the Bath, and, when hunting is done, to tarry there sometime for my health, which I thank God is better than it was this long time, but, my advisers tell me, by it shall be confirmed. Do my duty, pray you, to your honorable Lady, and hold me ever as yours firm, which be sure I ever will be, and so wish you all your heart's desire.—From Tilford, 15 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 26.)

THE CITY OF CHICHESTER.

[1595, Aug. 15.]—According to that I formerly advertised your Honour, I am moved again to desire that your lordship will take further consideration of the following.

Touching the ruinous estate of the city of Chichester; the late incursion of Spaniards into Cornwall suggests as well for that 500 men armed, ordered and appointed, might land and, in despite of the city and help of the country, there set it on fire, as also for that the walls and “rampeires” of that city ought without the Queen’s charge to be amended by the citizens, as appears by their charter, which by some small yearly charge would easily be made to defend itself against five hundred of the proudest of Spaniards; that there should be some purposed ill against the city or country thereabouts, and this the rather as in other years and in this year also it has been reported that strange barques, thought enemies, have sounded the coast of the sea even along by the haven of that city.

That I desired you would consider of the transportation of iron ordnance, cast-iron and wrought-iron; the reason was that I had divers years past yearly seen in Sussex great quantity of cast-iron ordnance which hath not been doubted but that it was transported. Also the sudden dearth of iron in Sussex, being 3*l.* dearer a ton than last year, doth argue that if speedy order be not taken that no transportation be of iron, the posterity to come will want iron to till the earth and for to defend against the enemy.

Item, timber and board and also firewood is transported, to the great enhancing the price thereof, and thereby is great destruction of that which for this present state and for posterity to come is thought were fit to be preserved.

Item, that retaining and giving liveries against the law makes sometime the Queen’s Majesty cannot be served as she should be, as I have sometime noted upon musters, when the better labourers have been sent forth.

Item. Where I touched matter of subsidy; it was as well in consideration of the great charge her Majesty is at for our happy peace as the slackness of some that will not yield to any reasonable persuasion; as, namely, the city where I am a commissioner, I could not prevail, upon divers reasonable requests, to have the land of that Corporation, which is thought better than 100*l.* by year, to be set at 3*l.* in the subsidy, nor one childless alderman, who is better worth than 5,000*l.*, to be assessed above 20*l.* in goods.

Item. That I desired your consideration upon doings of customers, &c., was not only for that grain by transportation was made dear, but also for that some wool, sheep, &c., was disorderly transported; the printed order sent from the Council to stay the price of corn I laboured in with others, but I knew of no commission, as you asked me, which I took to be meant of some commission given before that book, which was not dealt with before corn was at 4s. a bushel everywhere in Sussex.

Now I humbly wish it may please the Council to send some man thought fit to view the walls and 'rampeires' of that city, by whose direction that and no more than very behooffull might be appointed to be done; after that your honour shall by him be rightly thereof advertised, myself that am and have these fifteen years been captain of that city, humbly desiring it may please your honour that I may know if you will send any, so with the mayor, &c., I may walk round the city to show him the ruins thereof.

Lastly, I humbly desire your honour, dealing herein as shall seem best to your lordship, you conceal my name, if so it be your good pleasure.

Endorsed :—"15 Aug., 1595."

Copy. 1½ pp. (34. 29.)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE and SIR JOHN HAWKINS to the QUEEN.

1595, Aug. 16.—Very lately a barque of Bristol took a Spanish frigate that came from an Island in the West Indies called Porto Rico, and had in her sundry passengers that came out of the *Vice-Admiral*, a ship of 350 tons, which was of the late fleet that came into Spain, and being in distress by loss of her mast was forced to harbour in the port or haven of this Island of Porto Rico. She had then in her two millions and a half of treasure: she lieth there unrigged and her ordnance put ashore. It is about two month's past that the mariners that doth discover this came from thence and left their ship in that port, which cannot come from there without order from the King. We have sent to Bristol for the master's mate of the ship and a "portyngall" that hath discovered this matter, and do mind, with God's favour, to take that place with all speed; it lieth in our way and will no way impeach us.

We do write to none other in this matter, but refer it to your Highness to impart it to such of your Council as shall seem best to your Highness.

Here hath been very foul and tempestuous weather, yet all your Majesty's ships and the rest are all in good safety, thanks be to God.—Plymouth, 16 Aug. 1595.

P.S. We send the letter that came from the alderman of Bristol and we have conferred with the master that took the frigate.

Addressed :—"To our most dred sovereign, the Queen's most excellent Majesty, at the Court, with all possible haste. Hast, Hast, post Haste."

Endorsed :—"16 Aug. 1595. Rec. ye 18 of the same at Greenwich."

Signed. *Seal.* 1 p. (34. 30.)

The QUEEN to SIR FRANCIS DRAKE and SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

[1595, Aug. 16.]—We have received your letters of the 11, whereof we are no waies satisfied for the principal matters whereof we gave you direction by ours, neither for your forbearing to go upon the coast of Spain to meet with the Spanish forces that might issue thence, neither yet by your refusal to spend a month to the meeting with the Indian fleet; but though we are content to pass over your answers to these two

points, yet we can no waies allow your uncertain and frivolous answer to our notion to have knowledge in what time we might hope of your return, in that you have used words altogether uncertain, without answering either our opinion or according to your own former promise that the voyage might be performed in six or seven months. And for proof of the probability thereof in our opinion we sent you an information, given us by men of credit, within what time the voyage might be reasonably made, with God's favour and reasonable winds, whereof you have made no mention, but passed it over with all uncertainty; wherein we have cause to doubt whether you have taken to heart or had regard to our former reasons expressly contained in our letters, which as dutiful subjects you ought to have done, having neither limited any time certain by your own judgement, nor answering the times expressed by us. And though you may say that no person can make assurance of such matter without God's sufferance to have wind meet therefor, yet you might so have said that, with God's favour, having no let by wind, you had a full intention to have finished the journey within the space of six or seven months, as at the first you did promise; or, enlarging yourselves with two months more, your voyage might be ended by the end of April, or at the furthest by middest May, which is nine months. But considering you have not herein answered us, as you ought to have done, we cannot assent to your departure without you shall presently herein satisfy us, in shewing your intention fully in what time you shall mind to finish the voyage, having, with God's favour, a reasonable wind to further you. And so we charge you, upon your allegiance, to make us a direct answer, either that you mind and purpose by all your means possible to finish your voyage in the time by us aforementioned, which if you shall upon your allegiance assure us that you mind so certainly to do, then we are content that with the next good wind you may depart, or else make you an account that the journey shall stay; for the breaking whereof the disgrace shall be yours; and to diminish the loss for the charges sustained, you shall consider how the chargeable provisions may be dispersed with least loss, and the companies also discharged, so as the loss betwixt us and you may be made as little as can be devised; and therein we charge you hereby advertise us with speed of your opinion for order to be given accordingly.

Endorsed:—"16 Aug. 1595. M. of her Majesty's letters to Sir Fr. Drake and Sir Joh. Hawkins."

Draft with corrections by Lord Burghley. 2 pp. (34. 31.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 16.—How small occasion soever there be, when I have a messenger, I must not forbear to trouble your Honour. We have done nothing at all since our coming to this quarter, only retrenched ourselves and prepared to abide it out here. For the States will not stir so long as Mondragon is on this side the Rhine, and for aught we can perceive, the enemy is of like humour. He retrencheth and provideth his army with necessaries. Two days since we intercepted a packet of letters sent from Steven de Varra to Mondragon, in which it appeareth that they are well content he shall stay it out so long as Fuentes of himself is able to make his part good in France. He writeth also that the Count Fuentes hath an enterprise in hand of more importance than that of Durlans, which in other letters, is named to be Cambray. Fucherolles hath detained six companies for the assuring of Calais, but his motion to draw the States away into Flanders worketh no great

effect, so that if her Majesty help not the King he must trust to himself. The mutinied Italians, which are 700 horse, 1500 foot, are now upon the point of reconciliation, which is a great augmentation to their forces. Their care and judgement in their late proceedings is such that it may make all those that have to do with them fear a change in the course of their fortune, and even at this instant they give all their adversaries their hands full. And as for us here, I know not when we shall be abler than we are now.—Camp near Wesel, 16 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ p. (34. 32.)

MATTHEW EWENS, [Baron of the Exchequer,] to SIR
ROBERT CECIL.

1595. Aug. 16.—Whereas it pleased your father, near two years since, to grant to his servant, Mr. Ernelie, a lease of the lands of one Edward Kaines, a recusant dwelling in this county of Somerset, and a commission was awarded accordingly, myself having moved the said Ernelie therein for the care I had to have the inheritance preserved from spoil, for that the said recusant's wife is near of kindred to my wife, as his children are, and not meaning to make any benefit otherwise to myself; and upon my lord's grant and warrant, so signed by his lordship as aforesaid, I compounded with Mr. Ernelie and paid him in hand a good part of his money. Now, forasmuch as I have understood that some other should use your Honour's means unto your father for a second grant of the same, which I do assure myself his lordship would not pass if informed of his former grant, I very humbly beseech you, in regard of your father's poor servant's good, and mine own interest herein, to take knowledge hereof, and if you have already moved my lord for any other, you will be pleased to let him understand what I have written.—Hereford, 16 August, 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (34. 33.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 17.—This is only to give you very humble thanks for your letter of 11 August. I received it but even now, and am now called upon for my letters by the passengers which are ready to go on board. Your lordship, therefore, I hope, will pardon the shortness of this letter: by the next I will write more at large. And yet truly here is at this time small store of news. The States' army and the enemy lie about Wesel, some two or three Dutch miles asunder, and look one upon another, but have not yet done anything else, neither I think will, for the enemy doth not assail, and the States are unwilling to come to a battle. The King of France presseth earnestly to have succour. I think these people will assist him with some money, and not with men. The matters of Picardy are thought here to be in very bad terms. The good fortune that Fuentes hath had doth greatly assure the hearts of the Wallons, and won him great reputation and love among them, and now it is thought that the King was ill advised, before he was better provided, to proclaim war, for that did make the said Wallons, seeing they were to expect all hostility from France, to join resolutely in the war; which otherwise they would unwillingly have done, desiring to keep themselves as long as they might from spoils and other extremities that the war brings; and in the middle of all these troubles comes the Queen's urgings upon the States for her money. Who truly at this time, I am persuaded, are ill able to make any payments, having been this year at

160,000*l.* extraordinary charges. And every way the envy of the ill conjoining against Spain will lie upon her. And here my paper makes an end, which I humbly do.—Flushing, 17 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 34.)

[THOMAS BODLEY] to LORD BURGHELEY.

1595, Aug. 17.—I had audience with the States the 14 of this month, where I presented her Majesty's letters and added so much more as I had either in charge, by virtue of my instructions, or was otherwise enjoined from her Majesty by word. Whereupon they required to have my speeches in writing, which I exhibited the next day, and send here enclosed the copy to my lord. Other answer I had none more than they give commonly at the first proposal of a matter, that they would take advice upon it. Which yet they offered unto me with signification of their grief that her Highness would proceed so directly against her treaty, and that in such a season as, if their state were thoroughly sifted, it would be found in greater danger than it was at the time of the making of the contract. They have met very often about the matter and yester afternoon, because I pressed them hard to know to what effect I should write unto her Majesty, they deputed one to tell me that I must needs have the patience to attend a little longer for that they had not yet concluded what answer they might make, but found it every way a matter full of infinite danger if they should not proceed with very great circumspection: for which they were agreed to impart it out of hand to Count Maurice and Count William and to the council of Estate, which are together at the camp, to the end that with their advice they might determine for the best. As far as I can conjecture they are fully bent to satisfy her Majesty in sending to the provinces, but I cannot yet perceive in what sort they are inclined to propose the matter to the provinces. For if they do it effectually by imparting their advice and by persuading with the people to assent to a certain sum, either that which I have signified or that they shall set down I may happily have an answer with some expedition. But if they will not determine to give direction to the provinces (as I find them that way very backward), but shall barely make request to know their resolution upon her Majesty's letters and my propositions, such a general kind of writing will occasion great variety in return of their answers which are of force to be reduced, by often sending to and fro, to a full accord of all in one (because they go not in such cases by plurality of voices), and then what time it will require your lordship will conjecture. I will, therefore, endeavour by all means I can devise to draw them here beforehand to agree upon a portion worth her Highness' acceptance and to move the generality to condescend thereunto. I have publicly proposed, as her Majesty willed, 100,000 pounds, but they show so little token of hearkening unto it, as I must grow to other terms in my private communication or else expect to be denied. For to inform you roundly what I find, with humble suit to your lordship to make it known unto her Majesty, I see the chiefest here among them full of silence and sadness for the troubles and discomforts which they declare to come by heaps upon the people of this country, and to minister much matter of discouragement and danger. They allege, in dealing with me, their losses in winter by the great inundations, whereof a great country complaineth continually; the contentment of the provinces about their contributions which are not yet appeared; the consumption of their troops which they sent to the Duke of Bouillon; the foils they had at Huy and at divers times since in small

encounters with the enemy; the dangerous consequences of the overthrows in France; their ill success at Grolle; and the general puissance of the enemy both here and in France, having presently a-foot four several armies in Brittany, Burgundy, Cambresie and here. To this they add the sudden want that is noted of all men of zeal in religion in the people of this country, their excessive damages sustained by the stays made of late of their shipping in Spain, the spoils that have been done upon their merchants' ships by Dunkirkers, who are said within these two months to have taken at the least 100 ships of this country and not so a little as the value of 150,000*l.* sterling. They also put unto the reckoning the continual detriments which they receive by English seamen and the small assurance that they have to hold her Majesty's forces, either those that her Highness or the country entertaineth, but are most of all moved with this message of mine for restitution of her monies, insomuch that they affirm that if there come not in some amendment of their estate to keep the people from despair (whereof they do protest that their hope is very slender) they are very much in doubt of some sudden alteration; which is also feared will begin among the mariners and seamen that, as they were the chiefest in delivering the country from the bondage of the enemy, so they doubt that now again they will be readiest to revolt if their traffic be impeached, which the Spaniard out of question will omit no practice to effect. And very now here is news from St. Lucan in Spain that the King hath prohibited by public edict the payment of any debt to any person of these provinces, which is supposed will extend to the undoing here of many. There was a letter intercepted about this time twelvemonth, written by one Frideri Spinoler (as it seemeth a seaman) to Yvarra at Brussels, by whom a question had been moved about the use of galleys upon the coast of Flanders for cutting off the traffic of Holland and Zeland, because I am not certain that your lordship hath seen it, and we hear that the enemy is busy again about it, I have sent you a transcript of it. It was written in ciphers and deciphered by Monsieur St. Aldegonde.

Upon the siege of Cambray by the count de Fuentes there goeth already a great fear among some that it will be carried ere be long. For Monsieur Baligny, they say, is very ill beloved both of the burghers and soldiers, who are doubted to be no more than seven or eight hundred, whereas the town doth require three thousand at the least to make good resistance, with a great deal greater store of warlike provision than is there to be found by all report.

It is also commonly spoken that if La Motte had lived, de Fuentes' first intention was to go in hand with Calais, insomuch as those of Zeland, upon request of the governor, were determined to send thither 6 or 7 companies, having sent already upon the bruit a certain quantity of powder. There is a general conceit among the wisest of these countries, considering how de Fuentes is both governor by provision and financier, whereby he hath authority to undertake what he list and the means in his hands to perform his designs, which was neither granted to Ernestus nor to the duke of Parma; considering also his sufficiency for the managing of his business and his victories of late in the most of his attempts; and that the King hath no occasion to be so jealous of his doings as it seemed he was ever of the Duke of Parma before; that the coming of the Cardinal will be stayed for all together and an absolute commission conferred on the Count.

Count Maurice with his camp is said to be about Bislike, a place adjoining unto Wesel in the land of Cleve, and the enemy near unto

him within two hours march, but here is nothing reported of any thing lately done of one side or other. The States are very willing that the Count should return and put his people in garrison, for that they find it a heavy charge to continue him there; but doubting lest the enemy, who is said to be strong 5,000 foot and 1,500 horse, should repair to de Fuentes at the siege of Cambray, they stand doubtful what to do. Having seen certain copies of intercepted letters which Mr. Gilpin of late hath sent unto your lordship, by a clause in a letter of William Creighton that a certain Englishman should be taken in the North parts of England, with one David Lawe, a Scottish priest, I call to mind what was written to Tyrius at Rome by the selfsame Creighton in a former letter intercepted, which I sent unto your lordship at my last being here, to wit, that he had sent a man with David Lawe, who had undertaken to effect by way of perswasion some special matter in 429, which I guess to be *Scotia*, as methinks it is also manifest that 428 is *Anglus*, and 427 *Anglia*, and perhaps some man else could aim at the rest, containing somewhat in my opinion of very good moment, which may perhaps be discovered by the examination of Williamson, who I learn was the man that was taken with Lawe, and is meant, as I think, in the letter of Creighton. Though your lordship may have noted this matter before, yet I thought it not impertinent to remember you of it, and to send you the copy of that part of the letter which toucheth that matter.

I saw a letter right now from Morlaix in Brittany, that all along the coast between that and Brest the Spaniard is busiest in making of forts, so as, if he may be suffered for two months together, it will be found very hard to chase him away. Though your lordship wants no means to know those occurrences, yet the letter being fresh and coming so fitly at the writing hereof, I thought to touch it in a word. Here is also notice at this instant that the mutinied Italians are like to composition; which will add a great strength to the enemy's forces.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter unto my lord Treasurer."

7½ pp. (34. 36.)

Enclosed in the foregoing.

1595, Aug. 15.—[*Thomas Bodley*] to the States General.—*Messieurs, Il ne me sera besoin de vous reduire en memoire ce que vous proposay dernièrement de la part de sa Majesté, tant à cause qu'il n'y a gueres que suis party d'icy, qu'aussi parce que l'affaire vous touche de si pres que je m'asseure qu'en ayes encores la memoire toute fresche. Il vous plaira donques entendre que sa Majesté avec MM. de son conseil ont par plusieurs fois avec tres meure deliberation poisé le contenu de vos lettres, que m'avies baillées pour luy presenter au lieu de response à ma dite proposition, et pareillement tout ce que m'aviez déclaré de bouche ou publiquement en ceste assemblée, ou à moy en privé par tels et autres personnages dont il a pleu à vos seigneuries vous servir pour me remonstrer plus vivement l'estat de vos affaires avec certaines des plus particulières exceptions qu'avies à faire à ses demandes. Nonobstant tout cela, j'ay en charge de vous signifier de sa part qu'elle ne peut, en facon quelconque, trouver vos dites allegations, exceptions et remonstrances bonnes, ou tant soit peu suffisantes, pour donner aucune couleur au refus d'une tant juste et raisonnable requeste, faite de par une princesse qui a mieux merité de vous autres que n'ont fait en aucun temps tous les princes de l'Europe par*

ensemble. Et c'est pourquoy elle ne s'est peu garder de me renvoyer quant et quant par devers vous, pour vous solliciter tres instamment de mieux penser à ce qu'aves à faire, en proposant le tout à la generalité de ces provinces sans en faire difficulté, leur ramentevant la grandeur des merites de sa Majesté, en ce aussi vous servant de vostre singuliere sagesse et dextérité pour les attirer à luy en faire toute deue recognoissance. Long temps y a, Messieurs, que sa Majesté a commencé de vous assister de ses forces ; l'espuisement de ses cofres et tresors, et la perte des vies de ses tres chers subjects a este excessive. Les necessités qu'elle a d'hommes et d'argent dans ses propres territoires (lesquels sont à present et ont esté souvent par cydevant fort inquiétés de l'ennemy, point pour autre occasion que pour avoir prins le party et protection de vous autres) sont de tres grande importance, tellement que force luy est de s'ayder de tous costés et par tous les moyens qu'elle se pourra adviser, d'insister que vous ayes pareil esgard à son estat comme elle a eu au vostre en vos plus grandes extremités. A quoy faire, combien que vos moyens et pouvoir ne soyent tels comme il seroit bien à desirer, si estre que en esgard à l'accroissement que n'aguères en aves eu, y estans parvenus par le seul moyen de sa Majesté, apres Dieu, vous aves, Dieu mercy ! la puissance de ce faire sans vous grandement grever. Et afin de vous esclaircir de plus pres l'intention de sa Majesté, la somme qu'elle m'a commande expressement de solliciter est de cent mil livres sterlinges, laquelle elle requiert luy estre presentement payée. Et quant au reste, son desir est qu'il vous plaise deputer et envoyer en Angleterre quelques uns de vostre part suffisamment autorisés, pour se joindre avec ceux qui seront constitués de son coste, pour conclure, arrester et vinder tous les comptes et la dessus ordonner pour le remboursement du reste. Afin aussi que scachies que les occasions qui ont à ce esmeu sa Majesté sont si urgentes qu'il n'y a plus moyen de pouvoir endurer aucun refus on remise, faisant autant de cas de l'un que de l'autre, ma charge est de vous faire scavoir tout à plat que si l'on ne s'accommode en toute diligence à luy faire une offre honorable, qui vienne en proportion à la grande dette et qui soit aussi digne de sa royale acceptation, qu'elle ne rappellera pas seulement toutes ses forces tout incontinent lesquelles sont au service de vous autres, mais aussi remonstrera à tout le monde par ses publiques protestations de quel loyer elle est guerdonnée par les États des Provinces Unies, après les avoir tant d'années de suite si royalement secourus ; estant en fin resoluë que plustost que d'exposer son honneur à telles indignités, par lesquelles l'ennemy commun peust prendre occasion de s'en resjouir, elle s'avisera d'un moyen bien autre et peut-estre telle qui ne sera nullement conforme, ni à son naturel ni à l'affection signalée que tant elle que ses predecesseurs ont de toute ancienneté portée vers ces pais cy. La ou d'autre costé son bon plaisir est, que je vous declare, que si en cet affaire vous luy donneres bon contentement, à quoy elle s'attend bien, elle ne se lassera jamais de vous bien faire, en conformant tellement ses actions et procedures aux vostres et à la preservation de vostre estat (pourveu que ce ne soit à son trop grand prejudice) qu'aures journellement plus grande occasion de priser et honorer son amitié et voisinage qu'autre qui ait jamais esté

entre aucuns princes et nations de l'Europe.—Fait à la Haye ce 15 d'Aoust 1595.

Endorsed :—" Copie of my proposition to the General States. Aug. 15, 1595."

Unsigned. 3 pp. (34. 27.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 17.—Mr. Bodley being arrived here made me acquainted with all had passed there, joining thereto your Honour's singular favour towards me ; which since is confirmed by your letter of the 2nd of this month, when Mr. Bodley received also one whereof I was partaker. How he hath dealt in his business and what the States said, with the particularities that passed in private conferences with some of them, the difficulties they find and fear, I leave to his writing for avoiding tediousness ; but sure it is that the message doth very much trouble them, insomuch that talking with one of the chief and using persuasions to the end they would think upon it and do all endeavours to yield her Majesty contentment, he protested they know not which way to begin it, and a worse conjuncture had there not been this seven years for causes which I know Mr. Bodley will enlarge unto my lord Treasurer, if not to your lordship likewise, and therefore will not trouble your honour therewith, only must yet add this, that having familiarly conferred with such as ever have and still do greatly honour her Majesty and affect our nation, they all say plainly that they could have wished the matter to have been deferred or handled with less earnestness in respect of the people, the which ever made account of her Majesty's favour as their most assurance against their enemies, and now will despair if he should come upon them with any force and see her Highness's hand withdrawn. They do not stick also to say that they know it dangerous to provoke a prince's anger but of as great danger to make a people desperate. Your honour can hereby in part judge what is to be expected, and will not fail to do all endeavour in that shall belong unto my duty and may tend to the furtherance of her Majesty's service any ways, as Mr. Bodley can and, I am sure, will at all times witness for me, whose care, endeavour and discretion is such as deserveth to be liked and commended. What the last advertisement I received from the camp was, your lordship shall perceive by th' inclosed copy. Here arrived since certain of the Council of State to make report of all unto the General States, and withal to know their pleasures whether the camp shall still remain together or be severed and the men put into garrison. It seemeth to keep Mondragon with his forces from returning, and consequently that none be sent into France ; also that he attempt not anything to further the Emperor's purposes against Clevelande, nor yet do any other thing to annoy this State, that the resolution will be that his Excellency shall continue still for a while where he is with all the troops. For so long will not the enemy stir nor diminish any part of his strength, which consists of 19 cornets of horse, well in order and very strong, and 3,000 foot at least. His Excellency hath more and better footmen, but the horse are not so good nor so many. As for Thomas Hull I cannot certainly learn what is become of him, nor yet what to judge of him, but I expect daily news by one I have sent of purposes, for my friend in Antwerp is still in trouble, and he thinks Hull to have been the cause of it. The truth of all I shall know ere long and then shall your honour understand thereof. I am laying another bait for Jaques or his colonel and such others, hoping of better success than hitherto, the governor of Breda, Har-

roguieres, being the chief actor, and hath promised me to do his uttermost. Thus craving pardon for my longness, I do most humbly take my leave.—Haeghe, 17 August, 1595. In haste.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. (34. 40).

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SIR JOHN HAWKYNs, SIR THOMAS GORGES,
and SIR THOMAS BASKERVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 18.—We have answered her Highness's letter, we hope to her good liking, which we humbly pray may be delivered to her Highness, hoping the next letter we shall write shall be of our happy departing. The wind is now very bad, but we hope it will shortly turn, which God grant!—Plymouth, 18 August, 1595.

Signed:—F. Drake. John Hawkyns.

*Note at foot:—*We have seen the letter of her Majesty sent to the Generals and us, and have seen their answer, which we cannot mislike.

Signed:—Thomas Gorges. Tho. Baskerville.

Endorsed:—"Received the 20th of the same at the Strand. 1 p.
(34. 41.)

THE GROCERS COMPANY to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1595, Aug. 18.—According to direction lately given us by your honours' letters, we have called a court at our Common Hall where we caused her Highness' letters patents [to Mr. Anton] touching the buying and selling of starch, as also your honours' letters, to be publicly read, declaring further her Majesty's most gracious express pleasure to have the contents of the said letters patents observed without contradiction or impugning.—Grocers Hall, 18 August, 1595.

*Signed:—*William Salter, John Hyd, Oliver Style, Wardens of the Grocers. (34. 42.)

NEWS LETTER.

1595, Aug. 18.—News letter headed Venice, 18 Aug. 1595.

Summary of news from Vienna and Gratz of the 5th and 7th inst. and from Constantinople of the 11th ult., announcing, among other things, a great defeat of the Turks by Mansfelt. Mercantile news; and affairs of France, Italy, Spain and Flanders.

Italian. 4 pp. (172. 47–8.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 19.—"My last letter was sent per John de Vyges the post. Since, the King hath writ to the Duke Monpansyer to take all the gentlemen in Normandy and to take with him the governors of Dieppe compaigne to go to Cambray, and to leave him governor of Roanne till the King doth come, the which will be about the 20th of September next. There be other letters come to Monsieur de Incarville, how that the King had given the government of Roanne and Dieppe to Monsieur de Chatt, governor of Dieppe; but that Monsieur Le Grand maketh great suit to the King to be governor of Roanne. If he be, it will bring great troubles; for the Chevalier Doyse, nor the captains that hold the strong forts, will not permit it; but they will permit the governor of Dieppe for to be their governor. And so doth the Duke de Monpansyer, the Court of Parliament and all the *bourgeois* of Roane desire that the governor of Dieppe may be their governor. I

most humbly desire your honour to procure her Majesty's letter to Mr. Edmondes, to command him to speak unto the King that the government of Roane and Dieppe may be given to the governor of Dieppe, called Monsieur Du Chatte. So it will be a great assurance unto her Majesty to have good neighbours, and a great assurance for them of the Religion, to the augmentation of the Church of God. It is needful these be sent with diligence for fear the King give the government of Roane to some other. The King is now at Lyons and doth mind to be shortly in Picardy, with all his forces, to raise the siege that is before Cambray, the which will not be without 3 or 4000 English pikes, the which will do good service now in Picardy; for the King will bring horse sufficient, but he lacketh footmen."—Dieppe, 19 Aug. 1595.

P S.—"The States have sent into Picardy, to the Duke of Bowlyon, some money with 30,000 weight of powder; and his regiment of 1,200 men be come to him out of Gascony. The captain that brought the powder saith that Mondragon, with his forces, goeth to the siege of Cambray and that Count Moris doth follow him. The King hath sent a gentleman, called Monsieur de la Barodereye, to her Majesty, to have some men for Picardy; and he saith the Duke Denmowers is dead but the Duke de Geysse amended."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 49.)

NEWS LETTER.

1595, Aug. 19.—News letter headed Rome, 19 Aug. 1595.

News from Spain. The question of the absolution of the King of Navarre, Poland, the war with the Turks, &c.

Italian. 3 pp. (172. 50.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 19.—Has come a hundred miles nearer him and trusts his letters will therefore be the oftener. Till he hear from my lord his father or from Sir Robert he will have some hope of seeing his Lordship here. Will not however tarry long at Burghley but return home towards London (?) by the Bath, although, thank God! he has at present no great need of the Bath. His wife and himself send commendations to Sir Robert and his wife.—Burghley, 19 Aug. 1595.

"I pray you write unto me what you know of the remove of our bishop here; for that if he be removed we may have a good man in his room, whom I would wish that my lord my father would remember. The place is of a small revenue, and but for the title of a bishop, I think few will affect it but to step forward to a better."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 52.)

M. DE ST. LUC to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. $\frac{12}{29}$.—"Monsieur, nous avons perdu ces jours passés M. le Maréchal Daumont, en la vie duquel residoient beaucoup de choses pour cette pauvre province, qui neust jamais tant de besoin du secours de ses bons voisins comme elle a de present, s'ils ne la veulent voir du tout succombée sous la tyrannie et servitude des ennemis communs, qui ny vont pas maintenant de morte main; car les estroits et renouvelés traités qui se sont faits entre eux et ce duc, la confiance qu'il y prend, les seuretés et pied qu'il leur donne tous les jours, ne tesmoignent que trop la planche et letablissement qu'il leur y veult dresser." Thinks it well,

therefore, by this gentleman, to write to her Majesty of these designs, and begs that Essex will consider the necessities of this province and promote his suit for aid.—Rennes, 29 Aug. 1595.

Endd. :—"29 Aug. 1595, *novo stilo*."

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 56.)

HENRY LOK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 20.—"I was this morning going to speak with some Scottish gentlemen, departing for Holland, who craved the same; in going to whom I am arrested by two sergeants, called William Pigot and Chr. Watson, at suit of one Prowse, in a bond of 20*l*., due at Midsummer." Thinks this done out of malice because Prowse's brother could not have the collectorship. Begs for an order to the sheriff for his release and suggests that the two sergeants should be committed meanwhile.—Wednesday morning.

Endorsed :—"20 Aug. 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 53.)

ABSOLUTION of the KING OF FRANCE.

1595, Aug. $\frac{20}{30}$.—Monseigneur—Par ma dernière lettre du 29 de Juillet je vous escravis sommairement ce qui s'estoit fait jusques à ce jour là en l'affaire du Roy, depuis que Monsieur Duperron estoit arrivé en ceste ville. Le lendemain, qui estoit un dimanche, 30 du dit mois, nous eusmes de nostre Saint Père la seconde audience; ou nous dismes à sa Sainteté comme nous avions achevé de visiter et d'informer les Cardinaux, suyvant son commandement, et luy presentasmes la requeste par escrit, en laquelle estoit contenu la demande de sa Majesté que sa Sainteté avoit aussy voulu avoir par escrit. Sa Sainteté leust la dite requeste et nous dist qu'il la consideroit et puis nous fist appeller. Après cela, nous fist plusieurs interrogations et difficultés sur ceste affaire, ausquelles nous respondismes. Et le mercredi ensuyvant, 2 de ce mois d'Aoust, nostre Saint Père assembla tous les cardinaux en une congregation generale et leur proposa le dit affaire, leur desduisant tout ce qui s'estoit passé depuis le commencement de son pontificat jusques à ce jour là, et leur contant toutes les rigeurs qu'il y avoit tenues, et comme elles n'avoient de rien servy, estant le Roy tousjours allé en prosperant et s'establisant au royaume nonobstant toute la resistance qu'on luy avoit peu faire; que sa Sainteté s'estant en fin laissé entendre à M. le cardinal de Gondi qu'elle escouterait celuy qui seroit envoyé de nouveau, le Roy avoit envoyé M. Duperron, qui luy avoit porté deux lettres de sa Majesté, dont l'une estoit de sa main, et présenté sa requeste par escrit; que c'estoit le plus grand affaire que le Saint Siège eust eu depuis plusieurs centaines d'ans; qu'il les prioit, exhortoit et conjuroit de vouloir bien penser et mettre à part toutes sortes des passions et interests humains et ne regarder qu'à l'honneur de Dieu, à la conservation et amplification de la Religion Catholique et au bien commun de toute la Chrestienté; qu'ils se souvinssent qu'il ne s'agissoit icy en un homme privé, qu'on tint en prison, mais en un très grand et très puissant prince, qui commandoit à des armées et a plusieurs peuples, et qu'il ne falloit pas tant regarder à sa personne comme à tout un royaume qui luy suivoit et dependoit de luy, ny tenir si grande rigueur en absolvant des peches; que à quatre ou cinq jours de là il les feroit appeler, les uns après les autres selon leur rang et ordre, pour venir luy dire leur advis en sa chambre à part et qu'en s'y preparassent. Après avoir ainsi

parlé, il fist lire en la dite assemblée les deux lettres du Roy et la requête par escrit que nous luy avions présenté. Le lundy ensuivant, 7 de ce mois, il commença à ouir les advis des dits seigneurs cardinaux, et, pour la longueur qui est comme naturelle à Rome et pour n'avoir peu sa Sainteté laisser les affaires ordinaires de ceste Court, il n'acheva de les ouir que le mercredi, 20 de ce mois. Il y en a eu plus des trois quarts qui ont esté d'avis que sa Sainteté donnast l'absolution. En ces huit jours qui ont passés depuis que le Pape eust achevé d'ouir les dits advis nous avons sollicité et traité des conditions de la future absolution et en sommes demeurés d'accord; pour le moins leur avons dit et baillé par escrit tout ce que nous pouvions leur accorder sans nous rien réserver et leur avons déclaré ne pouvoir y adjouster aucune chose et jajoit qu'ils monstrerent de vouloir passer outre à l'expédition de l'affaire comme nous en suppliasmes. Nostre Saint Père en la troisième audience que nous eusmes de sa Sainteté, lundy, 28 de ce mois, faisant à sa propre personne la susdite déclaration de ne pouvoir plus adjouster aucune chose aux conditions par nous auparavant accordées, aussy ce jour d'huy sa Sainteté a tenu consistoire et en icelle a déclaré aux cardinaux comme, ayant recueilly leurs voix, il a trouvé que presque tous avoient esté d'avis de donner l'absolution, et suivant cela il s'estoit resolu de la donner et avoit ja advisé avec les procureurs des conditions d'icelle, desquelles il leur a dit les principales et les plus importantes, adjoustant qu'il tascheroit d'en tirer encores davantage si faire se pouvoit; et, à ce qui ne se pourroit obtenir à present, il verroit puis après de l'avoir par le moyen d'un legat qu'il enverroient et des nunces qu'il tiendrait près le Roy et des ambassadeurs que sa Majesté enverroient et tiendrait aussy par deçà. Maintenant il reste que nous signions les dites conditions et promesses, arrestées et convenues, et que sa Sainteté face et publie le decret de l'absolution. Cependant on est après à dresser la forme de l'abjuration et profession de foy qu'il nous faudra faire icy au nom du Roy et la forme de la bulle de l'absolution; de quoy on nous donnera coppie, et sera convenu avec nous avant que rien s'y face. Cela faite, sa Sainteté prendra un jour auquel sera faite l'absolution publiquement de la dite abjuration et profession de foy et de l'absolution, qui sera donné quant et quant et d'une mesme teneur, et avons esperance et quasi assurance que ce sera le jour de la Nativité de nostre Dame, 8 du mois prochain, et puis sera la dite bulle grossoyée, signée et publiée pour estre portée au Roy et publiée en France et par toute la Chrestienté. Je ne vous particulariseray point icy les susdites conditions, ny rien des negociations qui se sont faites, pour le peu de seureté qu'il y a par les chemins que le courrier ordinaire de Lyon, qui portera le presente, aura à faire et tenir, remettant le discours plus ample quant nous vous depescherons courrier exprès suivant ce que je vous escrивiz par ma précédente. Cependant, vous pouvez croire, et en assurer le Roy, que nous n'avons point excédé et n'excéderons nostre pouvoir, et que toutes choses s'y sont passées et passeront avec la dignité de sa Majesté et de la couronne treschrestienne, comme aussy n'avons nous jamais pensé à refuser rien de tout ce qui appartenoit à la dignité du saint siège et de nostre Saint Père en tant que nostre pouvoir s'est peu estendre. Voila, Monseigneur, quant à nostre affaire, tant pour le passé et present que pour l'advenir en ce qui reste, à quoy appartiennent encores en certaine façon les brigues et les menées que les Hespagnols et autres ennemis du Roy et de la France ont continuées sans cesse en diverses façons. L'Ambassadeur d'Hespagne a persisté tousjours ouvertement à soutenir que le Roy estoit impenitent, et qu'il ne le falloît point absoudre en sorte du mond, et cependant il a eu ung grand nombre de supports qui l'ont servy

soubs main, taschant soubs autres pretextes à faire que l'absolution ne se donnast jamais ou le plus tard que faire ce pourroit ; dont les ungs faysoient tout ce qu'ils pouvoient pour faire enchérir les conditions et, soubs pretexte d'assurer la Religion Catholique en France et d'assurer et conserver la dignité du Saint Siège, mettoient en avant des demandes qu'ils scavoient que ne s'obtiendroient jamais, et cependant affermoient au Pape contre leur conscience que le Roy avoit si grand besoin de l'absolution et mesmes pour des respects et interests temporels qu'il l'achep-teroit à toutes conditions que le Pape voudroit, pourveu que sa Sainteté tint bon et ne se laissast point aller à la peur que on luy faysoyt du schisme, comme ils disoient. Autres, qui voyoient la force de la neces-sité et la cognoissance que le Pape peut avoir de ce qui se peut obtenir ou non, servoient le dit Ambassadeur d'Hespagne d'une autre façon, mettant en avant que pour certaines considerations le Pape ne devoit point donner l'absolution à Rome, mais la devoit faire donner en France par ung legat qu'elle envoyeroit pour cest effect, esperans de trouver moyen que le legat ne partiroit de quelque temps, et qu'il seroit longue-ment par les chemins, et que avant qu'il fust receu en France il pourroit survenir des choses qui feroient que l'absolution ne se donneroit jamais, et nous avons eu bien grand affaire à nous defendre de ces derniers. Mais à la fin nous en sommes venus à bout, et avons obtenu que l'absolution se donneroit à Rome en la façon que je vous ay prédicé cy-dessus.

Or, tant plus ces malins esprits s'estudioyent d'empescher ou retarder ung si grand bien, tant plus nostre Saint Père a fait continuer par Rome les prieres publiques et privees de tous les gens de bien, et tant plus luy mesmes a esté et est assidu à prier et invoquer la grace et inspiration du Saint Esprit et outre ses devotions ordinaires, qui en tout temps sont grandes, le samedy, 6 de ce mois, feste de la Dedication Ste. Marie des Neges, accompagné d'un petit nombre de ses serviteurs, il alla tout pied nud sur l'aube du jour depuis son palais de Monte Cavalli jusques à Ste. Marie Major, et la fist une très longue oraison, et y dist la messe tousjours pied nud en son dit palais, tousjours plorant et tenant la tete basse sans donner la benediction ny regarder personne. Et le jour de l'Assumption de Nostre Dame, 15 de ce mois, retourna à la mesme heure en la susdite eglise, aussy pied nud, y fist longue oraison et y dist la messe aussy pied nud, et puis y tint la chapelle de ce jour la, assisté des cardinaux qu'il y attendist plus de deux heures après avoir achevé les devotions susdites. Et comme il fait tous les jours quelque nouvelle demonstration de sa devotion et pietie envers Dieu, aussy en l'audience que nous eusmes de sa Sainteté le dit jour de lundy, 28 de ce mois, il nous rendist un très grand et insigne tesmoignage de l'estime qu'il faysoyt du Roy et de la France, et de sa paternelle affection envers luy et autres, comme il vous sera déclaré en temps et lieu plus seur. Après sa Sainteté je ne douty et ne puis taire les bons offices que auprès du Pape et ailleurs a faits au Roy et à la France (ou pour mieux dire à la Religion et à la Chrestienté et en particulier au saint siège) M. le cardinal Toletto par les bons conseils, instructions et courage qu'il a donné et continué par un long espace de temps à sa Sainteté et à d'autres, tellement qu'il se peut dire avec verité que, après Dieu qui a fait prosperer le Roy et inspiré le Pape, le dit seigneur cardinal a plus fait et peu auprès de nostre Saint Père que tous les autres hommes ensemble pour la siance que sa Sainteté a en sa doctrine, prudence, integrité, fidelité et bonne affection envers elle ; et est chose esmerveill-able que du milieu de l'Hespagne, d'ou est issué toute l'opposition et contradiction à un œuvre si saint et si nécessaire à toute la Chrestienté,

Dieu aye suscité ung personnage pour conseiller, procurer, solliciter, acheminer, avancer et parfaire ce que les Hespagnols abhorrent le plus. Il y en a qui ont opinion qu'il sera legat en France, quant ainsi seroit les choses ne s'en porteroient que mieux, luy estant personnage de grand entendement, de doctrine eminent et insigne prudence, vertu et valeur, qui cognoistra incontinent la raison et la recevra en paiement, et passera par dessus beaucoup de petites choses ausquelles un autre de moindre capacité s'arresteroit et feroit difficulté. Quelques uns, pour ce qu'il est nay en Hespagne et a esté Jesuiste, pourroient penser qu'il voudra procurer quelque chose pour le Roy d'Hespagne et pour les Jesuistes ; mais, outre qu'il est homme de bien et des plus raisonnables, et ne fera que selon l'instruction qui luy sera donnée, il n'a moyen d'enchanter ny de forcer le Roy ny son conseil à faire ou conseiller chose qui ne soit juste et expediente. Aussy bien tout autre qui sera envoyé par dela aura les mesmes instructions que luy, et neantmoins ne les executera possible pas avec tant de discretion et de respect que luy, et ne se contentera pas si tost avec raison, et ne fera pas par deca rapport si favorable des choses de dela comme luy qui est comme engagé et affectionné par une infinité de bons offices qu'il a faits pour l'acheminement et entière expedition de cest affaire.

Le 5 de ce mois, je receu la lettre qu'il vous pleust m'escire de Givry près Chalon et le 16 juillet, avec la coppie de la demande de M. de Mayenne et de la responce que luy avoit este faite, du contenu de laquelle despesche je me suis servy ou il a este à propos et vous en remercie très humblement.—Rome, le Mercredi, 30 August, 1595.

Copy of a letter apparently written by Monsieur d'Ossat. 5 pp.
(34. 76.)

The GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Aug. 30.—Puisque M. de la Barroderye s'en va en Angleterre, je ne luy veux pas faire ce tort de vous mander de noz nouvelles, m'en remectant à sa suffisance. Je vous supplieray seulement de permettre à ces porteurs d'amener quelques haquenées qu'ils vont acheter en Angleterre, en ayant esté prié par un de mes amys.—Dieppe, 30 jour d'aoust.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 79.)

The GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Aug. 21}_{Sept. 1}.—A letter to the same purport as the foregoing but without name of the bearer.

Endorsed :—"Ye Governor of Dieppe. 1 Sept., 1595, for a pass for certain horses."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 87.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 22.—I understand not by your letter, neither by that from my Lords of the Council to me, that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was so presently, without farther signification of her Majesty's pleasure, expected in England, as by himself was made known to me after your servant departed from me at the camp to him in the Brill. Whereof as soon as he acquainted me, I took notice, and to the end the Queen might be satisfied of both our devotions, I used all diligence to post night and

day to my charge, that he, from the business of her Majesty's town here, should repair to the undertaking of her service there. My haste brought upon me the ill whereof I now endure the pain, and may doubt more danger to come. In the dark my wagon fell from the height of a great dyke, and hath bruised my ribs and torn my left leg. No bones broken, I thank God, but on my flesh much harm is brought. I penanced my body with this extraordinary travail to avoid the aggravation of that displeasure which her Majesty, too apt to wrath by the murmurs of backbiters against her humble servant, might peradventure inflict on me, if by my absence he were detained, who without my return could not put over the trust of the place so as might stand meet for every consequence. To commend his government whom your Lordship knows sufficient for a more important employment were but superfluous: this only: if he be not bestowed there, I shall wish to be made strong by him here, whereof the benefit will chiefly redound to her Majesty. I left the army resolved to hazard nothing, not so much as to adventure the recovery of their carriage mares, taken daily by 50 and 40, with their guards beaten as they fetch forage. I will unwillingly put myself hereafter into the number of such cold courages. Forgive me that I defer to write at large, because I am newly lodged in my bed with great torment. I repent me not of my journey home, because I hear my absence is misliked: but I would I had been patient to attend the commodity of the daylight, since this is happened, and myself am so thrown down in opinion as I despair to be repaired by diligence, and am become unpleasing to my own life and made unworthy her Majesty's good grace. I will despatch to you within three days a messenger on purpose, for I must write out of the fulness of my heart.—August 22.

Endorsed:—"22 Aug. 1595."

Holograph. (204. 21.)

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Aug. 22.—Whereas it pleased their Lordships, in respect of my losses and hindrances divers ways received, to give me their warrant that none should arrest me until they had order from them whose names are to the said warrant, and for that I would not be troublesome to their Honours, I craved no more hands but the Lord of Essex and your Honour's, which I thought had been sufficient for small sums, not being 400*l.* to all men, and to no man 100*l.*, and all rich men which I owed anything to who are most cruellest, for there dwelleth in St. Katternese, one John Van Holst, beer brewer, a Dutchman, well worth twenty thousand pounds at least. He arrested me for 6 ton of beer which he saith I gave my word for, and demandeth 18*l.* for it. I shewed his servant and the "sargyon" the warrant, but they, nothing regarding the same, carried me to the counter; where he would not discharge me until I put in sureties. I pray your Honour send for John Van Holst to know why he doth so lightly esteem the lord of Essex's warrant and your Honour's, and to cause him to deal as others, the which is a small time of forbearance. If he be let pass, then the warrant will be like treated by others.

Headed:—"Laus Deo, the 22 August, in London."

Holograph. *Seal*. 1 p. (34. 45.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 22.—In my last I wrote that we purposed to draw nearer unto the enemy and now we are lodged within two leagues of them.

Upon the knowledge of our coming, Mondragon gathered all his forces together, and removed his camp to a village right over against Berck. We do expect that he will come to offer us battle, but he shall fail of his purpose, for we are strongly entrenched, and the States resolved not to hazard at all. Our drift is to hold the enemy here, and by lodging near to take such occasions as may be offered to give them a blow. For we hold it no small service to keep these men from making war in France. Yet it seemeth the King is of another opinion, Foukeroles being on his way to solicit the Estates to send their army, or a good part thereof, into Flanders for the safety of Calais, which it is thought Fuentes will besiege, promising that the King will join his forces with theirs. But for aught I see there will be little ear given to that demand, both for that they know the provinces will never assent that their army shall be transported so far, as also that the enemy in these quarters drawing thither (who we hold too strong for us) the King should be nothing strengthened by us. If the King can hope for no succours but hence, he is evil bestead, for men they cannot spare without endangering their country, and money her Majesty requireth more than it is in their power to perform. And the enemy on all hands grow stronger, the two regiments of Almayns that were mutinied near Brussels are marching hitherwards, and the mutinied Italians, and those that are joined with them, to the number of 700 horse and 2,000 foot, we hear are contented and presently to pass towards Fuentes. These things grow to a settling of their affairs and, if good resistance be not made, may turn the course of our late victories.—Camp near Wesel, 22 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (34. 47.)

HENRY BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 22.—I have spoken with Jols, the merchant, who is much troubled that his speech to Sir John Fortescue should be so much mistaken. He coming unto Sir John Fortescue about business, it pleased him to ask the poor man what news. He told him that a servant of his coming from Midelburg by contrary wind was driven to Calais, and there landing was spoken to by Jeffery, whom you know, at the entreaty of the Governor, to send 6 last of powder to Calais, from hence, to be paid for it at 6 months end. If the Governor would have given ready money or reasonable security he might have had it, but he refused both absolutely, saying he knew not when the King would pay him. It is to be presumed, if the town were in danger, the Governor would not be so careless. This I was entreated by the poor man to write unto you; you may use it as you please. So I end, wishing you all happiness, this 22 of August 1595, your brother-in-law to command.

P.S.—There be this night one or two merchants of Calais arrived from thence who usually come to this fair. They report the town to be well and in security.

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 p. (34. 48.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, August 22.—According to his order hath been with the Lord of Canterbury. He signifieth that he hath divers that urge the matter for others, wherefore he thinks it requisite for Cecil to move her Majesty again. Understands that the quality of the living is that it is a dignity of St. Paul's requiring no charge, the quantity, 50*l.* yearly.

Whatever it be, most thankfully accepts it, resolved to give attendance as far as well husbanded it may reach.—Croydon, 22 August, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Do. Parkins to my Master."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 49.)

LORD WILLIAM CHANDOS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 22.—Having had intelligence that her Majesty is purposed presently to appoint new lieutenants in some counties, and doubting lest, by the secret working of some, she should either dispose the lieutenancy of this county from him, or conjoin some other in commission with him (either of which would tend much to his disgrace), earnestly entreats Cecil, among many other favours to him, to use his best endeavours with the Queen, Lord Burghley and the rest, that the lieutenancy, which hitherto hath been committed to his ancestors only, may now be absolutely appointed to himself without associating others with him.—Gloucester, 22 August, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 50.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 22.—There are advertisements from Brussels that Pedro Valdis is either gone or to go into Ireland with 3,000 Spaniards. It is also said that there is a new fleet providing against England, towards which were the 20 ships I wrote to your Lordship of, which came out of Italy to Calais and now are said to be at Lithone. These people begin to apprehend the wars more than they were wont, and think that Fuentes proceeds more dangerously than either did the Duke of Parma or Ernestus; and great fear they have for Calais and have appointed here 500 men to send thither on occasion. But as I wrote to you in my last, there is not anything they are sorry for more in the said Fuentes' proceedings than the affection that he hath won among the Wallons, who were clean distasted of the wars, seeing all things continually lost of their side. These said Wallons have made a remonstrance to the King, persuading him to grow to a peace with these provinces [?] upon just conditions. The copy of it I hope to send you by the next.—Flushing, 22 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 51.)

LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 23.—If you make account of a Barbary hawk, a good friend to me will present you with one; I pray let me know your answer. Yesternight at my return to London I had speech with the merchant upon whose speeches this bruit is grounded, and find that his servant was dealt withal for certain lasts of powder in trade of merchandise; for the which if he would help him he would put him good security; neither I do find that he made any report of want of victuals [or] of any distresses that they were in. Only that the peasantry of the country were in great fear and repaired near unto the frontier towns.—From my house in London, the 23 of August.

If you will have the hawk send your servant unto me. Your loving father-in-law.

Signed. *Seal broken.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 52.)

SIR RICHARD MARTIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 23.—According to your letter of the 20th of this instant, I gave order to Mr. Deputy Parr, her Majesty's embroider, and deputy of that ward where Walton lay, secretly to observe the said Walton and such as resorted unto him, and yesternight, about 7 of the clock, I caused him to be apprehended, and so committed him close prisoner to the Compter in Wood Street until your honour's pleasure were further known. I have not only examined him but also Moore and his wife, being inhabitants in that house where Walton lay, and likewise John Newman, the sergeant, all which examinations this bearer, my son, will deliver to your good lordship. I have also given order for the apprehension of one Richard Evans, mentioned in their examinations, that I may likewise take his knowledge concerning the proceedings of the said Walton. Mr. Deputy Parr aforesaid telleth me that Walton did take a pair of oars by himself the same day that her Majesty last removed from Greenwich to Whitehall, and there amongst other boats came as near to her Majesty's barge as he could, but what his intent was he knoweth not.—London, 23 August, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Touching Roger Walton."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 59.)

Enclosures :—

1595, Aug. 23.—*The examination of Roger Waltham, of the age of 33 years or thereabouts, taken before Sir Richard Martin, knight, viz. :—*

Was discharged out of prison at the Hague in Holland, where he had continued 21 months before, the last day of May last. Came to England eight or ten days later in company of the post, a merchant of London, whose name he thinketh is Petty, but where he dwelleth knoweth not, and one Palmer, a Welshman, who was sometime a soldier at Flushing. He and the merchant took post horses at the Isle of Thanet and came the night after they landed to Gravesend, where he laid all night at a widow woman's house, at the sign of the Christopher, called Mrs. Smith; the merchant came towards London the same night, since which time he did never see him.

Item. Next day, came to the Court and remained there, in Mr. Vice Chamberlain's chamber, from noon until six o'clock at night. Thence to London, where he lay at one Reade's house about three weeks, and then he was arrested upon an action of debt into the Compter in Wood Street, where he lay some nine days until set at liberty on bail by a habeas corpus. Lay at the said Reade's again until a month or three week's ago, when he removed to one Moore's dwelling at Powle's Wharf, where he hath lain ever since.

Item. There never came any resort unto him into Reade's house, but to Moore's house there hath come sundry persons, as, namely, one Mr. Thomas Rogers, Sir Richard Rogers' son, one Mr. Deane, a young gentleman of the New Inn, in whose company one Furbysher came twice, one Mr. Ed. Calton, my lord Beauchamp's man, one Mr. Page, a Hertfordshire gentleman, one Evans, a Dutchman, one John de Pinckster, a merchant of Rotterdam, who came with Evans, and another Dutchman, a musician, who lay with this examinant one night, one Mr. Hassellwoode, a Lincolnshire gentleman, and one Whytney, a gentleman in Bowe Lane.

Item. *All the gentlemen before did use to come to get him to take up some commodities for them, for which business Evans was the solicitor; and other business they have not had with him. This day he should have taken up money to the value of 20l., which he was to pay in part to Sir Francis Veere, who hath given his word for 59l. which this examinant is to pay for the charges of his imprisonment in Holland, the time of payment now drawing near.*

Signed. (34. 54.)

1595, Aug. 23.—*The examination of Edmund Moore, of the age of 80 years or thereabouts, dwelling at Powle Wharf, by trade an embroiderer, taken before Sir Richard Martyn, knight, vizt.:*

One Roger Waltham came to lie at his house about a month past by reason that about two years past the said Waltham his wife (he being beyond the seas) lay there, where she fell sick and died; so as he coming to London came to this examinant's house to take order for the goods left by his wife, and so hath laid there as aforesaid. In which time sundry young gentlemen and others have had sundry times conference with the said Waltham in his house, sometimes by the space of two hours together, but what they were he knoweth not, except one Mr. Rogers, whose name he remembereth; he being a young gentleman having a man following of him who, as he thinketh, is one of the Inns of Court.

Item. *He saith his order was to go forth oftentimes in the morning and not to come in again until night, by the space of a whole week together; but whither the said Waltham went he knoweth not.—23 August, 1595.*

Signed. ½ p. (34. 53.)

The examination of Elizabeth Moore, wife of Edmund Moore, imbroderer, taken before Sir Richard Martin, knight, the 23 day of August, 1595.

About eighteen months past, as she thinketh, came one Mrs. Walton to her house in Thames Street, and there hired a chamber to lie in until such time as her husband then beyond seas should come home, and there having lien some three weeks (taking physic) she died, leaving with this examinant a box wherein was her linen, who (thinking that her husband was dead in that he was from her two years) desired this examinant to give the said box to one Awdry Pate, the said Mr. Walton's sister, which she did.

Item. *Three weeks last past one Roger Walton, husband of the foresaid Mrs. Walton, hearing that his wife was dead and had left a box of linen with her, came unto her and asked for the said box, who tells him she had, according to his wife's last will, given all such goods as was his wife's to her sister aforesaid. But he then told her that he would have it again and she should answer it him. Wherefore, fearing to be troubled for the goods, she, at his request, did let him a chamber to lie in, where he hath lain this three weeks past. Being demanded what gentlemen or others hath resorted to the forsaid Roger Walton in that time, she saith that through a child's sickness she little regarded his going or coming forth, but saith that she often hath seen one Richard Evans, a Dutchman, and one other Dutchman, whose name she knoweth not, in his company. Also in the time of his abode in her house there did daily young gentlemen*

resort unto him under show, as they told her, to seal some bonds of agreement between them and the said Walton. One Mr. Deane and one Rogers, young gentlemen, were often with him.

Item. She hath often seen Roger Walton, when any of the for-said resorted unto him, go to one Mr. Newman's house, which is a serjeant, there breaking their fast or dining according to the time of day.

Signed. 1½ pp. (34. 57.)

London, 23 Aug. 1595.—*Examination of John Newman, serjeant, dwelling near Baynards Castle, taken before Sir Richard Martyn.*

Knoweth one Walton and hath been in his company three times within these three weeks, before which he was not acquainted with him, viz., twice at his own house and once at the Still-yard. His acquaintance grew by the commendations of his wife, who told him that Walton had lain in her house in her former husband's time, and that he was an intelligencer; by means whereof Walton came once to his house, and being there he did see a writ wherein one Edgard Maynard, stranger, was named, who told this examinant he knew the said Maynard; and thereupon this examinant requested him to make him acquainted with the said Edgard his coming to the city that he might arrest him, which the said Walton after did, and which was the cause of his meeting the said Walton twice more. At their last meeting, one Richard Evans, dwelling hard by the Still-yard, a Dutchman, was in his company, who went away from this examinant in the company of Evans and two more in the manner of gentlemen, but what they were this examinant knoweth not.

Item. Walton lieth at one Edmund Moore's, embroiderer, dwelling near Powle's Wharf, but he hath not nor could not observe any company which came to Walton by reason of his seldom being at home, being one of the sheriff's serjeants, but he hath heard that there is a great resort to him and did once see two with him, but who they were he knoweth not.

Item. The last time Walton was at his house there came a fine young gentleman to him in a white satin doublet, who had a man following him, but what he was this examinant knoweth not; which gentleman did sit down and they broke their fast together, when this examinant went away and left them together at his house.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 56.)

The examination of Richard Evans, tailor, taken before Sir Richard Martyn, knight, 23 August 1595.

Within the last fortnight hath been in company with Mr. Walton, gent., at one Newman's house in Thames St., twice or thrice, there being with him one John Shuldall and Mr. Newman. The only cause of his going to Walton was that having got certain young gentlemen's names, viz., one Mr. Rogers, Sir Richard Rogers' son, Mr. Deane, Mr. Moore, embroiderer, and one Mr. Knolles (with others whose names he knows not) that would give their bonds for 20l. for Walton if this examinant would or could borrow the money upon them, promising liberally to reward him for his pains, as also that he should pay himself certain monies which Walton owed him at his last

departure beyond seas, some three years past, he hoping thereby to recover part of his old debt, and for no other cause did there go unto him.

Item. Walton did make him a letter of attorney general to take up all dues and bonds owing unto him, promising to give him certain bonds which he meant should be presently put in suit ; but this examinant never could see any of them. Labouring very earnestly for getting the said 20l. upon their bonds, he got of one Mr. Steer, skinner, through the foresaid John Shuldall's means, 12l., one Mr. Knowles, gent., giving his bond of 40l. for payment of it again at St. Andrew's Day next, promising this examinant that he should have somewhat of it for his pains ; but to this day could never get anything of him, neither for his pains therein nor of his former debt.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 55.)

M. DU PERRON to HENRY IV.

1595, ^{Aug. 23}_{Sept. 2}.—Giving an account of negotiations with the Pope since they last wrote on the 29th July.—Rome, 2 Sept. 1595.

Copy. French. Holograph. 2½ pp. (172. 59.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 24.—The armies continue in the same place still, Mon-dragon over against Bercke and we near Wesell, neither making any show as if they would bring it to a day's fight, but both content that they keep back other from doing. Some attempts have been made by the horsemen on both sides on the guards and foragers, and not very lately the Count Philypp with 500 horse enterprised the cutting their guards off. But they had intelligence of his coming, and with all their horse attended him. There was very great fight ; in the first brunt Count Philypp was thrown to the ground sore wounded. The rest of the troops notwithstanding did so well that they defeated all the enemy's squadrons saving one, which seeing our men scattered in following the chase put them to rout. Sir Nicholas Parker behaved himself very well in this service. There were lost on our side about forty horse ; the Count Philypp was carried by the enemy out of the field and died the next day. The Count Sulmes taken and so wounded that he cannot escape, and the Count Ernestus, a younger brother of the Count Philypp's, taken. My brother Robert, charging that troop which only rested unbroken, was run into the face with a lance and died on the place. The enemy's loss of soldiers was far greater and most of their officers are hurt or slain. It was very well fought on both sides. Fucherolles is here still, expecting the deputies of the States General who should give him answer concerning his demand of succours. What is likely to be done therein, I know your honour is advertised by one Bodley, but here I see little appearance of yielding thereunto.—Camp near Wesell, 24 Aug. 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (34. 60.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 24.—I understand your lordship hath put my wife in comfort, that I shall have leave to return this winter. I humbly beseech your lordship to pardon her presuming so far, and to lay the blame upon the care that wives will shew to have of their husbands.

But in truth, my lord, if ever I had cause in respect of my private estate to desire to be at home for a time, it is now. For, besides that I came at a very unreasonable time away for my business, the death of my brother hath wrought a great alteration in my estate. My lord, I do not desire to stir hence till All Hallowtide, nor to be in England longer than Shrovetide; and thereof, if it be needful, I beseech you give your word for me, for, howsoever I may perhaps make bold with others, your lordship knows I will not break with you. I speak this soon because of resolving of my wife's coming over, which in my commonwealth is a great matter, and the earnestest I am because, methinks, this year threateneth some great stirs against the next out of Spain, and then would it be very unfit for me either to be or to seek to be away from this place. And here do I find such wants and such small satisfaction given to the demands which I do make, as it is no small reason of my desire to make one small journey into England to be a suitor there myself for such things as be necessary, assuring your lordship that there are more secret sores in this town than are thought of, and will be seen when it shall be tried. I send over this bearer to follow this suit of mine. I beseech your lordship to give him leave to attend your lordship to know your will.—Flushing, 24 August, 1595.

P.S.—To the last advertisements out of Spain there is now added that there are 200 pieces of brass brought to Lisbon; most of them demy canon.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 62.)

Advices from the LOW COUNTRIES.

1595, ^{Aug. 24.}_{Sept. 3.}—Son Excellence estant adverty que l'ennemy tiennoyt oultre la Lippe une garde de troys cornettes des chevaux assez esloigné de son camp pour les attrapper, fit de nuit (vendredy passé) marcher le Comte Phe. de Nassau, accompagné de ses freres, les comtes Ernest and Lodowyck de Nassau, et son cousin Ernest de Solmis, avec le Drossaerd de Lallandt, les Capitaines Parker, Robert Vere, Kinsky, Marcelis, Bax, Baelen, Contelaer, Doncq, Bernardt et autres lieutenants et officiers, avec 25 reytres de chasque compagnie, faysants environs cinq cents chevaux, lesquels passant la dite Lippe s'avancerent vers la place de la garde dudit ennemy, ou, au lieu dudits cornettes, ils trouverent quasi toute la cavallerie, non es gardes mais ça et la en embuscade. Le dit Comte Phe., estant à la teste de ses gens, decouvrant l'ennemy, ordonna au Drossaerd de Lallant, qui commandoit à la première troupe des soldats de Barzon, Marcelys, Bax et Du Boys, qu'il chargeasse, et s'avancant après estre passé certain estroit, trouvant les compagnies de l'ennemy, à sçavoir du Comte Harman van den Berghe, de Grobbendoncq, Mendo et de Bol-ducq; et que le dit Comte estant en la plainure, tourna bride, pensant passer auprès d'une haye ou buisson du coste des nostres pour les enclore, ils le chargearent sy asprement qu'il les rempirent, qui fut cause que 2 aultres le secondant s'attacharent aux nostres, de sorte qu'ils estient constrainct faire retraicte vers l'estroit, ou estants suivis des ennemys et la place ne servant d'user plus de leurs lances, se sont mis en defence à coups de pistolets et carabins, de sorte que d'un coste et d'autre il y demeurarent aucuns morts. Au capitaine Contelar estoit commandé de conduire le bestail qu'ils avoyent prins, et à Bax de le seconder, mais le dit Bax ayant les coups de pistoles s'en retourna, prenant un chemin par où il pensoit environner ceux qui combatoyent ledit Comte Phe., mais rencontra aultres troupes de l'ennemy, et chargeant sur l'une partie

des troupes fut secondé du capitaine Kinsky et autres entrants peslemesle, quant le capitaine Parker survint très bien à propos, donnant une charge si vive qu'il renversa deux escadrons des ennemis : sur quoy survint la compagnie de Verdugo, qui n'avoit encores combattu, et chargea le dit Parker qui en perdit de ses gens, et si alors il y fussent este quelque 50 ou 60 chevaulx d'avantage des nostres pour faire bon contre les dits chevaulx de Verdugo, sans faute la victoire eust esté de nostre coste; mais l'ennemy, se rassemblant et se retirant tousjours, pensant tirer les nostres à leur embuscade qu'ils avoyent mise de 1000 musquetiers, ayants les nostres bien faict leur debuoir, se retirarent vers la Lippe, ayants perdus environs 49 ou 50; et du costé de l'ennemy sont demeurés au moins trois foys aultant. Mais le mal est que les comtes Phe. de Nassau et Ernest de Solmis, estants grièvement blessés, sont esté faits prisonniers, comme aussy est le Comte Ernest de Nassau, mais sans blessure, le capitaine Bernarde et le lieutenant Du Boys. Le capitaine Kinsky estant navré dangereusement est amené en Wesel, et le lieutenant de Barzon, le capitaine Robert Vere ou doubte estre mort sur la place, estants perdus environs 70 chevaulx. De l'ennemy sont 15 prisonniers menés en nostre camp et 50 chevaulx.

Le Markgraeve de Baden, qui est venu en nostre camp, ayant passé par icelle de l'ennemy, dit que toute leur cavallerie y estoit, n'estants 60 demeurés au camp, et que tous leurs officiers sont blessés jusques aux cornettes; rapporte aussy que l'ennemy avoit des le minuict eu advertence que les nostres merchoyent, et qu'ils avoyent mis ung embuscade 1000 musquetiers, et qu'il avoit sur ceste advertisement mande de Berck le comte Harman van den Berghe; que les deux comtes blessés sont envoyes pour estre mieulx accommodé à Berck, et que le comte Ernest de Nassau estoit retenu au camp. Le chirurgin de son Excellence, avec les serviteurs des dits Comtes, y sont envoyés.—Du camp ce 3 de 7^{bre} 1595.

Endorsed :—"3 Sept. 1595. Advis du Pais Bas. Au camp le 3 de 7^{bre} 95. *Nouveau stile.*"

Unsigned. 1½ pp. (34. 90.)

W. WAAD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 25.—I have examined the lewd fellow Casy that by your honour was committed to the Gatehouse of Westminster. He will not own that he hath any companion in these practices but doth write the letters himself. Amongst the letters found about him, are letters of thanks from certain gentlemen, to whom he brought letters as from their special friends, and one from a servant of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which was enclosed letters from the Earl to the Earl of Ormond, which letters he saith he did deliver unto a costermonger's wife by Temple Bar. There were also amongst his writings two passports, by which it doth appear he hath by the Justices been apprehended for a rogue, and once committed to the gaol. I learn that he hath been twice committed to the Gatehouse and to Newgate for felony, but by reason the matters were not prosecuted against him he escaped. It were not amiss he were again removed to Newgate or to Bridewell.

The King of Portugal's servants have letters this morning, that Don Antonio is deceased in Paris, and D. Martin de la Nuca slain with the shot of a 'hargabusse'.—Wood Street, 25 August, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (34. 64.)

Letters delivered by Casy.

At my giving
him in reward.

- 1s. Letters delivered to Mr. John Stanhope from Mr. Laughles.
To William Waad from Mr. Alexander Cosby.
- 2s. To Mr. Doctor Harbert from Charles Harbert.
- 3s. To Mr. Francis Fortescue from Tho. White, the Master of
the Rolls' son.
To the Lady Wingfield from Captain Richard Wingfield.
- 3s. To Mr. Helmes from one Helmes.
- 3s. To Mr. Henry Brooke from Thomas White.
To Sir William Woodhouse from Mr. Woodhouse with the
lord Deputy.
- 2s. To Sir William Cornwallis from — Wythipoole.
To Sir Moyle Finche from Mr. White.
- 3s. To Sir Charles Cavendishe from Mr. James Butler.
To Sir Michael Blount from one Blount.

Apparently an enclosure in the preceding letter.

(34. 63.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 25.—If my man had been come to Oxford you r messenger had come too late, so religiously all promises to you shall be remembered. Since he is here, I have sent her by him. Her name is Philyda. If your man hit right how to use her, you shall see the best setter in England, and when she hath set your tassell in his best flying, if [I] be not deceived, I will shew you another shall look upon his back, and you shall command him as anything else is mine.—Oxford, 25 August, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 65.)

SIR T. HENEAGE, Vice-Chamberlain, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Aug. 25.—With my best thanks for your care for me that can yet little boast of good amendment, having recovered neither my legs nor my stomach yet.

Touching Bagnoll, who hath served as a clerk in the office of the Ordnance most honestly these thirty years, and hath been a principal discoverer of many deceits in that office, Riddesdale being commanded in her Majesty's name, both by myself and my lord Admiral, to let Bagnoll keep his place, with the only usual fee of 20*l.* per annum, will not (as it seems) let him have a penny; the poor man lying (as it appears by his letter) at the point of death.

And for the safety of the prisoners, (if Bagnoll should die), it were fit Mr. Rookeby, Master of St. Katherine's, were writ to, to have care thereof. The whilst I will send him word that such is her Majesty's pleasure. More lines my weak hand at this time will not afford you.—Heneage House, 25 August.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 66.)

The KING [OF PORTUGAL] to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 25.—“Muyto exçellente snor. chegase o tempo em que me he forçado despedirme dos amigos, pera maes os não ver nesta vida, e com v. ex^a. he hum dos maiores e maes verdadeiros que tenho nela, lhe quis significar o stado em que figo, que he de quem estaa maes pera tratar negocios de salvaçaõ dalma que de restauraçã de reinos. Posto que não deixo de entender, que poes tomei aa minha conta a defenõ deste, que por força me fizeraõ açoitã, sou obrigado a lhe procurar a liberdade por todolos meos que me forem possiveis; e porque hum dos principaes e maes importantes he o favor de v. ex^a. por outros que com este seraõ certos, cuydo que tambem entra nas obrigacoes de minha consciençia, encomendar esta a v. ex^a. com que eu desehei tanto de cumprir, e porque tanto trabalhei em quanto vivi, mas seia deos louvado, que he servido levarme pera si com esta sede, despoes de tantos trabalhos, como tenho padeçido. E porque nada me fique por fazer, farei este officio derradeiro, que he rogar aos amigos, se queyraõ condoer daqle. pobre reino, que tanto tene sempre os olhos nesse: e assistir aqueles, que mostrarem maior zelo pera empregarem nele suas vidas e pessoas e bem creio eu que se v. ex^a. o sentir em meus filhos folgaraa muito maes de os tomar por companheiros nesta empresa, que a quaesqr. outros. Porque como os Portugueses viraõ iaa por experiencia quanto os ama v. ex^a. e quanto deseia sua liberdade, claro estaa que com muito maior alvoroço o receberaõ, sabendo que leva consigo os filhos de hum Rey que morreo por ela: e entenderaõ juntamente, que quem tene tam verdadeira amizade com o pae e com os filhos, continuando sempre com eles, a teraa tambem com os vasalos. Pera isto, e pera tratar outras cousas que comuniquei ao governador Scipiaõ de Figueredo de Vasconcelos, o mando a Inglaterra, por ser pessoa de tanta qualidade e confiança como suas obras merecem, que eu tenha dele peço a v. ex^a. o queira favorecer diante da serenissima Rainha, pera q. seia assistido dela maneira, que possa fazer os negocios de q. vae emcarregado, com a authoridade q. conviem a eles porque tendo o effeito que se pode esperar, teraa tambem v. ex^a. muitas cousas de que se possa gloriã, ora voume pera deos, e ele fique com v. ex^a. pera lhe dar os contentamentos e prosperidades, que ele pode, e seus amigos lhe deseia.”—Paris, 25 Aug. 1595.

Signed: “Rey.”

Add. Signet. 1 p. (147. 121.)

NEWS LETTER.

1595, Aug. 25.—News letter headed Venice, 25 Aug. 1595.

News from Constantinople of 22 July, from Prague 8 Aug., and Carlstadt 15 Aug., of the Turks and Muscovites. Appearance of a Turkish fleet. Doings of Count Mansfeldt. News of the South of France.

Italian. 4 pp. (172. 54.)

EDWARD WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595. ^{Aug. 26}_{Sept. 5}.—This present day the funerals of the Admiral are celebrated, with too great pomp as many affirm. They have not seen any subject in France honoured with the like. They value the charges at

the least at ten thousand crowns. The King hath sent letters of princely favours to Señor Ant. Perez to the Duc de Montpensier, to use him with respect at Roan, and to the Prince Conté and Count Chombery to entertain him at Paris. *He hath been driven to that exigent for want of the return of his money he kept with Señor Bassadonna, that he intreated us to use our credits with Otwell Smith for crowns to carry him to Paris.*

By his means we took up two hundred crowns in Roan, which we did in regard of your lordship's honour, and gave our bills for it, which may be repaid with his money in England, if it be not yet sent. If it be, it shall be presently repaid here upon the first receipt. To-morrow we take our journey to Paris in the company of Monsieur d'Incarville, who hath already done many offices of a friend to Señor Perez at Rouen.

Touching the death of the King of Portugal, the imprisoning of the Duc de Nemours by the Constable of Castile or (as some affirm) by the Duke of Savoy; the declaration that he made thereof at his death, and the counsel that he gave to his friends to follow the party of the King; the friendly entertainment of Monsieur d'Evreux, the King's ambassador at Rome, notwithstanding the practice of the Spanish to the contrary; the King's nominating the governor of Dieppe to be governor of Roan under the said Mompensier; the suborning of *Burley*, an English fugitive, by the Spaniards to cut Senhor Perez's throat, and the unfortunate death of Don Martino de la Núca, his dear friend, I know he himself hath wrtten at large unto your lordship.

He grieveth much that he hath not as yet heard from your lordship or any other his friends in England. Your lordship's favours and the pleasures of England have caused that he cannot so well *affect the dangerous and inconstant disposition of the French*. I hope he shall be able shortly to discern of his estate, and then your lordship shall the better understand his resolution.—Roan, 5 Septemb. *stilo novo*. 95.

Portions in italics in cipher. Seal. 2 pp. (34. 95.)

Explanation of the cipher in the foregoing letter. (34. 94.)

THE CAPTAIN of ROCHELLE to M. DE LA FONTAYNE, Minister of the French Church in London.

1595, ^{Aug. 26}_{Sept. 5}.—Is bound to honour the Queen of England above all neighbouring princes, not only for the help she renders their King, but also for the warnings she supplies of envoys of the enemy likely to visit that town. Thanks him especially for his advertisement, on which he will communicate with M. le Febvre, to whom de la Fontayne has addressed his letters, and they will both watch to draw therefrom all the fruit their Majesties can ask.—La Rochelle, 5 Septembre, 1595.

Signed:—"Thevenyn." Maire et capitaine de la ville de la Rochelle.

Addressed:—"A Monsieur de la Fontayne, ministre de la parole de Dieu en l'eglisse de Londres Francoise."

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 96.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL of [Essex?]

1595, August 27.—When I last wrote I was exceedingly travailed with pain, whereby I omitted to enter into that which asketh more from me than thankfulness of my pen. But because that shall not be wanting which in some measure I may yield, I will be grateful herein, and

in your commandments serve to the full of him whom you own from all the world. I presumed to write to your Lordship the estate of our army, which I protest I esteemed not worthy your eyes, but as in everything your noble disposition amends by favour what is my error, so I perceive your love stretched to grace my rude collection into a better interpretation than any man, but by your judgment in applying and enamelling the sense, could have made.

I now walk abroad with my hurt leg, to which I will give no ease till I see the affections of the people settled upon the proposition of rembursement; for in my garrison a number of defects must be supplied with diligence. Our want is general, of men as of munition: of this not to suffice for a skirmish: of those not to guard half the walls. The companies be six, and you know the captains (and with good reason) hold them strong if they be complete 120 in a band. The circuit of the wall in the town is two English miles and a half; of the forts, above one. I leave to your consideration how we be provided if the country waver.

I now will complain my grief to you, and though I cannot hope for remedy, yet in reparation it is some ease to impart the burden whereof so virtuous a person would wish me discharged. I am made acquainted that in all speeches had of me her Majesty entitled me with the name of the most villain and dishonourable to her Court. It is not that the words are so sensible to me, as that I see upon the advantage of a base practice by my enemies she will serve herself to exclude me from all grace which I might expect. What then is the hope of my endeavours? or whence shall I attend credit, or commodity? Imagine, my dear Lord, if these feeling impressions be not burdensome. Nevertheless, I will stand against them with this comfort, that to contend in the course of honour and honesty without hope of reward is more glorious than to be led by "prise." In the means of these lowest employments I will preserve this reputation to be honest, and though her Majesty reward my good intent with such terms as pleaseth her to afford, she shall be served of all the power that is in me. Yet do I endure the solitariness of the place, the unpleasantness of the air, and all discommodities, as a more penance, because this employment is dignified above my reach, and myself thrown down with most vile objections.

From Haghe your Lordship will be best advertised, but what I gather of the payment is this: that they will be drawn to such an annual pension as will ease the Queen in the ordinary charge of her companies in the land, letting the great account run on till the reckonings be evened and their estate more enabled. I had speech with some of them before I departed the camp, and found them much distasted, yet thus far they leaned to a kind of satisfaction.

Your Lordship may imagine the accounts, when they be entered into, will be confused: for they begin to lay hold on all profits made by checks, as also of the thrift in the clothing, victualling, and other orders established to draw the wars to less cost. In private conference with me they have discovered thus much, affirming that as her Majesty did but disburse, and they were answerable, so being likewise to "defalke" what were on either side reasonable, they doubted not but her Majesty would allow this exception, wherein they were assured she would show she had not sought gain by her money and people lent to relieve them in their wars. In the repetition of these things it shall be most honorable to those who have not shared in the benefit: for they by likelihood have sifted into every circumstance what commodity hath been raised, and into what hands distributed.

As I purposed my conclusion—for I fear I am already tedious—new matter arrived wherein I must submit me farther to your patience. At this instant I received a letter from Sir Francis Vere. The effect is his Excellency directed his cousin Count Philip to beat the enemy's guards, and to surprise the foragers with 500 horse, himself would favour his retreat in the way between both armies (if he were pressed) with 4 or 5 regiments on foot, and the residue of his horse. By spiall the enemy was advertised, and mounted to encounter the Count Philip, accompanied with the young Count Solmes and his own brother Ernestus of Nassaw. The English horse were commanded by Sir Nicholas Parker. Dutch companies there were two or three. All to receive direction from Count Philip. They disposed themselves to fight in squadrons. In the first charge Count Philip was wounded, and not to be brought off, and the two counts prisoners and that troop broken. The rest maintained well and put some of the enemy to rout, but were rechased, and Kinskye, a Dutch captain, slain. Captain Robert Vere leading his brother's horse, and giving (way) with the rest, is lost, and not certain whether dead or taken: soldiers, not 50 missing: on their side as many beaten, but by the quality of the persons remaining with them the day is made theirs. The foot had no part: your own came unpursued, and declared the story.

Your Lordship may perceive in this, what effects must follow a fearful general: whose want of resolution begets infinite errors. For in the project of this attempt nothing is sound, which you shall better look into when I shall describe what way they had to pass. The enemy is lodged in an island: between him and ours the access by certain fords over a small river called the Lip: hereby as the passage is not without difficulty, so the retreat must be impossible: for when 500 horse be invested in the face of an army which may fight in all his strength, and still charge them with fresh supplies, their end must be to be scattered, and then being divided from their seconds by a river which is wadeable but in fords, their enemies must needs hurl them headlong into the water, or at the bank cut their throats. But the escape was more fortunate by the doubt of the enemy than providence of ours.

Next, I observe a desire in him to make a show of fighting, where it could never come to blows, and a seeming to make safety to his, of whom it must be determined before they could come to him. The impediment of the water, as I have showed it to be a hindrance to our retreat, so it must of necessity, if we got the advantage to recover our shore, stay the execution. But if any cause might be left of lying in the way with foot, yet is he inexcusable in bringing forward 5,000 (which in these parts hath the sound of an army) and advancing them no nearer than where he might hear news of those whom he could not rescue. It was without all purpose: for the enemy could pass no infantry to him, and if there were a necessity by pursuit of their horse, 1,000 pikes and 1,500 shot would with more honour have performed the journey. To conclude, his fear hath given him this blow, for if he would boldly have gone on and with all his forces have fought, taking reasonable time to pass his army, which in despite of the enemy he might have done, the odds had been more his than now theirs: for I know our foot are better and 5,000 stronger than theirs: and their horses bad, and exceed not ours 300 in number. Therefore chose he rather, because he loves not to meddle, to lose 3 of his cousins in a "cāvisado," than to adventure upon good terms and worthy resolution to win honour.

If your Lordship finds me impatient in my censure, reform my fault with your wisdom, but truly though in seven weeks that I was among them I waxed an enemy to their backwardness, yet I write as I understand by the nature of that which I believe I am acquainted withal.

It may be this will warm them to some farther action; I am sorry by the calling away of Sir Fernando Gorges I am tied to this town: for, by my God of heaven, I am at this present ready to run all fortunes of my life.

The alarum which Sir Fernando Gorges gave me of his departure, knowing none in the town fit to give justice, made me post to hurt myself, and by that means I am not where I would be.—August 27.

Endorsed:—"August 2 (*sic*) 1595."

Holograph. 3 pp. (204. 19.)

[THOMAS BODLEY] to LORD BURGHELY.

1595, Aug. 27.—By a former letter of 17 of this month I made report how I found them affected to the matter of my message. They have delegated since certain of their College to repair to Co. Maurice and the council of Estate, with their advice to be assisted in framing of their answer. These it is thought will hasten their return and be here I guess within eight days at the furthest. In the mean season, if either my own endeavours or the travails of my friends had been able to discover to what kind of course they are secretly inclined, I have used all my means and my uttermost diligence, and yet I rest as uncertain as when I came hither. But if I should impart my private conjecture, as I cannot well perceive that their state is sufficient to give her Highness contentation of any good portion, so I doubt, if it were, there will nothing be obtained but by a new treaty. For this I find to be a reason urged by them all, and I suppose it will go current when the matter is referred to the people's resolution, that to yield any payment by virtue of the contract were to construe the contract to be ended already, and to confess that they are bound to present "remboursement" of all that debt unto her Majesty, which I find by all their humours is a mere impossibility to persuade them to acknowledge.

Here is at this instant a troublesome advertisement come from the camp that, the 23 of this month, Co. Philip going forth with 500 horse to charge a watch of the enemy's of three cornets, upon notice of it given to the enemy before by some "spial" among us, in lieu of those three he found at the least fourteen and a thousand foot in ambush. The charges and rescues and all the fight of our horsemen was valiantly performed, but oft pressed in the end with the enemy's numbers, were forced to return with the loss of forty men and seventy horse, for which we had fifty horse of the enemy and sixteen prisoners, having slain by supposal above a hundred. But Co. Philip himself was grievously hurt and taken prisoner, with the young Co. Ernest his brother, and Co. Ernest of Solmes, a very gallant young gentleman, who was also so hurt as neither he nor Co. Philip are like to escape it. Sir Nicholas Parker in this encounter is noted to have done very singular service. It was bruited here awhile that de Fuentes was removed from the siege of Cambray, but this day we have letters from Abbeville and Calais that he continueth very strong, and doth use many means to straiten the town. Which is all that I can signify for this present.—Hage, 27 Aug. 95.

P.S.—It is also signified unto us by letters from the camp that Mr. Robert Vere, Sir Francis' brother, was slain in the conflict.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer, 27 August 1595."

2 pp. (34. 69.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

1595, Aug. 27.—Though I would rather have had better matter than that which gave me occasion to trouble your Lordship at present, yet lest the uncertain reports and flying tales might make and keep you doubtful with a desire to know how matters passed in a fight there hath been between the States' men and some of the enemy, I send the translation of letters written from the camp, whereby will appear so much as was there known on Sunday last, looking daily for further particulars, and to hear from Sir Francis. The camps continue in their wonted places, and I think this rencontre will make his Excellency resolve to stay the longer, though these men had sent unto him to send part of his men into garrison and keep 3,000 or 4,000 together under the command of such an one as he should appoint, so as to amuse the enemy and keep Mondragon in suspense what best to do, either to stay or to pass the Rhine.

The deputies sent to the camp had also in charge to make his Excellency and the Council of State acquainted with Mr. Bodley's message. We look daily to hear from thence, and then will there be more subject to enlarge upon.—Haeghe, 27 August, 1595. In haste.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 70.)

WILLIAM WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 27.—According to your directions I have removed Casy to Newgate, who, besides his lewd devices, doth fall out to be a notable thief. He received but one letter from the nobleman, directed to the Earl of Ormond, which he delivered to a costermonger's wife without Temple Bar, with two other letters from himself. And the letter from the Earl is delivered back again to one of his Lordship's servants, for his Lordship, after he heard of the apprehension of Casy, sent to know what he had done with the letter, and so it was taken again from the costermonger's wife. I send a letter I received from Herbert.—London, 27 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 71.)

[1595, Aug. 27.]—*George Herbert to William Waad. Craves favour towards a poor captive fallen into disgrace by his own folly, who, seeking good, has wrought his own ruin. Has long desired to write the whole conceit of his mind, but never could until this morning his keeper gave him paper, pen and ink at Waad's commandment. Understands some man hath insinuated it would be good to remove him unto some place where, by torture, he might be forced to confess greater matter than hitherto. Truly it may well be that the pain of torture may cause the tongue to speak things which the heart did never conceive; but, if he was ever made acquainted with any matter of state other than that he has confessed unto Mr. Topclyff, let him be bound unto four wheels and so end his days.*

Four years ago, he resolved to leave that place to return to his country, and at that time he desired Modye to devise means for

a passport, who promised him the same. Afterwards, finding him so entire with Charles Padgett, to whom he did import all secrets (the said Padgett being then and always Herbert's mortal enemy), ceased his suit to Moody, fearing that if Padgett knew thereof, who at that time had such free access unto Count Mansfelt, he might have wrought revenge for old griefs, but had always a firm resolution to come home as occasion might serve.

It is objected, why did he not stay at Flushynge until he had procured his pardon and passport. If he had, his purse in his wofull case and poor estate would not have defrayed his charges until answer had been returned from home, he knowing no friend at Court to negotiate so weighty a cause. His wife, friends, and kindred dwell nearly 100 miles away from this city, nor was it likely he could find a man in those parts to make the journey for him without greater rewards and fee than he could give. Determined, therefore, to adventure his simple carcase, changed his name and disguised himself, hoping thus to have passed into his country, there to keep secret until his friends procured his pardon, and then to offer his services unto some of the Council.

Swears by Almighty God, at whose hands he hopes for mercy at the dreadful day of judgement, that he came not with malicious intent against her Majesty, any councillor or private gentleman whatever; is not employed or sent by any; but came of his own motion to end his days with his wife and children. Confesses divers were acquainted with his coming, for he gave out he had a boy at school whom he would bring with him at his return and send to the seminary, but protests before His Majesty who made heaven and earth that he knows nothing beyond what he has already delivered, otherwise he would deliver it without rack or torture.

Has lived to see the years of 60 and many more, and if her Majesty grant him life and liberty, is not like to continue years or many months; besides, being troubled with a rupture, he is like, if condemned to the rack, to end his life upon the same. Beseeches Waad to crave the lords of the Council rather to sentence him to death than to the torture, although his death can give the Queen no pleasure nor no man gain thereby, having no land nor leases and small wealth. Prays him most earnestly to be a means to the Council to prevail on the Queen to grant him life and liberty, for the sake of wife and children and his zeal to serve the state, which hath caused him to choose to live at home in poverty than abroad in plenty. Her Majesty hath pardoned her armed foes that have been taken captives, and he has never borne arms against her or her confederates. If there be no hope of liberty and life, then prays that his death may be simple, without torment of torture. Ends with tears, humbly kissing Waad's hands out of this prison.

Endorsed in Waad's handwriting:—"27 August 1595. From George Harbert, prisoner in the Gate House at Westminster." Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (34. 67.)

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 27.—Necessity forces me to write that, whereas I have your warrant, with my lord of Essex, that no man should arrest me or trouble me until further order from you, yet one Robert Burley in behalf of Jeremyas Swarte, a Dutchman, to whom I owe not a penny,

but he indebted to me at least 440*l.*, as by bonds appears—this Burley and Swarte have most untruly suggested a bill into the Chancery, and by favour of my Lord Keeper or some other have got out a writ *ne exeat regnum* and arrested me, saying your honour gave them leave; and by the same arrest I have been in prison seven days for that I must have four sureties, grand jurymen, of more value than I can get. The said Burley, not content with his own bad dealing, has told divers of my creditors that your honour hath countermanded the warrant, and divers of them have entered actions against me, to my utter undoing, having a suit in the Hague in Holland to follow, and my wood in St. Michaels to fetch to pay my debts withal. Now I lie in prison, not knowing which way to get out unless it please your honour of your goodness to send for these creditors who have actions against me, whose names are hereunder written, and cause them not only to know that your warrant is of some effect, but also to forbear, as other do for greater sums; which they not only are content to do, but will be petitioners to their lordships that these may forbear as well as they, knowing that I cannot pay them until my wood come home.—From the Counter in Wood Street, 27 August, 1595.

The names referred to above:

Francis Cowell in Tower Street	-	-	15 <i>l.</i>
Nicholas Long of St. Katherine's, brewer	-	-	35 <i>l.</i>
John Stockes and Henry Clothrove	-	-	67 <i>l.</i>
Mr. Rogers, beer brewer	-	-	4 <i>l.</i>
John Van Holst, beer brewer, St. Katherine's	-	-	18 <i>l.</i>
			139 <i>l.</i>

Holograph. Seal broken. 3 pp. (34. 72.)

SIR THOMAS GERRARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Aug. 28.—I found here three falcons and one tassell, and it is not possible to make a just division, wherefore I have sent account to your honour. The rest I keep for my idle exercise. If it would please you to bestow one of them of my lord Thomas, I should take it thankfully, for his lordship spake to me for one. I hope your honour hath received letters from me which I sent away yesternight.—Isle of Man, 28 Aug.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (34. 74.)

GEORGE CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 28.—I received long since your letters of 12 May in behalf of Mr. Radford, your servant, for the ending of the cause in controversy betwixt Sir John Gilbert and him touching the clerkship of the peace, wherein you require me to do my best to compound the controversy (they both being contented to refer the same unto me), and if I could not, then to advertise you of my opinion and the difference betwixt them. I had, as in duty, long before this answered, but have forborne in hope always to have prevailed so far that I should have ended the cause in some friendly sort, but I see my luck is not so good. Therefore I defer no longer to advertise you of the state of the matter.

First. It appears that Mr. Arthur Radford's father intended to buy the clerkship of the peace of his brother-in-law, Sir John Gilbert, and, as it should seem, meant it for his son, your servant, and in consideration thereof gave Sir John Gilbert (as of Mr. Radford's part is

alleged) 20*l.* in ready money, and also discharged a debt of 110*l.* which Sir John Gilbert did owe him. Sir John Gilbert confesses there was an agreement betwixt him and his brother Radford for the clerkship of the peace, and that he received from him 90*l.*, but denieth the discharge of any other debt as affirmed by the contrary party, and for proof thereof sheweth of book of account. I moved that your servant mought have the office of clerkship of the peace, which could not be granted unto, in respect there was one already placed there and your servant not skilful to exercise the office. Then I wished that the 90*l.*, which was confessed to be received, mought be repaid, but I could not persuade Sir John Gilbert to like of that since Mr. Radford heretofore hath received a greater benefit by the office than the 90*l.*

Now touching my own opinion. I wish Sir John Gilbert should pay to the young gent., his nephew, the 90*l.*, for so would I do myself in the like case; not doubting but Sir John Gilbert will perform so much upon your letters, unto whom he resteth so much bounden.—Cockington, 28 August, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (34. 75.)

SIR JOHN HART and ALDERMAN LEONARD HOLLYDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Aug. 31.—According to his letter of 21 August, they have called before them William Hollyday and Jeremias Swartes, merchant stranger. On examining the cause they find that a contract was heretofore made between the said Hollydaye and one Clement Swartes, uncle to Jeremias, and one Jasper Vandecinden, strangers, concerning a ship called *The Pretence*, appointed to sail to Lisbon in Portugal, to carry over certain Spaniards then prisoners in England by order of the Council; in which ship Hollyday pretended to have laden goods and merchandize to the value of 200*l.*, besides the moiety of the ship furnished out by him, as he affirmeth, to the value of 300*l.* and upwards; all which ship and goods he did commit to Clement Swartes, taking his and his cousin Jeremias' bond in 600*l.* to give a true account of the proceeds thereof. But after the ship was departed on her voyage, Hollyday did practise with Jeremias to depart from London to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whence he promised to convey him to Portugal, saying that one Burley, a merchant to whom he was indebted, sought to molest and trouble him. Whereupon Jeremias went to Newcastle hoping to be sent over according to promise; but when Hollyday came to Newcastle to take shipping for himself to Portugal, he caused him to be imprisoned there for a time; but this Hollyday denieth. Yet it plainly appears that Hollyday took bond of him at Newcastle for 600*l.* (which bond they have seen and read), to depart at once to Hollyday's house in London, and not to depart thence without leave until Clement Swartes had rendered a true account according to the former bond. Jeremias remained there prisoner (as he saith) for ten months or thereabouts, and Holliday confesses that of the said ship's goods, he received 400 ducats in Lisbon and 50*l.* in England of Clement Swartes.

They cannot deal concerning the controversy as Jeremias saith he hath nothing to shew of the former contract with his uncle who is now in Germany, for all remain in the latter's custody, whom he supposeth will be here before Michaelmas, but Hollyday says he will never come back to England for causes to him known.

It plainly appears the poor young man was drawn into these bonds by his uncle's means, as the sheep unto the slaughter; and of Hollyday,

divers merchants of good account complain grievously of his bad dealing in other matters: but whether all be true or no God knows, but
Vox populi vox Dei.—31 August 1595.

1 p. (34. 80.)

R. LORD NORTH to SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO.

1595, Aug. 31.—As the Queen's lieutenant, requires him to prepare two demi lances, two light horses and two petronels, to be at Newmarket on Friday 19 Sept. by 8 a.m.—Kirtling, 31 Aug. 1595.

Signed. 1 p. *Add.* "at Badburham." *Seal.* (172. 57.)

ENGLISH IN SPAIN.

1595, Aug.—

Captain Crippes	} in great credit.
Owen Etone	
John Irelande	
John Draughton	
Thomas Wymbe.	
William Grymshawe.	

One Doughtie—the worst of all of his tongue against this state.

Ralph Grenwell.

Thomas Westerfeld.

Ralph Cottone.

Jones the examiner's son.

Edward Pickforde.

Henry Pooley.

Thomas Fitz Harbor.

John Pickforde.

Francis Fowler, most bad fellow.

One Copley of Kent.

Sechverell.

Shelley, gentleman.

Captain North.

John Garland, younger.

One Lambert, a master of ship.

Roger Parker, a most bad fellow.

Endorsed :—"Aug. 1595. Names of sundry persons in credit in Spayne."

1 p. (34. 81.)

SIR THOMAS VAVASOUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Aug.]—Assuring him of his being in the number of those who inwardly wish most honour unto Cecil, and of his careful endeavours to be thought worthy of his good opinion.

Endorsed :—"Aug. 1595. Sir Tho. Vavasour to my Master."

Undated. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 82.)

SIR NICHOLAS CLIFFORD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug.—"My lord, your lordship did mistake my meaning in my letter, for I hope your lordship shall not find me so rash in my opinion but I know how my fortune stands with the Queen, and that I did look for was from your lordship. I desire to colour my obscure going from the men of war for many reasons, of the which, if it pleas³

you in any occasion to think of, it shall make me fitter hereafter to serve you. Your lordship doth know our generals' humours are to respect none but those whom they must perforce, and Sir Thomas Baskervyle to be a true lover of himself; but I beseech your lordship to believe that in this journey I will do nothing to displease you, what cause soever shall happen. I am put out of the Queen's ship, which was determined of by the lords." Feels much hurt at this, but shows himself content to go in a merchant's ship. Cannot write of proceedings here because he is not acquainted with them. ["Sir Tho. Gorge brought a commandment down to the contrary, as he told me."]*

Endorsed :—" At Plymouth, Aug. '95."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 58.)

Alderman LEONARD HOLLYDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Sept. 1.]—Is informed by Mr. Robinson, searcher of the port of London, that it hath pleased the Queen by Cecil's letters to stay certain ships in the River Thames laden with cloth for Stoud, for that they have also taken into them certain kinds of ungarbled spices.

Has satisfied her Majesty of customs for these spices for above 120*l.*, and has done no otherwise than all merchants heretofore that have shipped ungarbled spices, as lawfully they may, neither hath any man garbled such spices as they have transported. Notwithstanding, if anything shall be found lawfully due unto the garbler, binds himself to answer the same or anything else lawfully due. Prays that the ships may be released.

Endorsed :—" Primo Sept., 1595." 1 p. (34. 83.)

Captain WILLIAM CHILCOTE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Sept. 1.]—Your many painful favours in my behalf bind me so much in duty as, should my death-threatened young years attain the extremity of old age, I might be willing but never able to perform the least part thereof. My adversaries, the Dutch merchants (I doubt not) have exasperated whatever is most heinous against my innocency, which I must not now plead seeing I am condemned, only repeat I will (if your honour vouchsafe the perusing) the unreprouvable truth of their dealings with me, and mine with them. True it is, I met a Dutch ship on the coast of Spain, which I boarded without weapon or noise of shot, and at my first entrance was informed by the shipper there were in it certain packs of enemies' goods. That I took and by contrary winds and a violent leak (as since my condemnation divers honest men that met me at sea can witness) I was driven into the Straits; necessity forced me to break bulk at Algeare, the keel of my ship was so broken. Somewhat I bestowed on the King, but made sale of nothing, except only for mere necessity. While my ship was graved an untimely fray happened between a forward man of my company and a Turk, wherein both died, for which my ship, goods, men, myself and all I had was seized on. By the janissary law I condemned the Viceroy's injustice, but where tyranny rules laws are neglected. With much ado I was glad, with my ship, ordnance and a remnant of my men, to pass away, leaving the goods and some men at Algeare, two of whose throats since my coming thence are cut, whose skins were more worth than twenty times the

* This is written in the margin without indication where it is to come in.

goods that were detained. I came home purposely to get her Majesty's letters to the Great Turk against their wrongs. At Scilly, I heard the Dutchmen charged me with piracy; at Falmouth, as much; at Southampton, more. Whence I and my condemned men with one alone pur-servant came to London, a clear argument of our innocency. Since our imprisonment, my men have been dealt with to accuse me, and promised life, liberty, and money if they will so do. What my injury was, that the judge knows. What the evidence was, the common voice of the people can witness. But God forgive them and I do. Before and since I have offered them composition such as I was able to make, if the goods might be found theirs, and my friends have done more than ever I had hope they would, yet I hear nothing but delaying, and understand that only my guiltless life is sought. Which if it must pleasure them, I am prepared to bear their imposed malice. Nevertheless, I have written to the pastors, the elders, Monsieur Caron and the merchants. Your noble goodness may further my suit, as I doubt not you will.

Endorsed :—"Primo Sept. 1595."

Seal. 1 p. (34. 84.)

GEORGE SOTHERTON, deputy Governor of the Merchants Adventurers,
to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 1.—As to four ships laden with cloth by the Merchants Adventurers, going for Stoud, stayed on account of certain spices belonging to Alderman Hollyday. Begs they may be allowed to pass and not lose the fair wind, and that Alderman Hollyday may take such order as Cecil pleases for the said spices, or that they may be laid on land.—London, 1 September, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 85.)

Examination of JAMES COLBRON, scrivener.

1595, Sept. 1.—His first acquaintance with Mr. Walton was as follows. One William Kinnersley (said to be my lord Becham his man) did come to him to know whether he would, or knew any man who would, buy a pension of 2s. 6d. a day which a friend of his had to sell, which was this Mr. Walton. He and one William Fullford, a Crewell man in St. Lawrence Lane, were minded to buy, and talked now and then about it when Walton come by their houses, but Walton could not show the letters patent for the same, which he said were in the country, and the matter ceased. Walton came to him to get as much plate as came to 10*l.* or 12*l.* for to have 6 months day of payment thereof, and he would cause one Mr. Steere, a skinner in Bread Street, to be bound with him for payment. Whereupon 12*l.* worth of plate was had from Mr. Ballet in Cheapside, upon their bonds. Walton sent divers times to him to procure 20*l.* at 10 per cent. for 6 months on the said Steere's bond, and one Newark, a skinner in Basing Lane, which he got and kept by him a sevensnight, but they have not become bound for the same for the reason that Walton (as he sent word by his keeper) was in close prison.

Headed :—James Colbron, scrivener, examined 1 September, 1595, before Sir Richard Martin, knight.

Copy. 1 p. (34. 86.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 2.—I love your letters and to hear from you rejoiceth me, specially when you record your love to me, which can never be more than shall be faithfully required.

Well have you discharged the office of a friend in the matter and manner of delivering the humble remembrance of my most bounden duty to her excellent Majesty, by whose grace only the heart of a healthless body is upheld, which surely, without the unspeakable comfort of her goodness in this long, weary, and most painful sickness of mine, would have sunk. And yet, to tell you truly, I can evil boast of great amends, yet never man was more cared for by a most kind companion that cares not to kill herself to cure me. God reward her! for I cannot but by the favour of that grace which upon earth is the fountain of our grace.

Great care have I had to heal or help the unsound state of Lancashire and, besides many letters and commissions that I have sent, I trust to good purpose for the same, I have conferred with the Justices of Assize thereabout, who I perceive likewise have done their parts; but none hath furthered her Majesty's service so much in that county as Mr. Hesketh, whose letter I send you herewith, though it contain some of my business chiefly, that you may know her Majesty's mind what she liketh to have done with that hateful villain that is left in prison (as you may see) and wisely forborne to be proceeded with at the assizes. To send for him up I hold the best; but, upon sight of his examination, it will better appear what is most fit, which I will send you when they shall come to my hands. The whilst and ever I wish you with best health the hap yourself would have, and so commend me as much as I can to yourself and my lady.—At Thorndon, where I am so exceedingly well intreated as it deserves more thanks than I can give Sir John Peter and my lady, this second of September, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Sir Tho. Heneage.

Sir Ed. Dyer.

Sir Ralph Sadler."

Holograph. Seals. 1 p. (34. 88.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Sept. 3.—Knowing you will be desirous to understand of my lord's amendment, I have presumed to let you understand that as his infirmity will permit him he the rather amendeth than impaireth, and hath been able to write some few words to you with his own hand, and yet, nevertheless, he hath kept his bed all this day. If it would please God that some good comfort might likewise come hither of my lady's amendment, it would rejoice us much that have exceeding cause to love and honour her. My lord is desirous that, at your return, you would bring with you the plattes of Chelsey House made by Torrington with the controller of the work's additions.—From the Court, 3 September, late at night.

Seal broken. ½ p. (34. 89.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 3.—"Fewterelles is gone away with very small hope that the States will assist the King with any of their forces, otherwise than in keeping them together here and so detain Mondragon with his army till the siege of Cambray be ended. There are already letters come to his Excellency out of Zealand that Fuentes should have forsaken Cambray and should be marched towards Ardes"; but we await particulars before we break up. The States are loath to economise to the King's loss. Since the death of Count Philip nothing has been attempted on either side. "either's purpose being not to hasard but upon necessity."—Camp near Wesell, 3 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (172. 61.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to SIR THOMAS HENEAGE.

1595, Sept. 4.—I do hold myself much bounden unto your honour in that you will please to do your best to reconcile me unto Sir Robert Cecil and my lady Cobham, both which I have mightily wronged in the carriage of my marriage. For in very truth I, being moved with the worth of my lady Sturton and the great honour of her house, had a desire to make her possessor of all my love and thoughts, till love (whose quality I doubt not but your honour is acquainted withal) forced me to settle all my fancies and resolutions on another whose love I now possess. Yet during the time of mine affection unto her I was often wandering, sometime being shaken with the slanders she was subject unto, some other time deeply considering the inestimable worth of my lady Sturton; all which things rightly weighed, I hope that Sir Robert Cecil and all those honourable ladies who I have thus wronged will be pleased rather to blame love. Yet is there behind a greater offence which I will unfold unto your honour, that when you know it you may the better excuse it; that is, that being married I continued going to my lord Cobham, which I assure your honour I did for fear of offending my father with my double dealing, neither durst in outward show to him seem to leave my first desires till I had found some good means to win to like the second. In which course though I did very ill, yet not so badly as some do think, for I never spake unto that lady of marriage, neither indeed would her honourable father suffer me to do, being moved by some holy influence that I was not fit for such a motion. Now your honour perceiveth the depth of my case. I humbly beseech you to hold such a course as may win this whole noble family once again to think me honest, and I will ever hold those direct courses, and be so thankful unto your honour, as you shall have no cause to be ashamed of that you shall do for me.—4 September, 1595.

Endorsed. Holograph. 2 pp. (34. 91.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to the Officers in the Isle [of Man.]

1595, Sept. 4.—I have received your letters of 14 August. In answer whereunto my pleasure is that you, with as convenient expedition as you may, do bring or send unto me the money in your hands to be employed here by my direction upon necessary provision of munition for the defence of the isle. Withal I would have you certify me by your letters, if you come not yourselves, what quantity of powder, shot, armour and artillery (proportionably to be rated and set down) shall be needful to be provided. And for your better instructions to inform me, you may do well to confer with Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, unto whom (to the same effect) I have now written. And so, expecting the due performance hereof, I bid you farewell.—London, 4 September, 1595.

Addressed:—To Humfrey Scaresbreck, William Lucas and William Radcliffe.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (34. 92.)

The SAME to SIR THOMAS GERRARD.

1595, Sept. 4.—I have received your letter of 22 August and thank you for your offers of kindness; but for those sums of money you write of, which (as I take it) do solely appertain to myself, I think most convenient to be sent to me to London, thereof to dispose as I shall think

meet. Which shall be to the same purpose (as you have wished) disbursed, for it hath been my resolution since the beginning so to do. And so, having all other proceedings to him that rules all, I end.—London, 4 September, 1595.

P.S.—I desire to be informed by your letters what proportion of powder and munition you think fit to be provided for the repairing of the defects. For which purpose I have written to my officers that they should repair unto you for directions.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (34. 93.)

SIR ROGER WILLIAMS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Sept. 5.—I arrived here on Wednesday night. This day in the afternoon Her Majesty's pinnace came hither, else I was embarked in a boat of this town. The wind is contrary; notwithstanding I will neglect no time. At my arrival at Dieppe I will acquaint your lordship how the world goes there. I will write to nobody but yourself and excuse myself unto their lordships by reason they cannot read my hand, but, good my lord, acquaint Her Majesty and their lordships with the contents of my letters. During mine absence, remember me if occasion presents for employment.—Rye, Friday, 5 Sept.

P.S. (separate). Since I wrote, one tells me M. de Maine is come in to the King. He has the government of the Isle of France, the keeping of such towns as he had in Picardy and "Brigondy" until he be paid 400,000 crowns.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. 2 pp. (20. 15.)

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, Master of the Rolls, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 5.—Upon receipt of your letter, I conferred with Mr. Trussell, this bearer, touching Preston's cause, and perused this minute enclosed which he delivered me. The doubt (as I conceive) standeth upon proof of the truth of the father, for if it can be proved that P. dealt as a broker or driver of a bargain upon unlawful usury, contrary to the Statute, then I hold his offence to be in case of a *præmunire*. But if it fall out he dealt for his own money, borrowed out of his own chest (which he calleth his friend) and disguised it in the name of another, I think it will not then be in him any offence of *præmunire*. The man is expert in his calling, and therefore likely there is no corner nor shift in it but he knoweth and practiseth it. In regard whereof I think it not amiss that your honour should first see how those that first dealt in the matter can by their travail, by way of indictment or otherwise, make the truth of the fact to appear. Which being seen, you can then proceed as you shall think meet.—At the Rolls, 5 September 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (34. 93.)

Enclosure :—

*Sir William Catesby, knight, having occasion for his friend to use 100*l.*, being motioned by one Vaughan to deal with one Preston for the same, sent John Ponting to deal with Preston therein; who agreed to lend it, if he liked the security, though he had not money of his own, and appointed a time to give his answer.*

At that time, Ponting received answer that a friend of Preston's would lend the money and was asked for the security. He tendered the said Sir William and William Newton, Esquire.

Preston liked the security, if Mr. Henry Ferris, Esquire, a gentleman of his country were put in ; which was performed. Then Preston would not deal unless he might have 10l. for forbearing of the money aforehand for six months, which the extremity of Sir William Catesby's friend was forced to like. Then he demanded 40s. in hand for his pains, which was delivered by Ponting. He then promised the bonds should be made, but there grew another let before the money could be delivered, which was that the aforesaid Vaughan owed Preston 20l. which must also be deducted before the money could be delivered over ; all which was yielded unto in respect of the said gentleman's necessity. Then did Sir William Catesby, Henry Ferris and William Newton, Esquires, enter bond for the 100l. at six months, [Note in margin.—To this John Ponting is to be sworn] and further authorised George Trussell, gent, for the receipt thereof to their uses, who went with the said John Ponting into Foster Lane to the said Serch his house where Preston was attending them. He immediately demanded of Trussell if he were authorised to receive the money, then if he had not direction for leaving 30l., which he said he had. Trussell likewise demanded if Preston was the man to receive the 30l. and upon what conditions, to which he answered he was to receive 10l. for the use of the money and 20l. for a bond. He entreated Trussell to deliver the 30l. unto Serch, he having such earnest business he could not stay the receipt, but would come in the morning to the said Serch and receive the money. Yet there was no bond delivered for the said 20l., or to be seen or heard of, nor any acquittance for discharge of such bond of Vaughan or other to the said Preston.

Further, the said George Trussell avouches he was at the sealing of the aforesaid bonds, wherein Sir William Catysbye, knight, Henry Ferris and William Newton stood bound to the said Serch the scrivener for 100l., and in his presence the said Preston used these words, that if Sir William would deal well with him for this 100l. he would not stick at any time to befriend him to the uttermost of his power.

These words were delivered before John Ponting and George Trussell, as they are ready to avouch.

By me Geo. Trussell.

1½ pp. (34. 99.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 6.—Thanks Essex for his favour promised in his letter of 29 August, which came to his hands the 5 of this present, and hopes his suit will not seem unpleasant to her Majesty, if Essex and the lord Treasurer join therein, and his reasons, so often alleged that he is ashamed to repeat them, be remembered. Craves pardon for his importunity, whereto Mr. Bodlye's speeches of his lordship encouraged him, and should be glad to merit the least of an infinite number of favours already extended.

His Excellency returned unto the States an answer that he and the Council of State found it altogether inconvenient to sever or lessen his camp, whereby the enemy might beat them or make any attempt either upon the weak places in the Zutphen quarter, or to surprise the Cleveland towns standing on the Rhine, or else send away part of his troops

towards Cambray. This course is liked here; and that, to cut off extraordinary charges, so many ships, wagons and that thereon dependeth as could be spared be discharged, two deputies have been sent to the camp to confirm that resolution, and that his Excellency should seek to keep Mondragon and his forces there; also that twenty companies out of his Excellency's camp or the garrisons might be sent to rescue Cambray; both which points Buzenvall and Fouquerolles have hard insisted upon and solicited, being both departed yesterday thither to effect their desire, having at large shewed the States the present state of the King their master, the importance of Cambray and necessity to succour it, with the ensuing dangers if Count Fuentes carry the town.

What his Excellency will do is uncertain, for abide in field and send away his men he cannot well do; besides, now Count Philip is dead, they have not here one fit commander of their own nation, and to employ strangers they will be loth; also their choice is small of such. Sir Francis Vere is in good credit and esteem, but doubt that he will refuse it without her Majesty's knowledge and leave first had, and by the Scots Colonel this people will not be commanded. Again, if Mondragon hear of the sending away of any men, he will do the like, being written from Cologne that Fuentes hath required them; and, the season of the year passing apace so as in those quarters it will be hard besieging of any place, it is like enough he will not stay long on that side the Rhine, at least will send away the better part, and with the rest fill up the garrison towns, so as ere long I think our war will end for this year. The Counts Philip and Solms, being deceased of their hurts, were sent by Mondragon unto his Excellency, and shall be buried in Arnham. Captain Robert Vere was also brought to Wesel and there buried, with Captain Kinsky, who died of his wounds. The prisoners on both sides are released, the officers excepted being set at a high ransom, and for Count Ernest of Nassau is demanded by his cousin, Count Frederick Vandenbargh, 6,000 French crowns. The enemy lost also two or three principal men and all the chiefs hurt. Since the last bickering neither part did anything, but now and then a straggler is brought in. And so the camps remain in their defences.—La Haye, 6 September, 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (34. 97.)

RICHARD CARMARTHEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 6.—Has received his letters for viewing the books, and has appointed the party to come in this evening, when he will. They be missals, psalters, and small portes, fair bound and clasped, every chest of them having upon it set the king of Spain's arms in colours.

When last at Court, the Lord Admiral gave him a writing, saying lord Burghley would speak to him thereabout; but his lordship did not, neither did he remember then to know his lordship's pleasure therein. But as soon as he came to London he perceived the meaning was to lay wait for a suspected person coming from Spain, whose physiognomy and shape of body was in the said paper perfectly described.

It fell out yesterday after dinner there came such a man to sue for four barrels of starch seized by two of the waiters and by one of the patentee's deputies, and by Carmarthen's command, he was brought to the Queen's storehouse, and another with him, both Englishmen. So soon as the writer saw the man, he remembered Burghley's note and reasoned with him: who confessed he came from the southwards where he had been six years in trade. Asked if he brought the starch from thence, he said, no, but brought other commodities thence into the

Low Countries, and having made money thereby bought the starch there, not knowing but that he might lawfully bring it hither, wherein the party that came with him was partner. He said he had served some time in the Low Countries, under what captain the writer remembereth not. They promised to leave their names with one of the clerks and to come to the Custom House this morning about ten o'clock; and a friend, then with Carmarthen, watched at last night's Exchange whether they came thither, and what company they kept. He saw the black man, who resembles the described person, at the Exchange, and many noted him, and the more that he accompanied only with one Forman, an upholsterer, a known papist.

Has conferred with Mr. Robinson, the searcher, giving him the name of the ship the starch came in, and of the lading, which being most onions caused suspicion the boat came from Flanders rather than from Flushing. They mean to send both men to Cecil for examination as soon as they come to the Custom House. The black man nameth himself Francis Rumbolo, which is counterfeit. A copy of the lord Admiral's note is enclosed.—London, 6 September 1595.

Seal. 2 pp. (34. 100.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 6.—According to directions, sends under-written the names of the two muster-masters, persons of good knowledge and experience that have long served. Prays that the Lords' letter being sealed, and their names inserted, it may be returned with some convenient speed, for that the 11 of this month the training and mustering of all the forces in this county doth begin.—Cobham Hall, 6 September 1595.

Under-written :—"Thomas Wyett,
Thomas Gaye."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 101.)

THE EARL OF RUTLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Sept. 6.—Good Sir Robert Cecil. Now are my country businesses almost despatched and I preparing myself towards the Court with as much speed as I can; and so on my journey beyond the seas, so soon as I may be despatched with her Majesty's gracious favour. Therefore, to the end I may be in more readiness at my coming up, I do earnestly pray you both move your noble father and also to use your own furtherance for procuring her Majesty's hand to my licence. I must press you herein with your honourable promise; therefore do hope still to find you willing to set it forward and so to make me beholden; which I will be always ready to requite to my uttermost, and so I recommend me to you in all kindness.—Sept. 6.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 102.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 6.—The accompanying letters of Lord North, and his reply, will show that horses and men are required of him, which he cannot provide unless he should show coach horses as some do. Begs that he may be exempt; but if that is impossible, he will, on receipt

of Cecil's answer, come up to London and do all in his power to satisfy Lord North.—Badburham, 6 Sept. 1595.

P.S.—In the year 1589 Lord North made a similar demand, and he was exempted by letters of Mr. Walsingham. Ought to serve in the Lord Chamberlain's band.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 62.)

THE SAME TO LORD NORTH.

1595, Sept. 6.—Returning from Norfolk this evening found his lordship's letters charging upon him more men and horses than he has in his house or can provide in so small a time. Will do his best to satisfy him. Is the Queen's servant, as Lord North knows by letters of late Mr. Secretary Walsingham, and must therefore acquaint the Privy Council that he may be discharged from service with my lord Chamberlain's cornett.—Badburham, 6 Sept. 1595.

Copy. ½ p. (172. 63.)

SIR ROGER WILLIAMS TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Sept. 7.—Betwixt "Founten le Brake" and this town I met 16 "hergwylers," having in my company 12 horsemen of Dieppe; they spake fair, saying they were going after M. de Havre to the army. Your lordship knows how the world would a gone if I had been with three or four serving men without a convoy. I had as lief meet 10 enemies as 15 of the King's, especially of such rascals. Her Majesty told me the posts were laid in France; I find no such matter yet. By the commander of Dieppe's counsel, I go hence with eight of his horsemen to Nevers, for two days agone M. de Gamages was spoiled, having four with him, and daily they do the like in some place or other, so many horses, so many crowns and a half, but that is better than to go to La Fere or to Dourlans or Dearlesie and spoiled.

I supped "ither" night with the Commander, where M. de Boniface was; we had great talk about the siege; to end, Boniface requested me to do his humble commendations to your lordship. But for haste I should have dined with him this day in Saint Catherine, the which is a fortifying with all haste; the old fort there we battered is raised. The Commander tells me M. de Monluc of Rambouillet comes ambassador into England and to remain resident. They say the King will be in Picardy at the day appointed. Cambrai is in courage, for M. Deviques of Saint Denis is entered with 300 horsemen. M. de Montpessier will do what he can to put in the Gascons of M. de Bouillon. There is great strife for the government of this town. The Court of Parliament and the people would serve the commander.—Rouen, Monday [? Sunday], 7 September.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 2½ pp. (20. 17.)

THOMAS TREFFRY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 7.—There arrived into this harbour on Saturday last, a good ship of Roskow in Brittany, in which there came one Robert Mosse and James Totten of Ipswich, who were taken on the coast by a Spanish fly-boat of Bluet about three months past, and have ever since served the enemy in this channel; and these report (as did witnesses) that in the four Spanish galleys which committed the spoils in our wests parts there were 800 soldiers, men ere that service never in the field, but

transported to supply the garrisons there because the King withdrew some of his better soldiers thence, and that their service was rewarded by increasing every private man's pay 2 crowns a month.

Since the return of these galleys, Monsieur Fontenel being besieged by the L. of St. Luke at Dovernynyes in Poldavy Bay, the four galleys came to the rescue, so as that place is still possessed and strongly fortified by the enemy. There are not at the fort at Bluet, where these men have been prisoners, above 400 Spaniards; the army, being about 14,000, are about Naur which is still for the League. They report further that there cometh out of Spain into Bluet every week two or three barques laden with victuals and provisions of war, but if any of our men-of-war were appointed to lie in the trade they might do very especial service.

Also, that this day three weeks there arrived into Bluet three Spanish barques, which reported they came in company with six galleys bound for the same place, so as the enemy's sea-force there, if they have not miscarried, is ten galleys and five fly-boats. This breeds new terror and care to our sea towns, and we have procured Sir Henry Palmer at Plymouth to be advertised thereof. Moreover, that the Spaniards threaten to burn all our country even to Dartmouth, for so far they think to pass without resistance.

Of the massacre done at Chatenerey, four miles from Rochelle, by some horsemen of County Rochford's garrison, wherein there perished about 300 Protestants at the time of their service, it being three months since, I suppose you are already advertised, and what the consequence of so great a matter may be. Only the former, importing our own estate, I presume to commit to your honourable regard, being the sooner hereunto emboldened by your honour's favourable letter by my cousin, Mr. W. Killigrew.—Fowey, 7 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (34. 103.)

SIR THOMAS WILFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Sept. 7.—According to your letter, I have been with the executrix of Mr. Thomas Digges, and there I find all such writings as concern her Majesty's affairs in the Low Countries chested under lock and key in three chests. His widow desires a warrant to herself for her discharge, because her husband had them upon an instrument signed to the parties, delivered to him by her Majesty's special order.—September 7.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. *Seal.* ½ p. (34. 104.)

LADY MARGERY NORREYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Sept. 8.—I am bold to present you with this poor token because I have heard you say you love it, otherwise I might be ashamed to send so poor a present where I am so much rather bound than beholden, for the having of the continuance of your favour to myself and my sons is a very great comfort to me amongst other discontente that this time yield me. For I cannot but be troubled with the hearing that, after Henry Norreys' so long absence in a hard winter's service, it doth not please her Majesty to give him leave to kiss her hand at his return. He maketh me believe that he cannot be justly charged with anything whereby he should deserve her Majesty's displeasure, but in that I must refer myself to you; for it may be that he is partial in his own cause. John Norreys hath very earnestly written to me to entreat

you for his leave to return; wherein, if I might do without offence, I would very willingly desire your help, as I find by Henry Norreys he hath already moved you of it. This, sir, you see how I am still bold to trouble you and slow to deserve the least of many friendships I receive from you. My lord commends him most heartily, and we both rest always at your devotion, and desire to be remembered to my lady, your good wife.—Wytham, 8 September.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 105.)

JOHN OWEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Sept. 8.]—Of the man and the matter I have considered better. Whatsoever your honour will command, I hold myself bound to obey. I am willing and will be ready to go whither you send me; to employ all my powers wherein you shall think good to use me; to do whatsoever you shall bid me. And I shall think myself happy if your Honour shall conceive so good an opinion of me; for I am ready to lay down my life, if need be, in any service concerning the good of my country.

One or two points which I have thought upon, if your Honour shall think them pertinent to the purpose, require haste, if the want of wisdom in me may be so supplied by the abundance thereof in you, that the block which I laid in my way at Hastings may be thereby removed. I leave the consequence to the consideration of your Honour's wisdom: unto whom God grant long life and perfect happiness.

At foot :—"That it would please your Honour to turn the leaf."

Endorsed :—"8 September 1595.—Jo. Owen, prisoner in the Gatehouse, to my master."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 106.)

Overleaf :—"An elegiac poem of 40 lines in praise of Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil and of their services to the country."

Headed :—"Ad clarissimum equitem Robertum Cæcilium patriæ amantissimum, Regiæ majestatis consiliarium prudentissimum, de eo et patre ejus sapientissimo patriæque amantissimo."

Latin. 1 p. (34. 107.)

M. DE SALDAIGNE to OTTWELL SMITH, at Dieppe.

1595, Sept. $\frac{8}{15}$.—Writes only to forward this packet for Signor Antonio Perez. The King is expected on Saturday or Sunday next. The Council remains at Lyons to finish what the King has begun, but will be at Amiens shortly. The accord of M. de Mayne is certain, but is for some reason not yet published.—Paris, 18 Sept., 1595.

French. Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (172. 68.)

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—Thanks him for his letter and thinks himself not a little beholden to Cecil for his advertisements and best offices of goodwill.

The Earl of Tyrone's submission savours of a presumptuous traitor, and, if he knows her Majesty right, will not be very easily accepted.

The unquiet Earl is like to find too late that forwardness is an evil way either to win or recover the favour of princes, and that sourness

suits evil with sweetness; besides his forgetfulness of the rule of learning, *Aut quam pravissimé aut quam jucundissimé cum principibus agendum.*

Cecil's commendation of Mr. Hesketh was well bestowed and shall be made known to him; he will be thankful for it.

Is much pleased that Sir Walter Raleigh is come home well and rich, both because the world says Cecil shall have no hurt by it, and conceives that neither Raleigh nor his wife wishes him evil because he wishes good to them both.—At Well Hall, Mr. Roper's house, 9 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (34. 108.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—The hope I have of my lord, your father's, and your own good favour persuadeth me that I shall at the length by your means obtain some sufficient living to be better enabled for her Majesty's service. Unto whose dignity it may seem to appertain that her Highness have no less power and resolution, these happy times of Reformed Religion, in disposing such livings as God hath given with her estate, than the Pope in time of superstition hath been accustomed to use, who could give bishoprics in *commendam*, burden them with pensions, apply the old and erect new deaneries and dignities to the use of such as were fit for his practices.

The small living of Paules which was mentioned, as I hear, is now otherwise disposed of, so that I remain to expect other opportunity. The deanery of Durham hath oftentimes been given to such as have attended to public affairs, neither can it be thought rather too good for her Majesty's service than for any one whose principal gift may be to forge a speech fit for the capacity of the simple common people. As for the necessity of that place, what the bishop with his greater port cannot do, that may evil be supplied by any ordinary dean, and, perhaps, by God's blessing and my industry I may, though absent in her Majesty's service, do more good for the benefit of that people than some good number of eloquent sermons by the year may come unto. So that reason maketh not. As for favour, I have already and I will hereafter most dutifully endeavour to deserve it. I hear of some other vacancies wherein her Majesty may in honourable sort be gracious unto me, and I may have what to seek after without disgrace; the mention whereof I leave to some other good opportunity. In the mean season I commend myself to your honour's good favour, assuring you that, by my preferment, you shall find me, as already dutiful, then most attendant about you for occasions of service.—London, from Mr. Alderman Radcliffe's house, 9 Sept., 1595.

Seal. 1 p. (34. 109.)

THOMAS MYDDELTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—I am humbly to crave your favour for my speedy despatch that I may take my journey into Denbighshire; and, until I have some resolution for the 2000*l.* for Sir Harry Bagnall, I may not depart, for he oweth unto me already 1300*l.*, and now I should furnish him the rest out of Wales before my return.

The warrant is with your honour to procure her Majesty's hand, wherein if I may prevail and get payment you shall do a charitable deed for the relief of Sir Harry, and bind me, as already I am, to be at

your devotion, and I will with all my heart bestow 200 angels to have a speedy end. That I may understand your pleasure, I will attend you at the Court, or as it shall please you to appoint.—9 September, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 110.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—To use the Queen's phrase, she yieldeth you a million of thanks for your present, the which she liketh and commendeth exceedingly, only she feareth she shall never fit it with any future work of her own; both because the last was of nothing, the which being lost, she cannot find any lesser than nothing, and yet can she not meet with any subject now left wanting the labour. So as she concludes she must only store it with things past. She was greatly pleased to hear my lord Treasurer was anything better and had had words ere now by her own messenger, but that he went to Tyballs [Theobalds] thinking my lord had been there; but he is now enjoined to go again to London to bring her Majesty word, either late this night or early to-morrow, how my lord doth. Of my lady's recovery she hopeth well, and prayeth often for it, and had sent this day but that she expected your own coming. Of the pilgrim and the passenger in your coach she hath had many discourses, the which I retain till your coming. Other news there are not, save that Sir John Wyncfylde thinks that my lord of Essex will be here this night, and my lord Chamberlain hath had some small remembrance of the gout, which stayed the Queen from riding this morning, and now she hath stayed my lord Thomas to wait on her this evening. So praying to be humbly remembered to my lady and yourself, I wish you all increase of honour and health.—9 September.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (34. 111.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 9.—If I may intreat you to commend this bill to her Majesty and to procure her hand thereunto, I will think you shall have done unto me a friendly good turn, for which I shall account myself greatly beholden unto you. And if also, for the better furtherance thereof, it will please my lord, your father, to take pains to peruse it, and in a word or two to signify to her Majesty his opinion of it, I doubt not but it will have the better and speedier success; which likewise I pray you to effect. That which I am able to do in such causes I am desirous to perfect whiles I have time and opportunity, knowing by experience the unfaithfulness of many such as are put in trust after a man's death. The sum desired, though I shall not be able of myself to perform, yet it may please God so to work in the hearts of others that the same may in time be perfected. I do send John Brooke herewith of purpose, to the end you may see and remember him, as occasion shall serve, being a gentleman whom I do greatly affect in respect of his honesty, discretion, and other good qualities, fit for one of his condition and parentage. You see how far I presume of your friendship and good will towards me, whereof I am assuredly persuaded.—9 September, 1595.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (34. 112.)

SIR ROGER WILLIAMS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 10.—Being arrived here I found the Count of “Mombefor” newly arrived from the King, coming post from Lyons. He escaped with great danger and saved himself into a gentleman’s house by Nevers. Having conferred with him he counselled me to stay for the coming of M. de Rockeler; he arrived yester night. He willed me to go with mine own horses, assuring me the ways were dangerous, and that he was coming from Lyons hither 5 days by reason that the posts are taken up by the first that comes, and uncertain in such sort that he was fain to keep their horses five or six posts without changing.

He makes me believe I shall find the King in the ways, if he can possibly, but the necessity of his business there constrains him to stay all that may be, by reason he is not thereby agreed with M. de Maine nor with M. de Epernon. His Majesty has taken truce with the Duke of Savoy, and agreed to the neutrality of the French Countey [Franche Comté]. Great forces meet him at the rendezvous for the succour of Cambrai, among the rest M. de Forsy brings him 3,000 lanzknechts. They make account here that the enemies dare not bide the King, if His Majesty be so resolved. The Queen’s Majesty’s message by me will not be much regarded. I was forced to speak with the Prince of Conty, with Messieurs de Chamberke, De Gervers and with others. I find all discontented that Her Majesty regarded not the late messengers the better, which were sent unto her from the King and Council here. I answer them, “If it were to save the town of London, there must be a time, much more for Cambrai; your messengers were coming fourteen days to our Court, and in so short a time enemy cannot post to Cambrai, and Her Majesty resolved to succour it,” but I told them, if it will please their King to satisfy Her Majesty in her demands, her Majesty shall not fail them to the uttermost of her power. They were earnest to know Her Majesty’s demands. I desire them to pardon me, the demand was to His Majesty in particular, and my service to them all in general. Humbly desiring your lordship to acquaint Her Majesty.—Paris, going towards Lyons, this 10 of September.

At my arrival I will acquaint your Lordship with strange matters. In the mean time persuade Her Majesty to keep ready at the least 7 or 8,000 men. For, believe me, the siege of Cambrai will cost dear to one of [or?] both parties. M. de Shamberke tells me he doubts greatly of Brest.

Endorsed :—“1595.”

Holograph. 3 pp. (20. 21.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 10.—Her Majesty at my departure commanded me to deliver to my lord, your father, the warrant for money to be paid to Sir Henry Bagnall for his entertainments in Ireland, blaming the Treasurer for his unconsiderateness in leaving him in so great arrearsages. It pleased her to name 1,000*l.* to be presently paid, which I replied to be too little to relieve his present necessity; being spoiled of all he possesseth for her Majesty’s services. Her Highness referred the matter to my lord’s consideration. I most heartily pray you to advance the bill in that you may, for I assure you the gentleman, if her Majesty make not consideration, is utterly undone, whose estates is engaged upon forfeits if 2,000*l.* be not paid before the end of next term.—10 September, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (38. 114.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 11.—I have been these days past in Holland, partly upon some particular business of mine own, but especially to see how all things go there, the better to be able to know how to carry myself here, all directions for matters of these countries being conceived and resolved upon there, and I not having been in those parts these many years. Three or four days before my coming thence I saw there a Marquis of Baden, preparing himself to go into England, and if he have not altered his purpose, he is either there already or will be very shortly. He did not use any speech unto me, yet have I learnt somewhat of his disposition and means. I think him like enough to address himself to your lordship as to him from whom all strangers in our Court receive most favour. I thought it my part to let you know somewhat of him and afterwards you may do as please you, and therefore to begin: he was son to the Marquis of Baden and my Lady Cecilia that were in England in the beginning of the Queen's reign, but this is not he that was born there, for he is this man's elder brother. A papist he is, and a knight of Malta, and hath lived much on the King of Spain's side, where also he was about a year since, but came, thence, some say banished, about a foul murder committed upon a poor man at Antwerp, and now as he came he was in the enemies' camp by Wesel. He is said to be a very dissolute man, and followed by a company of disordered and desperate fellows, himself fit enough to undertake any matter: very poor, as he that at the first sight borrowed six hundred pounds of Count Maurice. His elder brother, Edwardus Fortunatus, a man of the like disposition, who hath been of late driven out of his country by his cousin the Marquis of Durlach, whom he would have poisoned and otherwise murdered, as was confessed by certain Italians his followers that he had employed in it and were executed for it. Lastly, he would have sold his Marquisate of Baden to the Fuggers of Augsburg if he had not been dispossessed of it [by] the other of the House, with the help of the other Princes Protestant there away. What the end of this man's journey into England is I cannot learn, but the rest that I can imagine is, either to crave somewhat of the Queen, or to beseech her in the behalf of his brother to deal for his restoring, which I think will not be fit for her, because that all the Princes of the Religion in those quarters are engaged in the cause, and the said brother of his is a very ill-disposed person. I say this much of him, because if he address himself unto you, bearing as he doth the name of a prince, your lordship may know somewhat of his conditions. But I have held you too long with him.

Our news here are not great. I saw a letter written from the Camp that the enemy was risen and that His Excellency had taken the best of his forces, leaving only in his camp the ordinary guards, and was gone about an exploit of importance, but what it should be was not written. Cambrai matters you are advertised of from Calais and other places. Some think that Mondragon doth march thitherwards. There is a report here that the Count of Fuentes doth draw out of Valenciennes 400 men, and in like sort out of all the towns and villages of these parts according to their strength; belike it is to man the forts he hath made, while he draweth out the rest of his troops to encounter the King. Busenval went to the Camp a day or two before I came from the Hague, which was the 8th of this present, to induce His Excellency to send 3000 men to the King, to which I think the States and Council of Estate have agreed. Foukerolles is returned into France. I find by the French here that Her Majesty's dealing with

the King at this time will be either exceeding kindly or exceeding unkindly taken. Count Ernest of Nassau, that was taken at the last conflict, is set for the lowest price at a thousand pounds. Touching the state of this country and the effects and humours that Mr. Bodley's proposition hath moved, I will write by the next.—Flushing, 11 September, '95.

Holograph. 3 pp. (20. 23.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 11.—Complaining that Cecil, who seemed to compassionate his misfortunes, leaves him still to languish in prison, and now seems careless of his sufferings. He has committed no fresh crimes, is heartily penitent, will ever obey Cecil's commands in all things, and has vowed to lead a new life. Implores his aid in obtaining mercy and release from prison, not only that he may comfort his parents worn out with anxiety rather than age, delight his friends, relieve his necessity, or, in short, that he may live, but also that he may devise the means to aid him to prove the truth of what he has imparted to Cecil.—The Tower, 11 September 1595.

Holograph. Latin. 1½ pp. (35. 1.)

THOMAS BODLEY to [LORD BURGHLEY].

1595, Sept. 11.—May it please your good lordship. Till the deputies be returned from Count Maurice and the Council (which is expected every hour) I shall have no other matter to impart than hath been formerly advertised. For all that I can yet signify is by way of conjecture, and by collecting here and there by private men's speeches how my message will be taken when it cometh to the multitude. Wherein, to report how I find them yet inclined, I never saw a less appearance of a good answer towards. To be pressed to acknowledge that the treaty is expired they may by no means endure, much less to be required to make any rembursement, in which respect they also plead extreme inability. And though it were not so great as they give out, but their State might afford some present good portion, yet there are of them who say that to obtain it from the country they must fit their persuasions according to their humors, and as the people may digest it, and that is by proposing some other new treaty, under colour thereof to draw somewhat from them, and not by claiming it directly by force of the former contract, which appointed no payment until the end of their wars. Moreover, I perceive by circumstance of talk that their bent is altogether to send unto her Majesty some principal persons to declare by word of mouth a flat impossibility, as their State standeth yet, to accomplish her demand, but whether they will determine upon making some overture of some other kind of treaty is more than I can guess by their speeches unto me. For myself, I go forward in urging them to that which her Majesty hath willed, and dissuade them what I can from all other plots and courses of their own. Nevertheless, I thought it meet to foreshignify these conjectures, because it may be that your lordship may turn it to some profit in the service of her Highness. The success of the siege of Cambray is very much hearkened after by all the people of this country, who are pressed very hard to help the King out of hand with some store of foot companies; not at all, as I hear, by any letters yet written from the King himself, but from the Count of St. Paul, the

Duke of Bouillon and others, wherein there should not need any special entreaty if the enemy here with us were not lodged so near as they cannot for the present spare that succour as they would. Nevertheless the States have accorded, if Count Maurice at the camp find no reason against it, to send such numbers for that service as, I think, will amount to 2,000 at the least, because they hold it as a place of extraordinary consequence for the state of their Provinces. For if it be relieved and the enemy beaten from it, it will abate his reputation and weaken him otherwise, to his very great prejudice, but if for want of assistance the town should be surrendered, both the credit of the Spaniard and the courage of their army, together with their means to endamage these countries, will be greater than ever. And for certain we shall find, and that shortly upon it, that those of Artois and Hainault will contribute very largely to the conquest of those places that lie upon the Somme, as Amiens, Abbeville and others, albeit some men think that they will presently to Calais. But this is feared most of all by the chiefest of them here, in the French King's proceedings, that if the enemy should speed in his present attempt, it will force him in the end to grow in amity with Spain. For they think that for him that hath already leapt over such blocks of offence with such notable ease to obtain a kingdom full of trouble, it were but scrupulosity, when his state is somewhat desperate, to make a stop at the leaving of his neighbours in the briars to enjoy all his kingdom in peaceable manner. And though it may be replied that the Spaniard hath no reason to fall to terms of peace in a case of such advantage, and when the show is so fair that the King may be subdued by some other endeavours, yet this is thought by these men here, that when he finds by that means that he may readily recover the possession of these provinces, both a peace will be proposed and as plausible conditions as the King can desire, and if they chance to be embraced, either France must be the instrument to persuade with these countries to come to some agreement, or the enemy, of himself and by means of his greatness, will compass his design. For when his armies are together, which are now so far asunder, he shall easily be able to assault at one instance so many of their towns as the force of this country will be far insufficient to make head against him; and what in such an exigent will become of their courage, when they see themselves reduced to their first poor estate, and when their ancient ringleaders, such as hated the Spaniard—not as now the younger sort because they hear of his tyranny, but because they saw and felt it in their persons and goods—are almost all consumed, it is greatly to be doubted. The more a great deal for that hitherto they have used by turns the help of all their neighbours and those of divers nations, and are perhaps within themselves distasted of them all. Whereby it may be feared that when they know not hereafter to whom to have recourse, they will rather adventure upon a fraudulent accord than fight without hope of any end of their miseries. Howsoever in such a case they may be affected, the doubt of this agreement between the two kings hath been ever in a manner the principal motive to set them forward in this country to support the French King both with men and with money, which had been else employed by themselves here at home, to a less degree of profit, as they understand it.

Count Maurice and Mondragon are still encamped, as they were, in the land of Cleve, but Mondragon, we hear, is somewhat removed to a fitter place for forage. Withal it is advertised that Mondragon and his forces must depart out of hand to fortify de Fuentes. Certain companies of ours have attempted of late to surprise the fort of Moers, which is adjoining to our leaguer, but approaching the walls too late in the morning, they were discovered by the watch and so returned as they came.

I think it not amiss to let your lordship understand that the chiefest merchants here that traffick for Spain do affirm upon knowledge that there is not come home of the Indian treasure 800,000*l.* sterling, which hath caused in Spain a great scarcity of money, and the like is also here through the want that is there; by reason whereof, and the stay of their shipping and goods there of late, there are many merchants here fallen suddenly bankrupt.—Hage, 11 September, 1595.

4½ *p.* (35. 2.)

SIR F. VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 14.—Though of late there hath happened nothing worth writing, yet for that I know your lordship is desirous to understand in what terms things stand, I would not fail to trouble you with these few lines. Mondragon lieth still near Keyzers Werde three leagues from us; and, as we hear, is resolved not to stir so long as we keep the field, and so it is very likely if Fuentes hath no occasion to use his help. As for us we have no other drift in abiding here than to hinder them from sending succour into France: which the King fearing hath entreated the States thereunto. But if we think to detain them longer than Fuentes can spare them, we deceive ourselves. For without doubt they will set all aside to go forward with Cambray. M. de Buzenvall hath been here and obtained of the States twenty companies of men to be sent to the King for this present service, which to-morrow are to depart hence. Colonel Murray goeth with the Scottish regiment and hath the command of the whole troop. We fear that they cannot arrive in time, for that it is written and held for certain that Fuentes is lodged in three several places of the rampart. If they get the town they will be more proud and undertaking than ever, and that will draw on good store of action. I would desire no more hap in this world than to follow your Honour when you had force fit to command against such an enemy. And in the meantime I do comfort myself exceedingly that it pleased your Honour to give me hope that upon any such occasion I shall not be forgotten.—Camp near Wesell, 14 Sept., 1595.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (35. 5.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Sept. 14.—Though my defect abiding afford me not wherewith to present you of safe advertisement, because all I now receive is at the second hand, and I should both cloy you and not please myself to be the echo of another's occurrents, yet this office of being careful to preserve your favour by my service will with every commodity do you homage; and what I cannot personally perform, I beseech you let these excuse, insomuch as there be now no other means left unto me than these signs of my true devotion to you.

The honour you have done me in naming a young Burgh doth require but that which is already bound to you.

Will you have me fill this side with something hence? This is it. His Excellency, having no boldness to any gr. at attempt, embraced a petty enterprise to raise his courage, but exploited it not, for the ladders were too short for the escalade; the intent failed at Meurs: himself in person and 3,000 foot lost a night's march and returned to the camp. The last I had of the enemy was, he retired two miles upward to Cologne, whether to pass the Rhine there or to quarter for better provision, not known, but the former supposed. Ernestus of Nassau ran-

somed, 1,000*l*. Philip and Count Solmes fetched home for an honourable funeral.

Here it is renewed that the Prince of Orange shall shortly come to Brussels, to labour his private business, and to be invested of his living in these parts. Herewith is spread a rumour that they may, if they list, hearken to a large peace without condition of restraint, and that all strangers shall be withdrawn, and the Count Morice shall be the King's lieutenant, and they, acknowledging the King of Spain in his duchies and counties as by the provinces he is entituled, with reservation of their privileges, shall be no farther encombred. This is whispered and the noise of private persons. It may be they would mate her Majesty's demand with this murmur. So may it be that the King, apprehending greater matters, would be at leisure by a vacation from these. I look but to the object of my eyes, I leave to judge.

As long as I live I will be to you, most noble Earl, as true as I can be to my own honour or to my soul itself. The chief of the world make you as you would wish.—Brill, September 14.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 6.)

T. ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 14.—Because I cannot conveniently attend you in person, and have urgent occasion within these two days to travel westward into Cornwall and Devon, I have thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith, in case you may have occasion to use my service.—From my house in London, 14 September, 1595.

Holograph. ¼ p. (35. 7.)

RICHARD CARMARTHEN to the QUEEN.

1595, Sept. 14.—As it hath pleased her to bestow on him the surveyorship of the port of London, a place wherein hitherto she hath received small service by means of the blindness and impotency of the late deceased surveyor (which is means of greater charge, trouble and hatred of some bad disposed merchants, sheffeling and shifting fellows), according to the words of her grant, the book of orders of the seventh year of her reign, and the lord Treasurer's letters, he seeks by gentle means to reform it, without charge to the merchants. Whereunto the better sort yield, but some four or five, frowardly minded, most obstinately and violently resist. Among these William Leveson and John Cogan, merchants of London, lately resisted his substitutes, denying to deliver to his office copies of their packs and fardells of cloths and kersies, which they buy and lade away from the port of London to other ports in the realm.

By his command, his substitutes lately stayed in her storehouse some of Leveson's packs; for which cause, on Wednesday last, Leveson with others about him with wild words despised her authority granted by letters patents, beat his substitutes, and arrested one of them, for doing his service to her, in an action of 200*l*. The sheriffs' serjeants of London violently carried him to prison, and the clerks of the Court refused bail, Leveson saying her letters patents, the order of the Exchequer and the lord Treasurer's letters are all without law.

If this be suffered unpunished, he can do her no service. Prays her to command Leveson to be sent for before the lord Treasurer or the Chancellor, and committed for his contempt. Would have attended

himself at Court to have redress hereof were it not that he has been taken with such an ache in one of his legs this seven days that he cannot ride.—Chiselhurst, 14 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (35. 8.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 14.—That he has been long weary of this unquiet office, wherein is small profit and infinite vexations, Cecil knows too well for him to trouble him with protestations. Would ere this have made it known to all, did he not prefer her Majesty's service to his own contentment.

His daily pains and expenses in the execution of the office, although sufficient to make him weary, yet cannot move him to wind out of this service, so long as he may live unscandalized in his reputation; which is more dear to him than commonwealth or life.

Has done and will do all the true, faithful and profitable services he conceives to be for the Queen's benefit. The monstrous abuses he knows of in the office are reformed, and the rest shall be corrected as time shall reveal them. Yet he is told that the Queen is daily troubled with information and new devices, as if corruptions in the office were yet in his infancy and daily increasing. This only wearies him in the service, insomuch that he had rather free himself from office than in holding the same to be in danger to lose her favour.

Let not this be an argument that he fears complaints out of a guiltiness, but he would be glad in his soul that the Queen would command him to some other service, and in no better time than now, for at Michaelmas the auditor will finish his account, when if in arrears he will repay the uttermost farthing. His heart is wounded, for slanders true or false evermore leave a stain.

Prays Cecil's aid that he may be removed he cares not whither.—Mynorites, 14 Sept. 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (35. 9.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 14.—In favour of the bearer who is the man he recommended for muster-master of Cornwall. Sir Walter Raleghe "will not dislike him, as well in regard that I do labour to prefer him, as that he is his kinsman and one whom he may command."—Mynorites, 14 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 64.)

EDMUND WISEMAN to his master, the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, 14 Sept.—"My singular good lord: Sir Roger Williams came to this town the 9th of this, stayed till the 11th in the afternoon, feasted senior Peres, Count Shomberg and Monsieur Incravilla was twice at his lodging. He went with Monsieur Shomberg to see Monsieur Rogelore, master of the King's wardrobe, who is lately come from Lyons. Senior Peres presented Sir Roger Williams with a pair of gloves and a pair of stockings which he was very loth to accept. Penillia and his man are both in prison. He desireth that Ihell de Mease may be sent to Aragon, where he assureth him of great matters for the French King's service, and thereof seemeth to be willing to 'pane' his life, which is already in their hands." The Pope has accepted the King, and Card. Toledo, a Spaniard and formerly a Jesuit,

is coming to absolve him. The Duke de Meain has accorded with the King. They of Cambray have overthrown some as the enemy's artillery : so Mons. Jever has reported to Senior Peres. Mutiny between Walloons and Spaniards in Pearfon ; the majority hold with the Duke de Mayn. "Senior Peres hath showed one of your Lordship's first letters to Monsieur de la Force and other of the French, wishing that those which cannot understand Latin could understand Spanish that he might be the expounder of your Lordship's letter. He hath not received any crowns of the French. I think crowns cannot make him stay : his fear is more than any man's that lives. He 'voweth' the living private at Venice. He is lodged in a house that was the Duke of Mercuryes, given by this king to the last king's wife. His sister, Madame, is come to this town from St. Jarmanes, useth Senior Peres kindly. They report that the King of Spain hath ten millions come very lately, and that the Cardinal, the Emperor's brother, is coming into the Low Countries with four millions, two for himself and the rest for the soldiers. The King is looked for within this six days."—Paris, 14 Sept. 1595.

P.S.—"This duke of Nemours is sick, it is thought of the like disease that his brother was."

Holograph. Addressed, "at the Court." 1 p. (172. 65.)

— to —

1595, Sept. 15.—By letters from Paris of the 3rd and Rennes of the 9th, he understands the King is at Lyons, whence he has written to the Count de Chambroc that he treat *lentement* with M. de Mayne, whom the King desires not to press, otherwise he will spoil the game. The President Jannin, Chancellor of the League, is in Spain, where he seeks underhandedly to break the accord between the King and M. de Maine. Letters have been surprised in which it is said that the accord of those of Espernon with those of Digueres, who are of the Religion, is complete. The death of the Duke of Nemours is taken for certain. Cambrai is besieged for certain, the garrison is well reinforced by the King. The Spaniards are on the river of Redon, and seek to build a fort, two of their galleons are there, and two others towards the river of Nantes. Fontenelle is at Douarannenes, and has built a terrible fort on a little island near thereto. The Spanish galleons, before their departure for England, were to furnish the same. Fontenelle may have 3 or 400 men with him, he boasts he shall soon have a great Spanish army, whereas such as he has goes away quickly. From the Bay de Pol David all the coast to Brehac is reduced to the King's obedience, but if Fontenelle had resolved on some enterprise, he would not have lacked shipping, for in the bay of Pol David and Dodierne there are two hundred great ships capable of carrying twelve and fifteen tons each. M. de St. Luc is about St. Maur, which cannot have great forces. If God do not soon send forces, this province will be ruined, for the Leaguers have taken all their goods. They know not yet who will come in the place of the late Marshal Daumont, he will have in Brittany 4000 Spanish combatants and 1200 on their galleons and ships. The affairs of the King and his servants go daily from worse to worse. The base of Mount St. Michael had been surprised, but the King's troops were forced to quit it in the evening.—From the isle of Brehac, 15 September, 1595.

French. 1½ pp. (30. 25.)

THOMAS ADAMS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 15.—Understands by Cecil's letter her Majesty's gracious affection in sorrowing his brother's decease, and her commandment con-

cerning his "plattes" and papers, which without monishment would have been performed. Would wish for none other to have the custody, for that was his brother's charge to him, to deliver them to Cecil especially, and wholly to rely upon him.

He willed the writer, moreover, understanding that Cecil was studious of fortification, to signify that a servant, trained with him in all his services, is able in platt or model to set down what kind of forts Cecil shall see fit to employ him about.—London, 15 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ p. (35. 10.)

THOMAS MIDDLETON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 15.—Understanding by Mr. Cope of Cecil's care to further his suit for payment of 2000*l.* unto Sir Harry Bagenall, and that her Majesty is somewhat backward and will not yield above 1000*l.* at this time, yields humble thanks for his favour therein.

Sir Harry is already in his debt above 1300*l.*, for which he has his hand and good sureties, and having commenced suit against them he had rather follow that course and stay his suit, which he must do if he gets payment.

If Sir Harry be not relieved with corn and other provisions out of Wales, he cannot continue, but must abandon the Newry this winter. Mr. Chancellor doth promise to make one journey to the Court to join with Cecil to acquaint her Majesty with all circumstances. If this do not prevail, means to proceed no further: he will come upon Wednesday, or if Middleton can get him to the Court to-morrow night, they will both attend Cecil then.

If the warrant might pass for 2000*l.*, to be paid 1000*l.* presently and the rest at the end of next term, could make shift in coming to Wales to furnish Sir Harry and attend payment.—London, 15 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (35. 11.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 15.—Might very well forbear sending letters during Mr. Bodley's abode here, as he doth of all things at large advertise, especially of his business and proceeding, with the slowness of these men in resolving, and the small likelihood as yet of any such answer as may content her Majesty, but lest Essex might think him negligent, now and then troubles him with a few lines in discharge of his duty.

M. Buzenval's going to the camp hath wrought so much that his Excellency and the Council of State have assented to the sending of twenty companies with all speed unto the King of France, whereof ten are Scots and the other ten these countrymen, under the charge of two colonels, with orders that being in France they shall obey the Duke of Bouillon's commandments. They are already setting forward and take shipping for Calais, thence to take the nearest way to the rendezvous, conducted by certain horse which are to meet them on landing. Mondragon is encamped by Keyzers Weert; it is thought his Excellency must seek another quarter, having spent all the forage thereabouts; staying only to have the State's answer unto that their deputies brought them of the state of their camp, and his Excellency's and Council's opinion what best to be done, seeing the enemy abideth still and no appearance of his departure; but that, if the King of France came with such force that Fuentes must have aid, Mondragon is like to send him some 300 horse and stay with the rest till the camp break up, which remains yet uncertain, some thinking that nothing will be done this year, and that, if

need require, the enemy will away for Cambray, and let them do what they can, knowing that the time of the year is past, and the States' soldiers not used to winter in field.

Sir Francis Vere's credit increaseth, and if the fear they have that her Majesty may chance on the sudden to call his regiment away were not, he were now very likely to be advanced to the command of some quarter or town. Doubts these uncertainties will much hinder him and all of the nation serving in these parts and do little good otherways. Count Ernest of Nassau is ransomed for 1,000*l*. and come to his Excellency. It is written from the enemy's side and held for certain that Fuentes strengtheneth himself, having spoiled all the country beyond Cambray so the more to hinder the King, and will attend his coming. He has laboured hard by means of the council of State in Brussels to have the mutinied Italians, at least their horse, promising all contentment. Whereupon they have accorded to him 500 horse for the space of a month, to be quartered by themselves and not to be used unless the King come and give battle, and the whilst for their assurance do require to have the Duke of Aerschot and Marquis Haurech for hostages, which it is thought they will not yield unto, and so no men will be gotten, which to hinder these men have also used certain means. The agreement made between the Earl of Embden and his subjects is ratified and confirmed by the States General, deputies of both parties being present. By intercepted letters it appears that they in Brussels live in hope of a peace as more likely than ever before, without that any ground thereof can be perceived, and makes these men not know what to think, fearing everything that might any ways make against them, affirming that no peace can stand with assurance unless it be made with the other provinces, and the Spaniards and all strangers driven out of the country that hold with the Spaniards.

Would have sent copy of a certain discourse about a peace, intercepted of late and sent from the camp, but makes full account that Essex hath it from Mr. Bodley.—Haeghe, 15 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (35. 12.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 15.—Here is an ancient gentleman of the old Huguenots of Brittany, said to be well known to all your captains who were there. Do you expect that he comes to reimburse your expenses? Bids him, banteringly, to beware of that heresy. For himself, cannot help wishing the nests of all these "mal plaisans corbeaux" destroyed.—London, 15 Sept. 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 66.)

LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 16.—I lately understood my lord, your father, was retired to London and sick; and have sent up of purpose to know [how] he doth, whose life and health I heartily beseech the Lord God, even for his Christ's sake, if it be his good will and pleasure, to make long and happy. I look to hear from him before this can come unto you; the bruit is quick of his danger.

It is now above fifteen days since I wrote to my lords of Council about many things, which letter was delivered by my servant to your own hands in your house at Strond. One other I sent to Honsditch, Mr. Smith, the clerk of Council, delivered it to my good lord, your

father, as I heard, being sick. There was contained in them some matters which I would gladly have the resolution of the Board; especially of one thing I desire your speedy answer and heartily pray, good Sir Robert Cecil, to procure it. You did command me I should apprehend and imprison those runagate soldiers which unlawfully ran from their captains. I have kept in prison three of them almost this month, where they lie half famished, so dear is victual and so cold is charity. My lords wrote they would direct me what punishment they should receive for their fault and for ensample. I very heartily pray you let your pleasures be signified unto me therein.—Kirtling, 16 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. 35. 13.)

THE EARL OF RUTLAND TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 16.—Before your letter of the 12th of this instant came to my hands I had presented to the parsonage of Beckingham Mr. Doctor Jegon, my late tutor in Cambridge, a man well known for his sufficiency to be meet for a better place; and in respect of his former care and love to me, worthy to receive of me a greater preferment if I had greater to give.

I never made doubt of my title, nor feared any claim that Mr. Rigges could make thereto, and because I know it to be mine I did frankly bestow it on a meet man. I hope her Majesty will be pleased with that I have done, seeing my grant is past, and I pray you earnestly satisfy her Majesty herein on my behalf.—Uffington, 16 September, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (35. 14.)

LORD BURGHEY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 17.—The bringer hereof cometh from the sheriff and three commissioners for Northamptonshire, and brought me letters directed to the whole Council, being so appointed to do. Whereupon I have opened the letter and have perused it, remitting the answer to be made by my lords of the Council. The parts whereof are, in my judgement, four. The first showing an error committed in dating the letters before the Commission, whereof I have warning beforehand that though the letters were written yet they should not be dated before the Commission, for that the letters did refer themselves to the Commission.

The second is a request to have letters of deputation under our hands and seals, as was done by the late Lord Chancellor to his deputies. But this deputation differed from that, and yet, nevertheless, I think it not amiss that their new letters might be signed and sealed, although it will breed an innovation for other counties, and therefore I leave mine opinion to the judgement of the Council.

A third point is a request to defer the training of the soldiers, which in no wise I think fit to be granted, hoping that before the winter come on there will be an usual Michaelmas summer to serve the purpose.

There is a later part, to have increase of commissioners, wherein my lords may content them according to their own request, if it so please them; and yet, notwithstanding anything of my writing, I refer all these things to the Council.—From my house at Theobalds, this 17. of Sept. 1595.

[P.S.]—I can find no ameadment as yet in my head and neck, using nothing thereto but warm cloths.

Postscript and signature in Lord Burghley's handwriting. 1 p.
(35. 16.)

SIR JOHN PUCKERING, Lord Keeper, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 17.—Mr. Lake desired to have me to send to the clerk of the Crown for a copy of the warrant made to the lord Chancellor, for deputy lieutenants in Wales to be renewed, for that you had commanded him to draw anew thereby. I sent twice for the clerk who could find none such, but at last hath found that in the commission of the lieutenants there is a clause to give the Chancellor, with five other of the Council, authority to renew that commission with new deputies, the copy whereof I send you, to give order for the putting in of the new deputies by your clerks there, or by sending the names to the clerk of the Crown to be done here, as best shall like you for the furtherance of that service.—Sept. 17.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 17.)

SIR GEORGE SAVILE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 18.—His especial desire hath been long ere this to have satisfied Cecil's expectation for the sending of a "setting dogge," but he was stolen from his keeper and is but newly found out. Trusts Cecil will accept of him, being sent by this bearer, his first teacher. Has thought good to present also another setter, that he may choose whether shall better like him, and of both if it be his pleasure, being most sorry they could not be sent sooner. With all reverence to his good lady, from Thornhill, this 18th of Sept., 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (35. 18.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 18.—Was very glad of his lordship's letter by Captain Deckam. If opportunity permit he may perhaps prove himself as worthy of favour "as others of greater account." Essex will have more certain news of Cambray out of France. The state of this country shows that if the Spaniard fail of Cambray he will find a great change in those parts, some will say, a general revolt; which would be the assurance of our state, and bring her Majesty to set what law it should please her betwixt these great monarchs."—Ostend, 18 Sept. 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 69.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 19.—There is a captain of the enemy's, a Walloon I take it, come to Berghes to yield himself, and is sent to the Hague. He comes from the camp before Cambray. He saith that Fuentes is almost 20,000 strong, and that if the town be not succoured within fifteen days it is in danger to be lost. He saith that Fuentes hath sent three into Holland to kill his Excellency, and two into England to do the like mischief upon the Queen. I have not spoken with him himself, and therefore can send your lordship no other particulars, but from the Hague I doubt not but you will understand all. He saith nothing of the hurting of Fuentes,

and therefore I think the bruit of that that came here is false. The ships of war that were at Passage went some six weeks ago to-wards Lisbon. They were to put in at Ferroll to take in men and victuals. There were some twenty-six small and great. Count Morris the other day failed of his enterprise upon Meurs, of which I doubt not but your lordship hath heard already. Here is a report that the King of Spain hath given the order to the Prince of Orange, and a fresh speech of his and the Cardinal's coming down. I humbly thank your lordship for your letter.—At Flushing, the 19 of Sept. '95.

Endorsed by Essex:—"A design to kill his Excellency at the Hague and Q. Eliz:."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 19.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 19.—Were it not in respect of the indignity offered by William Leweson to her Majesty and her service, I would have endured much rather than to have complained whereby to work his woe. But if your honour saw, as I do, his obstinacy, you would utterly condemn him, yet I rather think him set a work by others than altogether of himself, wherefore fitter to be made an example in some measure to others, rather than her Majesty's service, my lord, your father's, provident care for the same, and my dutiful regard to the execution thereof, should be by so undutiful and violent means frustrated. Your honour saw enough into the mind of the man being before you. Yet do I see much pity, his estate being a merchant, whose estate standeth, I know, upon his credit, as all merchants do, that this his imprisonment may come to his ruin (which, God is my record, I desire not, though he mine), that if it will please you, by such means as you may best devise, to work, upon his humble submission to be bound to obey her Majesty's orders and officers in the due execution of them hereafter, his speedy deliverance, so as all actions against my deputies be presently released and their charges about the same by him repaired. Otherwise I may not in duty, upon so good an authority as by her Majesty's letters patents I have, and so great an offence by him committed, pass over the same, which I will follow to effect.—London, 19 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 20.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 20.—The opportunity of Capt. Hitchcock's departure gave me occasion with a few lines to certify that Mr. Bodley is at this present very extremely handled and sick of the stone, so as he desired me to excuse his not writing, and withal to remember his humble duty to your lordship.

The deputies that were sent to his Excellency and council of State being returned from the camp, and having made report of their negotiation, and the States thereupon assembled sundry times, he is in good hope there will be ere long somewhat resolved about his business, whereof you shall shortly more particularly hear from himself. Here is of late sent hither from Barques opt Zoom, by Sir Paul Baxe, an old captain that served the enemy, who (as he saith) is come of purpose to open certain attempts Fuentes hath practised upon his Excellency's person, and hath said also somewhat that he had understood by the Colonel Standly, whereof I have written further unto my Lord Treasurer.—Haeghe, this 20th September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 21.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595.] Sept. 20.—Noblest dear Earl, I am born to trouble you but bear with it, for, I protest, the impatience of a mind striving to serve you is the cause that so many letters draw you from other better business. Either find out what to command me, or I must continue my remembrance with you in such offices.

The resolution so sudden of sending into France I doubt not will disquiet her Majesty, but as I guess they could not ignorantly minister this question of her offence, so I assure me the wisdom of our State will weigh all the circumstances, whether it be fit to take hold of it or to escape it as not seen. Methinks they in their courses declare England is not their pillar, and that they will always have in the defection of one a new support. This with the King of France they embrace; more, they suffer to be spoken of overtures with Spain; though the former be not new, for before time they have sent assistance to France, yet in the manner it is not the same, for now the enemy intends them here as well as follows that there, who was wholly then diverted that part. Besides, they spared men after the profit of journeys, and now they lend them upon dislodging from poorest enterprises, neither was then on their shoulders this demand of rembursement. The rumour of Spain, it is now common which went to be forbidden. The States seem unwilling of this murmur, but their power is not dissolved, and an interdiction from the same integrity would not be disobeyed. I know many considerations whereby a security might grow that they will not neglect us: as the very policy of their being, which as it is maintained by the sea, so we are in place of hindering or suffering their wealth to come in; the suspicion of a people to be overlooked by a French King, not divided by impediment nor stayed for want of a bridge, and the innovation of a state now popularly governed (or by mixture not far from this form) to an establishment of nobility, which, by peace with Spain, must be consequent; I say these be arguments to assure us they will bend no other way, but when I call to mind many commonweals ruined in following the worst counsel, being either fatally blinded (yet with fair hopes) or desperately moved when a malicious passion hath to the despite of another transported them from the sense of their own good (which thing your lordship in ancient and modern stories finds rife), I wish our providence consisted in our sound projects rather than in presumption of other men's deliberations. With no less zeal than may proceed from the soul which faithfully loves you, I end.—September 20.

Endorsed :—"Ye l. Burgh, 20 Sept. 1595, at ye Brill."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 22.)

WILLIAM LEVISON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 20.—Is imprisoned for a contempt alleged to be done by him against Mr. Caermarthen, the Queen's officer. Is sorry for the offence and begs release.

Endorsed :—"20 Sept. 1595."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (601.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] ^{Sept. 21}_{Oct. 1}—"Monsieur, vous avez ici inclus ce que jay receu ce jourdhui, et par consequent qui est venu au petit pas, de la part de Monsieur le Duc de Bouillon. Vous avez aussi, et principalement, la copie

de celle que jay receue de la part du Roy et telle que je lay envoyée a la Majesté de la Reine." From them you may judge of my difficulties in this Commission. I beg you to find means that this letter may not be kept back (*supprimée*) so that I may have an answer to give the King to justify my stay.—London, 1 Oct.

P.S.—Has not imparted to anyone what he received from the Duke of Bouillon. Essex may use it as he thinks fit.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 73.)

——— to ABRAHAM RYG.

1595, Sept. 22.—Cousing, I wrote of late unto you to put my lord in remembrance of me, which I hope his lordship will not see me utterly wrecked. I hope by your interest and remembrance at his hands my matters will take the better ground. I have written to my lord here that he may write home to his lady that I may be relieved, or else I am utterly shamed and my credit lost.

You shall write that my wife and mother has taken great displeasure, and forbids me to come home in any manner of wise. I think the Earl should have consideration on me as on any man that ever he dealt with. He is above that knows my port. I pray you to be earnest with this lordship for comfort to be sent my wife. Would to God gif I had been in the galleys seven years before this trouble appeared, but the Lord is my God that will not suffer me to perish. I am glad that your father and mother is well. The Lord keep you.—From London, this 22 of September, 1595. Your cousing is the bearer.

To his Uncle.

Addressed :—"To his loving cousing, Mr. Abraham Ryg, gif this in Paris."

Unsigned. Seal broken. 1 p. (38. 23.)

ROGER HOUGHTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Sept. 22.]—According to Cecil's command, has delivered to David Tannat his wages, and signified that he might provide for himself. Whereupon he hath requested Houghton, for that he cannot write himself, to say he is heartily sorry for his fault, rashly committed, craving pardon and promising never to commit the like again. Will pawn his credit for this and acknowledge himself bound if Cecil will at his suit accept of Tannat again and let him have his former charge. Makes bold to stay him here till he receives answer.

Has received by Mr. Whaley from Lady Shrewsbury four red deer, whereof one hath had a mischance; would know his pleasure for them. Has sent three times to Lord Cobham's house but cannot learn there how his Lady doth since her going to Cobham.—From Cecil's house in Strand.

Endorsed :—"22 Sept. 1596. Your honour's servant, Roger Houghton."

Holograph. 1 p. (35. 24.)

ED. WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 22.—"I signified to your Lordship in my last, that Penilla, suspecting the Council's intention, fled. Since that he is apprehended, and the presumptions so great as he is imprisoned and (I think) tortured. The Council promise great things to Sr Perez at the

King's coming, thinking thereby to content him; but that is impossible, his fear being far greater than his hopes. The cause why *Monsieur de Force courteth him more then the rest is that hee hopeth the King may be drawn by his counsels to invade Spayne, by the way of Navarre, by which course hee promiseth great honor and advancement to himself, as his followers stick not to affirme, by reason of his government in those frontiers.* The Pope hath received the King into the Church. Our Lady Day next is the day of his benediction at Rome. Du Mayne hath certainly made his peace. The dukes Epernon and Joyeuse (the late Capuchin) have also rendered themselves to the King (as is thought). They of Cambray have, by a sally, defeated many of the enemy, and, with a mine, blown up divers of their cannon. That, together with the entrance of Mons. de Vicq with his forces, hath sufficiently assured the town (as is supposed) and therefore it is not unlikely that the King's coming may be somewhat deferred, although Sir Roger Williams hopeth to meet him in his journey hitherwards. S^r Perez hath changed his lodging and is placed now conveniently in a house of the Queen Dowager's not far from the Loure. *I have met with Harry Constable in Paris: hee protesteth love and loyalty to his country hate to Spayn and al service to your lordship salva conscientia he hath athousand crownes penton of the Keng (sic) his intelligence good with the Papistes both in England and on this side the seas and I thinck the advertisements he is willing to give your Lordship in that behalfe wilbe nothing offensive.*"—Paris 22 Sept. '95.

P.S.—The Cardinal Toledo is coming to absolve the King. He is a Spaniard and has been a Jesuit. He is the most learned of the college and the fittest to deal in this matter and that peace between the two kings.

Holograph. The parts in Italics in cipher. 2 pp. (172. 70.)

RICHARD CARMARTHEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 23.—Has received a letter from M^r Leveson, wherein he sheweth himself very sorry for his rash and undutiful demeanour, doth acknowledge his fault, and humbly submits to the due execution of his Majesty's service; hath released Carmarthen's deputy out of prison and withdrawn his actions against him, promising to obey all orders set down by the Lord Treasurer and M^r Chancellor for the transportation by land carriages, and to persuade all others so to do; wherefore he prays release from prison. Beseeches her Majesty to extend pity to him therein, his punishment having not only reformed him, but sufficiently warned others against the like contempts. Craves that Cecil will be a means herein.—London, 23 September, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 25.)

[W. STALLENGE] to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 23.—On Thursday night last I received your Honour's letter of the 17 hereof, with one for Mr. Champernon, which I sent to Modburie, and was delivered to Capt. Arthur Champernon, who promised the same should be sent unto his brother, being then at the lord Chief Justice's, and from thence goeth to the Bathes.

The 21 hereof Capt. Wareburton came to this town in the company of John Goet, who arrived with H.M.S. *Crane* at the Lands End on Friday last. They landed in a fisher boat, leaving the ship to go for Scilly. As I understand by the said Goet, the West Indies Fleet to the number

of forty-two sail, with their whafters, being twelve great galleons and eight fly boats, passed near the southernmost cape towards St. Lucas the 22 August last. This ship came from the hight of the Rocks about ten days past, having lost the company of Capt. Crosse some fourteen days before. I cannot learn of any purchase they have taken, neither can I by them or any other as yet hear any further news of Her Majesty's Fleet than in my former I have certified.

There is arrived in these parts within these fourteen days past, to the number of fifty sail, this country shipping, all laden with Neweland fish which, as it is thought, will be laden away again by Flemings and Frenchmen that have their ships here ready for the same. If hereafter there should be cause to use any for her Majesty's service, no doubt there would be money saved in taking the same as the price now goeth.

At the request of Sir Thomas Gorge there was given by sundry gentlemen of these parts towards the charges of the fort the sum of 47*l.* 10*s.*, and I have received since, for impost of pilchards due the last year, 13*l.* 12*s.*, which is in all 61*l.* 2*s.*, whereof there is disbursed until the 21 hereof, 46*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

The quantity of pilchards this year (as yet) are very small, and the most part of them taken at Fowey and thereabouts, where the merchants are not resolved to pay the impost, so that if there be not some other course taken, the work is like very shortly to cease for want of money. It is here reported there are divers suitors for the government of this fort. What should move them thereunto I know not, unless it please her Majesty to grant some good allowance besides the impost for tending and keeping thereof, which I doubt her Highness will hardly be brought unto. I suppose, if these townsmen may be assured to have the government themselves, with the impost for the maintenance of the said fort, they would in some reasonable time end the same and keep it without any further charge to her Majesty, and the common opinion is that a multitude, where every man hath something to lose, are much harder to be subverted than any particular commander.

This morning Sir Henry Palmer, with the rest of her Majesty's ships of his company, departed out of this harbour towards the west. God send them good success.—From Plymouth, the 23 of September, 1595.

Noted on the outside:—"At Plymouth the 23 of Sept. Geo. Baron, maior.

At IX of the clock and half an hour rec. this letter at Plemoth. At Ashburton rd. the same day at one of the clock.

From Exon', half an hour after iiij of the clock in the afternoon. R at Honiton $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour after vi. in the afternoon. Received at Crewkerne after x of the clock in the night. Hunynton. Received at Sherborne after 12 of the clock in the night from Crewkerne.

Received at From after ii of the clock. Received from the postmaster of Sherborne into Salisbury the 24 day of September, 95, half an hour after 6 of the clock in the morning. Received at Andever the 24 of Sept. at 9 in the morning. At Basinge at xii of the clock the same day, being the 24 of September.

Stannes, 24 day, at v of the clock at night."

Endorsed:—"Capt. Warburton arrived there the 21 of this month."

Writer's signature torn off.

Part of seal. 1 p. (35. 26.)

SIR ROGER WILLIAMS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595, 24 Sept.]—This messenger newly arrived from Lyons tells me Mr. Edmunds will be here this night, and the King to-morrow. Fear-

ing they may take some other resolution I will stay their coming.—From Mo . . . ngs, this 24 September, after three o'clock.

Endorsed: "1595."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (20. 27.)

LORD BURGHLEY to THOMAS BODLEY.

1595, Sept. 24.—In my coming hitherward to the Court upon Monday last, I received letters, dated at the Hague the 11 of this month, which after I had read and perused, my lord of Essex sent to me your later letters, with a Spanish mystical conceit in French tending to persuade a peace, or at least a surcease or a truce, which I perceive you required my lord to communicate to me, as he did. Whereupon yesterday I acquainted her Majesty both your letters and the French project, which her Majesty read herself, and upon some debating of the principal matter committed to your charge, to which as yet you had received no answer from the States, by reason of the absence of the Council of Estate being at the camp, her Majesty herewith seemed to be still discontented in that you had not pressed to receive an answer according to the charge given you. But therein it was apparent the fault not to be in you, and yet her Majesty continuing still her earnest purpose to have an answer, without being satisfied of the cause of the delay, hath commanded me to write expressly to you in her name to press the States to give her a resolute answer to her demands, and in no wise to send any persons hither, as you conceive they mind to do, to give her Majesty answer, with pretence to renew the treaty, which her Majesty mindeth no way to do. And in this sort her mind is, you shall proceed without receiving any dilatory answer from them, and the same to send without returning yourself until her further direction.

The French writing cannot be intended to be notified either to the States there, or to us, or to France, for that the very scope of it is, as I do mark it, in sundry places to abuse us all three with a matter of truce or surcease, imagining first to separate us asunder, and then to chasten some and bridle others.

At the time of the writing hereof I was advertised from Calais of two companies of Hollanders, containing only 200, that came upon Saturday last thither, and for other good news it is bruited the garrison of Arde and the country thereabouts made a raid into Flanders as far as Betune, and brought from thence a great booty of sheep and other cattle and 25 prisoners, whereof the worst was worth 500 crowns. The governor, also, of Cambray, with M. Duviks, governor of St. Denis, issued out of the town and slew 3,000 men, and brought four pieces of cannon from the enemy into the town. These be the latest news I have, and so having no other matter at this present, I wish you to get some such answer as might satisfy her Majesty. And so I bid you heartily farewell.—From the Court at Nonsuch, the 24 of Sept., 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my l. Treasurers letter unto me, 24 Sept. 95."

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (35. 27.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1595,] Sept. 25.—It is now ten days and more that the deputies of the States, which were sent to take advice of Count Maurice and the Council, returned to the Hague, and since I have observed that both they and the rest have been divers times together to consult upon the matter, insomuch that I supposed that either they before this would

have sent for me unto their college, or deputed some to tell me to what effect they had resolved. But being secretly informed that they had varied in opinions and surceased for the time to deliberate upon it, I requested to have audience in their public meeting; where I put them in remembrance of all the course of my proceedings in this negotiation, how long it had been since the matter was proposed, how many letters her Highness had written unto them, and how great occasions were presented that she might worthily disdain this long delaying of their answer, with such other allegations as fitted that argument.

Whereto their speeches returned were so vehement and earnest and full of solemn protestations, as I cannot call to mind that I have heard them at any time do the like heretofore. For of all the troublesome accidents that happened among them since the union of their Provinces, they affirm very constantly that these had not at any time either busied them longer or grieved them more or carried so much danger, if it were not well conducted, as this proposal of her Majesty. For which they urged me exceedingly to move her Highness to consider the composition of their government, the humour of the people, and the state of their affairs, which in a cause of this nature would by no means admit a speedy despatch. They had sent, they said, of purpose to the Council of Estate to require their advice upon her demand, which had already been reported by their deputies unto them, but it proved so defective as they were aided nothing by it; for which they had resolved to send their letters out of hand to request their presence at the Hague, so that they hoped very shortly to come in conference together, and then to grow to some conclusion; which was the effect of all their answer, though I did my best endeavour to draw them by persuasion to some present resolution.

For my private opinion of the sequel of this matter, it is no other in no respect than I have formerly declared to your lordship. Here is nothing to be heard but complaints of all hands, that I may say of this matter, as I could never yet in any that touched her Majesty, that of all that heretofore I have found in this country well affected unto her I do not know so much as one that will afford the least aid or any token of allowance or favour in this matter.

The enemy's camp and ours are still together as they were, but that twenty troops of ours are going for Picardy; to wit, ten of this country under M. de Nassau, and the regiment of Scots, which are likewise ten companies, under Colonel Murray; and yet we think that Count Maurice is somewhat stronger than Mondragon, who hath sent away no part of his forces to de Fuentes, nor doth not intend, by common conjecture, unless the King come the stronger. Of de Fuentes' proceedings I think your lordship's intelligence is surer than ours, and sooner brought unto you. Here is very little hope that the King will be able to rescue the place, as well in regard of his want of men and means and for the slackness of his coming. And the enemy, we say, is already in the ramparts, using all expedition both by battery and by mining to frustrate his arrival.

Endorsed:—"The copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer. 25 Sept."

2½ pp. (35. 29.)

The KING OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] ^{Sept. 25}_{Oct. 5}.—He would be ungrateful did he not employ himself on behalf of Davers and his brother, who have proved their affection for

his service, to obtain Her Majesty's pardon for them. Therefore, despatching Lomenye on other business, he has expressly charged him to solicit this, and he prays Essex to employ himself to the same purpose.—Paris, 5 October.

Endorsed:—" '95."

Holograph. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (147. 113.)

The KING OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] $\frac{\text{Sept. 25}}{\text{Oct. 5}}$.—Beyond what Sir Roger Williams will tell him, Lomenye will give him to understand of certain matters with which he is charged. It is of the last importance for the good of his affairs, in the condition they are, that, pending the conference between his and the Queer's deputies, he should be promptly succoured with men. Prays him therein to shew his love, and to bring it about that he has them soon, and commanded by one of their friends, and when Essex follows they will do something, with the help of God.—Paris, 5 Oct.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. French. 1 p. (147. 114.)

The KING OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] $\frac{\text{Sept. 25}}{\text{Oct. 5}}$.—Les deus dernyeres lettres quyl a pleu a la Royne, ma bonne seur, manvoyer, et la creance qu'elle a donnée au sieur Wylems, me font congnoytre quelque alterasyon en la byenveyllance que je me suis tousjours promyse de son amytye favorable, sans que je connoysse luy an avoir donné ocasyon. 'Tels ombrages ne peuvent proceder que des conseyls de ceus quy n'ont aucune afectyon au byen et avancement des aferes de mon royaume, et qui ne craygnent de nuyre aus aferes de la Royne, leur metresse, pourveu qu'yls traversent les myennes. L'Espaygnol est notre annemy commun, ses desayns sont contre l'estat de la Royne, ma bonne seur, et le myen, et ne doute qu'yl ne face plusyeurs efes au prejudyce de nos sujes, sy par un commun avys et correspondance nous ne nous opposons a ses dys desayns, ce quy se pourra fere par une assamblee de nos depputes, a laquelle l'on traytera de ce quy est necessayre pour nous fortyfyer contre notre annemy comun, et de la confirmasyon et assurance de notre aliance et mutuelle yntellygance par un lyen sy estroyt que le fruyt an redondera sur nos royaumes, au desavantage de notre dyt annemy par mesme moyan. Les umbrages et opynyons qu'a prins la Royne, ma bonne seur, ce leveront par lassurance que je luy donneray de mon afectyon an son androit de laquelle santyra les efes an tout ce quy soffryra pour son contentement. Je ne fays ce dyseours, mon cousin, pour vous y disposer, sachant combyen vous m'aymes et afectyonnes le byen de mes aferes; c'est pour vous fere congnoytre mon intansyon et la synguliere afectyon que j'ay au contentement de la Royne, ma bonne seur, dont je vous pryé l'assurer et la disposer a trouver bon ce quy peut ayder au byen et avancement de nos aferes communes.—5 Octobre, a Paris.

Holograph. French. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (147. 115.)

HU. BEESTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 26.—According to directions by learned counsel has seen performance of all circumstances for the assurance; and, that done, with like advic of Mr. Hesketh (who came to the Hough and kept a

court baron and leet for two days) has quieted such troubles as have been raised by the tenants themselves, and left them not only in peace among themselves, but greatly comforted with the continuance of so honorable a lord and master as Cecil, who they pray will not depart. The bargain is as hath been esteemed, therefore there should be no further speeches, with any practising to make purchase thereof, than himself or such as are put in trust shall be first made acquainted with. Knows Alderman Mosley's mouth runneth over with a greedy desire thereof.

Has delivered Cecil's letters to Mr. Holland and others concerned touching Denton Moor. They have promised to return answer by Mr. Hesketh, and in this cause, as in others, doubts not of good success. Has left with one Holden, who dwelleth in the demesne house and has been officer heretofore, as knowing the conditions of the people and the collections of the rent, to take care thereof, and that by advice of Mr. Hesketh.

The comfortable news of Sir Walter Raleigh's safe and rich return joys him much. It may please Cecil among his merriments with Raleigh to excuse him, for he faithfully promised to meet the latter on his return at Weymouth the latter end of September, but was hindered by his employment in Cecil's service. Protests he sits on thorns until he shall see Raleigh's face.—26 September, 1595.

Seal. 1 p. (35. 31.)

HANCE DYRYCKSON to PETER VAN LORE.

1595, ^{Sep. 26}_{Oct. 6}.—Since my last I have acquainted myself with a factor who presently is come from the great jeweller to inform by what means and how he may best overthrow you. I have joined with him in that order, that I being with you, nothing shall be done by his master without my knowledge, insomuch that their money for laquies and to corrupt the judges shall pass my hands. Trust you me, I have finely gotten the length of his foot, in such order as I doubt not I shall be made privy to much, things being wisely handled. By this means your case is sure and can no way be overthrown. You being made acquainted what is meant you can prevent all evil. Believe me these things be of more importance than you are aware of, as hereafter you shall well find. This man returneth by the way of Dunkirk about the middle of winter, as himself thinketh. I told him it would be the next summer before I should be with you. He would wonderful fain had me come before; the while he is here I will still entertain him. There will be jewels gotten better than all you have. I dare not write all particulars for fear my letter should miscarry and other men enter in our trade. Assure yourself you shall see wonderful matters fall out of this and so satisfy yourself. For my part it hath cost me twenty nobles in good charge. I think it the best money bestowed that ever I spent in my life. Besides, I have jewels of him worth that in one, but the time is not yet come when some of them are in estimation.

The baron Lynsy, who was sent by your rebels into Spain, is upon his way back: he bringeth so many apples as appears there is no great liking nor haste that way. You know partly why; another meaning they have which hereafter you shall (God willing) know. Nevertheless I am not ignorant there is or shall be within few days 3,000 crowns sent to the Earl of Angus to entertain him. He is yet lurking in that country amongst his friends. Of themselves they may do what they can, other aid they are like to get little. I could write much, but dare

not for fear my letter come not safe: though I pay a great deal more for the safe conveyance than my ability is, yet there is great danger except a man were able to send a special messenger. Your next neighbours are returned to this town and here they remain a while, so far as I can learn; time will try.

The Cardinal is upon the way. What alteration his arrival will bring you shall as they (God willing) know. My opinion is he will not be here so very soon. I would to God I had means to do things as my mind gives me. You should see what jewels I would get. But I must do according to my ability. I am sorry I cannot make you understand these things aright for your profit and my credit: therefore do as you shall find convenient. I send you herewith the news I have of the King of France.—From Liege, the 6 of October, '95.

Holograph. 1½ p. (35. 48.)

SIR THOMAS KNEVETT.

1595, Sept 26.—Extent of the lands of the late Sir Thomas Knevett, of Buckenham Castle, now descended to Philip Knevett, his son.

3 pp. (142. 153.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Sept. 27.—I am sure you know by the way of France whether Cambrai be lost or not; we have had the news of it here these three or four days, and yet the certainty not known, much less the circumstances of it. The Castle, they say, holds still French. It must be then that Balagny despaired to be able to keep the town and retired himself into the Castle. Here was a bruit that he should have compounded for 100,000 crowns, but, methinks, there is small likelihood of that. The Cardinal, they write from Brussels, hath his commission and is upon his way hitherward with four millions. The Prince of Orange is said to be with him. It is also written from Brussels that the Duke of Wurtemberg is at Namur, sent from the Empire to treat about a peace, and that after he hath been with them of that side, he intends to come into Holland. By a letter intercepted of the Count of Aremberg to his wife, it seems that a Landgrave of Leuchtenburg is also come to Liege about the like business. If this winter give respite from arms, it will give occasion to wise men to busy their minds about practices to be entertained and avoided. Your Lordship is one of them, and of authority besides; look therefore about you.—At Flushing, the 27 Sept. '95.

Endorsed :—"27 Sept. 1595."

1 p. (30. 20.)

THE EARL OF RUTLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 27.—Has received her Majesty's licence to travel beyond the seas, and gives many thanks for procuring the same, but must again trouble him and his father.

This gentleman, Mr. Tristram Tyrwhit, desires to make a journey to Germany, and so to Prague, as well to see those countries as to make benefit of some money delivered out upon return. He is a younger brother and born to no patrimony, yet unwilling to depart from hence without some especial passport. Earnestly desires that for his sake letters, under which Tyrwhit may pass without stay, may be vouchsafed.—At my house near Ivybridge, the 27 of September, 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (35. 34.)

ELLICE AP ROBERTS and others to the QUEEN.

1595, Sept. 27.—On behalf of the tenants of the farm or town of Llanaber, Merioneth; and of John Somer, tenant of the farm of the manor of Thorney in the Isle of Wight. Beg for leases in reversion, in view of their charges in reparation and otherwise.

Endorsed :—"March, 1594."

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Nonsuch, 27 Sept. 1595.

1 p. (2000.)

ROGIER DE BELLEGARDE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Sept. 27}_{Oct. 7}.—Complimentary, offering services. Pontoyse, 7 Oct.

Endorsed :—"Monsr. le Grand, 7 Oct. '95."

French. 1 p. (204. 22.)

CUSTOMS in 1595.

1595, [Sept. 29.]—

Sandwich.	Thomas Mylles.	3,125 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i>
Chichester.	Robert Snelling.	1,234 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i>
Southampton.	{ Thomas Caton. }	1,478 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>
	{ ——— Maxe. }	
Poole.	Thomas Billett.	3,121 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>
Exmouth.	Thomas Ridgwaye.	3,515 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8¾ <i>d.</i>
Plymouth.	William Marwood.	1,605 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5¾ <i>d.</i>
Bridgewater.	Nicholas Spencer.	8 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
Gloucester.	Edward Barscoum.	15 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Bristol.	{ John Andrewes. }	1,533 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
	{ John Dowlle. }	
Milford.	John Vaughan.	75 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>
Cardiff.	Henry Vaughan.	38 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
Ipswich.	William Jennye.	1,692 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Yarmouth.	Nicholas Smith.	781 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ½ <i>d.</i>
Lynne.	John Owine.	282 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ½ <i>d.</i>
Boston.	John Dowghtie.	111 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i>
Hull.	{ Thomas Aldred. }	2,130 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i>
	{ William Raud. }	
Newcastle.	{ ——— Dudley. }	1,249 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i>
	{ ——— Fellton. }	
Chester.	——— Hudsonne.	509 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10¾ <i>d.</i>

Total 22,512*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.*

Headed :—"Mony collected to her Majesty's use by the customers of the ports following in one year ending at Michaelmas 1595."

Underwritten :—"Thomas Middleton, Lisle, Cave, Weamle, J. Dawse."

Endorsed :—"The accompte of mony collected
 in all the England (London
 excepted) in the year ending at Michas. 1595."

(35. 28.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 29.—I beseech your Honour to pardon me that I do not wait upon you at this present. The cause is, I have drawn my being in the country even as long as I could. To-morrow, by the grace of God, I will be at London, and will not fail to wait upon you within very few days. In the meantime I am desirous to know that your Honour doth well.—At Wynton, 29 September, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (35. 32.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 29.—Your honourable kindness and the love wherewith I both do and ever shall follow it, causeth me make you acquainted with my poor labours in visiting my charge, from whence I returned upon Saturday last. I have gone through that part of Hertfordshire which belongeth to me, and all the county of Essex, making my sessions at the principal towns, where I preached myself at eight several places, the confluence of the people and particular occasions requiring it, endeavouring therein principally to move them to all due obedience to God and godliness and to her Majesty. In the two towns of Colchester and Maldon I found great quarrels and contentions, both in their civil bodies and among their ministers, the people divided and the priests taking part on both sides, and at war with themselves, as well in matter of popular quarrels as points of doctrine. All which I so travailed in that I put moderation to their perturbations and peace to their places, giving satisfaction to them all in their several discontentments, as they all promised and protested to me at my departure. These endeavours and services I so attended for three weeks space that therein I took small rest, day or night, as the country can testify. Many differences in sundry parishes, as well between party and party as among the ministry, I also accorded, receiving from all promise to continue in all Christian accord and duty, both private and public, and ever to regard my monitions and authority. The country I find very well furnished with learned ministry, and dutifully endeavouring in their places, save some somewhat more turbulent than beseemed their function, and more indiscreet than became their profession, whom first I have both persuaded with gentleness to reform such unadvisedness, and admonished hereafter to become more considerate, upon the forfeiture of their favour with me and the continuance of their places. The people I find generally well disposed and dutifully affected, the country having not many recusants. And now that I have acquainted myself and informed my knowledge of my charge, generally and particularly, with disposition of places and persons, I doubt not but I shall be able to do that service that appertaineth to so great a government; which I shall be the better both enabled with strength to undergo and with alacrity to sustain, if it may please her Majesty, in her wonted grace toward me, to vouchsafe me her favorable aspect. There shall be nothing unto me more dear than that I may with my 'sory' satisfy, and with my faithfulness and care deserve again, her Highness' good pleasure from which I am fallen. I am now preparing myself to lie at London which, because of the great ruins of the place and the closeness of the house, joined with as much uneasiness as such a place may afford, doth much trouble me; my other houses, also, in Hertfordshire and Essex being extremely ruined and falling down, without hope, for so much as yet I can perceive, of recovering for their dilapidations, the bishop's executor having all left in

funds and, as he saith, in goods but little value. My desire to your honour is that it would please you to impart my endeavour to your father, and if so I might be beholden to your Honour, at your best opportunity to let fall a word to her Majesty.—From Fulham, 29 of Sept.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Signed. 2 pp. (35. 33.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH.

1595, Sept. 29.—"Copy of Her Majesty's warrant for the Counsel's fees at York," addressed to the Receiver General of York. The former warrant, of 12th Jan. 1568, ordered the payment of the fees appointed to the Earl of Sussex, then President of the Council in the North, and to other officers of the Council. As the Earl of Huntingdon has been appointed in his place, the present warrant orders to be paid to him the sum of 1,000*l.* by the year, beginning at the feast of St. Michael last past, and to every counsellor and officer there such fees as are appointed by the former warrant; except that the 50*l.* which William Tankard has hitherto had shall be paid from last Michaelmas to Raffe Rookeby, for his fee.—Dated Windsor, 27 Oct. 1572.

Then follows :—"The names of such persons as are now of Her Majesty's Counsell at Yorke, and have fees paid by her Highness, Receiver there at Michaelmas last, 1595."

	£	s.	d.
"The Lord President there, for his fee and diet	- 1,000	0	0
Humfrid Purfey esquier - - -	- 50	0	0
Edward Stanhoppe esquier - - -	- 50	0	0
William Cardinall esquier - - -	- 50	0	0
George Hayles esquier - - -	- 50	0	0
John Gibson Doctor of the Civil lawe - -	- 13	6	8
Robert Beale esquier Secreter - - -	- 33	6	8
Raffe Westroppe Serjaunt at Armes - -	- 18	5	0
Richard Outlawe the pурсеваunte attending there -	- 6	13	4
Total - - -	£1,271	11	8"

1 p. (141. 102.)

EDWARD LEGHE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Sept.]—Your honorable report of my son-in law, Sir Francis Darcy, and the kindness to him, doth cause me to account myself greatly bound to you, and stirreth up a desire in me to shew the same upon any occasion. But my great charges in the course of my life, and the bringing up and bestowing my daughters (which are seven), doth cause me to do as I may, and not as I would, in the satisfying of your desire. Yet your honour shall perceive (before it be long) what impression your letter hath wrought in me for my son's good, though to my own hindrance; yet if it be not (in every part) according to your expectation, yet my humble suit is, and shall be, that you will rest contented, and accept of it as a thing coming from one that is willing to pleasure you.

Endorsed :—"Sept. 1595."

Signed. ½ p. (35. 35.)

OLD BEER LICENCES.

1595, September.—About two years past, your honour stinted to pass forth 2000 tuns of beer of the number then resting upon ten old licences of her Majesty's, whereof three are despatched and cleared away. But by reason of another restraint shortly after, the said 2000 tuns was not all shipped forth, so that there is to be transported upon seven licences yet resting as followeth :—

Of Sir John Hawkins' licence resteth	-	-	753 tuns.
Of Henry Lumner and H. Hussey for the Lady Leighton	-	-	301 tuns.
Of William Hunter, Scottishman's, licence	-	-	650 tuns.
Of Dover licence in Mr. Smyth's executor's hands	-	-	186 tuns.
Of the said Dover licence in Mr. Robinson's hands	-	-	217 tuns.
Of John Strachen, Scottishman's, licence	-	-	237 tuns.
Of John Spitman's licence	-	-	125 tuns.

Sums remaining to be transported is - - 2,469 tuns.

which will be shipped forth in one year, if your lordship please to set them at liberty; and if her Majesty please to forbear giving of licences, the receipt for beer will yield a good revenue, though her Highness did give some small rewards to be paid by the customers out of that receipt.

The season now being for shipping out beer, the same will pass for foreign beer, and otherwise to no benefit for her Majesty. I think it were better to spend out these old licences, that then all duties for beer might come to her Majesty's receipt, and beer corn, viz., the worst wheat, oats and barley will little hinder the price of good wheat and rye, whereof God hath sent plenty, if it be not shipped forth but brought to the markets.

Contemporary copy of a letter, apparently to Sir Robert Cecil, without the writer's name.

1 p. (35. 36.)

LADY RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Sept.]—"Sur hit tes trew I thonke the leveng God Sur Walter is safly londed at Plumworthe with as gret honnor as ever man can, but with littell riches. I have not yet hard from him selfe. Kepe thies I besech you to your selfe yet; only to me lord ammerall. In haste this Sunday.

"Your poure frind E. RALEG.

"Mani of his mene slane; him selfe will now. Pardon my rewed wryteng with the goodnes of the newes."

Holograph. Endorsed :—"Sept. 1595." (172. 71.)

WRITS, ETC.

1595, Sept.—Declaration of writs of covenant, writs of entry, pardons, mean rates, &c. for the term ending as above.

The same for the next year.

2 pp. (142. 155.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT CROSSE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Oct. 1.—I have been hopeful to commend unto your Honour some acceptable news, but so hath God disposed of my laboursome endeavours as they yield no better fruit than the safe return of Her Majesty's ship to Plymouth. I have ever desired to do my dutiful service for Her Majesty, for the furtherance whereof I have now both employed my uttermost labours and spent largely of my poor estate; for the ill success whereof I may justly condemn such victuallers as are officed to furnish Her Majesty's ships, whose abuses are greater lets to sea service than any policy or act of the enemy. Thus I am forced to return, to my great grief, constrained thereto by the want of water, beer and many other very necessary provisions, as also by the infection and sickness of the company, which have specially proceeded from the corruption of ill victuals laid aboard by the officers. From these abuses arise loss of great expenses and labour, and by reason of them men either disobey Her Majesty's commission or fall into mutinies. Of all which I can now speak by experience, and will (God willing) signify the particulars when you please to command me. I have effected Her Majesty's commission so far as my power extended, and observed such directions as were set down by my Lord Admiral, Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, whose performance of promise had in reason given a more successful event to my voyage than hath befallen me, since by our being together we might have extended ourselves in a greater circuit, and by that means have met with the two carricks which (as I certified your Honour) came into Lisbon the second of August. But notwithstanding I attended them according to their determined appointment, I never saw them nor had the company of my lord of Cumberland's ships, whose wants were (in common sense) the assured lets that I could not see those carricks. I met with divers other ships, but they were all Flemings except one Baskyn, which I burned, and a fly boat which I sent to Barbary for water, hoping thereby to be relieved and enabled to abide longer at sea, and to attend the coming home of the West India Fleet. At the same time I lost the *Crane* in a fog, for whom I sought, in the height which I appointed them to keep, twenty-eight days; but could not find her. Contrary winds likewise have hindered the return of the fly boat, and by importunate petitions of the company and in regard of their extremities, I was forced to come for England. Yet at our first departure from thence I abated a can of beer from their accustomed allowance, and since, for the space of two months, have allowed them but two cans to a mess, which restraint I ordered because I ever resolved to do for Her Majesty some acceptable service.

I doubt not but some will judge of me according to my present success, but I am comforted that in your honourable consideration and approved judgement I shall be found faithful and willing to accomplish Her Majesty's command.—The first of October, from aboard H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (35. 37.)

EDWARD WILTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595, before Oct. 2.]—The King arrived at Paris the last of September. M. de la Force and Antonio Perez went to meet him at Fontainebleau. The King used him well, and means no doubt to gratify him with many honourable courtesies, if he could be content to frame his humours to accept of such as France affordeth. The favours with

which your Lordship graced him in England were so great, as I fear they will be the chiefest cause of his discontent in France. He looks to receive the like in a just proportion at the King's hands, but that his present occasions cannot afford him. His humours are so harsh and cross, both to the King and French, as were it not in regard of your Lordship, I think his entertainment here would be very mean. He importunes a King that will not be importuned. He is at defiance with the financiers whom the King himself is glad to court. This night, having refused the money they brought him, wanting somewhat of the sum he expected, he protests to go to the King and to tell him that if His Majesty will have him stay in France, he will only give him leave to live upon your Lordship's purse, thereby engaging your Lordship to sustain an unnecessary charge, and not so well contenting the King, in my opinion, with that offer. Your Lordship assigned me to attend him. There is not any thing I desire more than to stay in France in hope to make myself more fit for your service, but to spend my time where I cannot please grieves me not a little. I think it impossible that any man living should please him. His fears are infinite, his suspicions equal with his fears, the causes whereon these are grounded, worse than all. This only grieves me most that I think your Lordship will herein be deceived if you expect that he should here seat himself and do you such offices as your favours at his hands have well deserved: since I dare affirm that he will rather do anything than live in an underproportion to that course he has set down for himself, the same, notwithstanding, being such as no hope remains to have his humour therein satisfied at the King's hands.

Signed :—Ed. Wylton.

Endorsed :—"Ed. Wilton about Perez, Received per Wiseman 2^o Oct. 1595."

[Murdin, pp. 692-3, *in extenso*.] (20. 32.)

LADY MARGERY NORREYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 2.—It is great comfort to my lord and me to find her Majesty's most gracious acceptation of our sons' services, and thank God that hath blessed us with anything in our selfs or them that may be grateful or acceptable to her Highness; and I pray you, Sir, deliver to her Majesty my most humble duty and thanks for this her high most gracious favour in sending to me the very certainty of my sons' hurts, greatly to my comfort, that now I may be in hope that they may live to do her more acceptable service when and where it shall please her to employ them. Indeed, Sir, I must confess that it did much amaze my lord and me at the first hearing of their hurts, considering the places to be dangerous. But now, having received this great favour from her blessed Majesty, I am more relieved, and take greater joy ("yoe") in it than I am any ways able to express. But let me entreat you, Sir, that what wanteth in me it will please you to supply, whom I have ever found so honourable and assured a friend to me and mine as I should think me most happy if any of us might deserve it. My lord yieldeth you his most hearty thanks for your honourable remembrance of him, whom you have power ever to command.—Wytham, this ij of October, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 38.)

AMBROSE ROGERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 2.—It may please you to be advertised that as yet I cannot answer your expectation touching the Marquis of Baden, of whose only

arrival I was yesterday first informed, but will endeavour myself in what I may to effectuate the tenour of your honour's letters. I remember that one of that name was either banished the Empire or forced to fly the same not long since. Who this is, or what may be the cause of his arrival, I hope shortly to certify your honour.—London, this second of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (35. 39.)

W. BOROUGH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Oct. 2.—Account of Russia cordage, this year delivered by the Company of the Muscovia Merchants into H.M. great Storehouse at Deptford Strond for the use of her Highness's ships, showing the quantity already delivered to amount to 4,980 hundredweight; which after the rate of 23s. 4d. the hundredweight amounts to the sum of 5,810*l*.

Dated:—“2 October, 1595.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 40.)

LADY DORCAS MARTYN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 2.—After I had read the information which my husband sent unto me and willed me to make answer unto the same, I did think that the Lord had now appointed a way whereby my brother (your poor tenant) may have relief of you. Also, that you may know how unchristianlike he hath been used by them that have taken his house before such time that he was minded to depart from it. My brother, dwelling in Lincolnshire, having occasion to come to the terms, and having spent much in law for his own right, was glad to hear of a house near London, being weary and sickly with much travail, being also told that your Honour did put out none paying their rent, was the more liberal in bestowing costs in manuring and fencing of the grounds; besides, the mill being out of reparation and lacking a stone, he was driven to bestow 15*l*. or ever he received any profit thereof, besides the trouble and charges he hath had with the vicar for the tithe of the mill, a thing which (as your bailiff informed him) was not wont to be paid; wherefore, in defence of your right, he hath been excommunicated four times, the which hath cost him 10*s*. every time to be absolved, besides his other charges in law for that matter; which he was promised by your steward to be borne out in. After all this cost and travails, my brother at Whitsuntide last had warning to remove from thence at Michaelmas following, and having no place near to remove unto, having both corn on the ground and cattle, was driven to sell them, to his great loss. Also he was an humble suitor to your honour and would fain have had your lawful favour, but by no means he could come to the speech of you, and it was told him that it was your pleasure that he must give place to one Mr. Bowes. Then came the gentleman, who was very earnest with my brother that he might enter at Midsummer, promising to buy his corn and other things and to give him ready money, but he is unpaid for the most part thereof, having the benefit of all things there. And as touching the information given to your honour, it is altogether an untruth, neither came there any of my servants upon the ground that they have to do with, saving that when my men came to desire to have the ‘botte’ which was my brother's, to gather the fruit in the orchard, which is in the mill field, the which (with the orchard and mill) he keepeth for that he was promised a lease for that he bestowed costs of the stones and other reparations, the which mill hath usually been let by itself, paying 9*l*. by the year. The which, it seemeth, that the gentleman would like-

wise have, not paying anything to my brother for his charges that he hath been at. Thus have I, in behalf of my poor brother, certified you of the truth, beseeching you to stand his good friend who is far off.—Totnam, the second of October, 1595.

Headed :—"Thanks be to God, which giveth you wisdom not to believe ill reports before you have heard the truth."

Signed. Part of seal. 1 p. (35. 41.)

LORD BURGHLEY to the DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF STOADE.

1595, Oct. 2.—Directing the re-delivery to one Peterson of certain materials, delivered by him for her Majesty upon declaration of her liking and accepting of them, and to recall the bond given for payment of a certain sum ; forasmuch as it appears evidently that one Smith, who went over as employer concerning them, is not able to perform that which he confidently promised and undertook to effect.—From the Court at Nonsuch, 2 October, 1595.

Signed :—W. Burghley.

Endorsed :—"Dated, 2 October, '95. R. 9 ditto. Answered, 15th per Dad and 16th per Powlett to Wm. Cokayne."

Addressed :—"To my loving friend the Deputy Governor of the Merchants trading Stoad."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 42.)

MONS. DE LOMENIE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Oct. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Thanks him for his remembrance and will inform the King of it at his return to France. Was, indeed, charged to take his advice upon what he was to propose to the Queen ; but did not expect to have this good fortune until after he had been introduced. Mr. Williams will see him to-morrow morning and impart to him most of the writer's charge.—Thursday evening, 12 Oct., new style.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 74.)

AMBROSE ROGERS to WILLIAM WAAD, Clerk of the Council.

1595, Oct. 3.—As to the Marquis of Baden. Having now found occasion of speech with some of his company, finds that the Marquis arrived on this day se-night at London, followed with some thirteen persons *de sa suite* : that he came out of Holland ; that he came only to see the country, and that he proposeth on Sunday to repair to the Court ; from whence he meaneth to take view of the Universities. Mr. Henry Wootton, it is said, hath been twice with him, and Mr. Spilman from whom more information can be obtained. Thinks that he maketh his address to her Majesty by the Earl of Essex, for he useth Mr. Wootton very friendly.

Learns also that he is son to the lady Cecilia who some thirty years since was here in England (sister or daughter to the King of Sweden), with whose sister the Count of Emden, that now is, matched in marriage. He hath passed these days in viewing the tombs of Westminster and Powles, Paris garden and such like pastimes. Prays Waad to participate thus much unto Sir Robert Cecil.—This third of October, 1595, London.

Holograph. Seal broken. (35. 43.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 3.—Thanks for your advertisement. “The counsel you give is true, if I could taste it, but the hope of that whereof you write unto me promiseth little assurance; for my friends are barred to speak for me, my enemies strong to dissuade, her Majesty not apt to give, nor I to receive so small advancement as perhaps she would allow me; so as, to conclude, there will be no such office void by his death, which her Majesty will think me worthy of, that I would take in place of this contentment, I sue for of my travail.” You will by this time have received a letter I obtained of my lord my father, with great importunity, which I beg you to impart to her Majesty, to prepare my way against Sunday next to speak myself.—Friday.

P.S. Touching the other matter you wrote of, I have moved my lord, but he returned no answer.

Endorsed:—“1595.”

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 77.)

News from FRANCE.

[1595,] Oct. 4.—The Regiments of Swissers appointed for Brettagne arrived at Paris about the 20th September; paid in part, and the remainder of their pay expected to be gotten out of the profit the King meaneth to make by creation of new hereditary offices, and certain laws in Parliament—a course displeasing to many of the King’s honest servants and friends, but undertaken of necessity to supply his wants for the Swiss, for the Duke of Bouillon’s service on the frontier, and for his own journey to Lyons.

The King purposeth the despatch of Mons. St. Luc for Brettagne with all speed, hath changed his resolution for sending of D. Montpensier, upon notice of her Majesty’s pleasure that she is contented with the stay of the Marshal d’Aumont, signified by the French ambassador, Mons. de Beauvoir. The Marshal’s troops strong, 3,000 foot and 800 horse.

The Marshal d’Aumont hath withstood the delivery of Morlais to the English, alleging the condition wherewith it was rendered to the French; but the King persisteth in the observation of his promise.

The Duke of Nevers much discontented with the employment of the Duke of Bouillon, which himself desired, and hath asked leave of the King to depart.

The Bishop of Evreux upon his despatch toward Rome, upon letters lately sent thence that gave hope to the Pope’s favour and signified good acceptance of the Bishop’s coming. But the Pope so handleth the matter as that he draweth it out at length in expectation of a peace with the King of Spain; whereto some special person of the League hath earnestly solicited the King, as a matter of more facility and better assurance than to treat with the D. de Mayne.

The Duke of Savoy soliciteth for a peace, with condition he may enjoy the Marquisate of Saluzzes.

Copies of letters intercepted from the D. de Mayne to the King of Spain and others.

Great preparations on the frontiers; great ravages and spoils in the country of Cambray, which Mons. Balagny taketh as an alarm of a siege to him; but others judge a false show.

News of the taking of Gavarin in Hungary, a town of especial importance, and of Regia in Calabria by the Turks, which hath caused the troops drawn out of Naples to return.

The King sendeth one to D. Montmorency to acquaint him with the agreement made with them of Tholouse, requiring his concurrence and endeavour to bring it to a conclusion, being governor of that province.

The isles of Marreques in Provence, reported to be taken either by the D. of Savoy or D. of Espernon.

The King hath compounded with the governor of Noyon for 30,000 crowns and the gift of certain abbeys.

The change of the King's purpose for sending D. Montpensier into Bretagne, enforced by the necessary stay of the said Duke about his person, by reason of the desperate discontentment of the D. of Nevers upon the D. of Bouillon's employment; and of the attempt of Duke Espernon, who is said to have sought the investiture of the county of Provence at the Pope's hands, and to have made party with the K. of Spain and those of the League.

Headed:—"Extract of news out of divers French letters, received the 4 of October at Nonsuch."

Endorsed:—"1595." 1½ pp. (35. 44.)

J. GUICCIARDIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 14.—By his of the 9th ult. certified receipt of Essex's letters of 14 July. Since then has had nothing to write, and was loth to interrupt weighty affairs "with idle compliments, which by reiteration "grow tedious." Has now received the duplicate of his letter. Three months ago, sent a small piece of plush "which was made here for the "Duke and by him delivered unto me to send unto your Lordship, as "an assaye and (though a small trifle) as a gage of his love towards "your Lordship." All news here is already common in England, "and therefore will cease to be fastidious unto your Lordship."—Florence 14 Oct., new style, 1595.

Holograph, partly in cipher with decipher inserted. 1 p. (172. 76.)

PANAMA.

1595, Oct. 5.—A military statement of the situation and defences of the town of Panama.

The author states that he holds a royal order to view and fortify the ports of the North Sea, and deals with the defences of Panama on the side of Nombre de Dios, Cruces, &c. Among other things mentioned is a trench which was made upon news of the "corsair" Francis Drake, and the bay of Acle, by which the corsair formerly entered.—*Dated* Panama, 5 Oct. 1595, and signed, Batesta Antonellas.

Spanish. 3 pp. (35. 45.)

THOMAS RIDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 5.—Cannot by reason of other business this day attend on Cecil, but if he has occasion to use him, will wait on him at Court or at London any day this week which may be appointed.—Windsor Castle, 5 October, 1595.

Holograph. Part of seal. ¼ p. (35. 47.)

J. GORING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 6.—Begging him to accept these few lines as a true token of dutiful affection towards him, who ever shall have full power to command one who will daily pray for the prosperity of him and his.—Flushing, 6 October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 49.)

H. CONSTABLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 6.—If Essex held any hard conceit of him, supposes that those who guide their affections by his Lordship would not have favoured him as they have done, and the courtesies received from this honourable bearer put him in hope of Essex's favour and of the bearer's furtherance thereof. Embraces this opportunity, therefore, as the fittest to open his heart, protesting that until his departure from England he was more affectionated to him than to any, and that, howbeit contrariety in religion have since forced him to depend on others, yet this was with resistance of his nature.

Is now resolved to render himself again, with treble increase of devotion, to Essex, as the worthiest prince which this day liveth. Though passionately affectionated to his religion, is not of those which wish the restitution thereof, with the servitude of his country to foreign tyranny, and has not omitted, as occasions offered, to dissuade his countrymen from violent proceedings, and such as be in authority in the church from approving of them. In which actions, hopes he may be not unprofitable to this country, and by reason of his means to gain credit with his party, he will be better able to do service to Essex, by whom he will be commanded in all things wherein his religion be not prejudiced. Hopes his Lordship will be as willing that he should have some preferment under a King that loves his lordship as that baser persons and worse affected should; if it would please him, if not by direct letters to the King yet by some secondary means, to let it be known that he were not unwilling the writer should receive greater and surer maintenance from him, he would employ his Catholic friends to procure it.—Paris, 6 of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (35. 50.)

EDWARD WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. $\frac{6}{18}$.—I wrote before to your lordship that *Señor Perez was not a little discontented, partly that his entertainment in France was not according to his expectation, and partly for the dangers threatened to his person*, for which cause he determined to speak with the King and then resolve of his stay or departure. The King deferred him until his coming to Pontoyse. There he had conference with his Majesty, *craved leave to depart, or if he would have him stay, that he might be pardoned if he wrote to your lordship for maintenance, refusing altogether to be referred to the financiers. The King heard before that he would not stay (for he had freely given it out to many) except he might be a councillor and be employed in his service, and not that only, but that he looked and now also craved of his Majesty to be honoured with the order of the Saint Esprit, so as the King must either return him disgraced or promise those favours. He promised all, referring him to the Count Chomberge for his pension. At his return to Paris he went to the said Count, certifying his wants, praying to have*

500 crowns, the remainder of those thousand so long since promised. He prayed him of patience; that there were greater matters now to be considered of; which answer put him into so *violent a choler* as he replied: "This is the 10 October; after this day *I will never ask more either of you or of the King, or any other that liveth*"; wrote to the King that he should rather send him to the officers of Spain than to his financiers, and that he would give him leave to send to your lordship for money according to his former resolution. Your lordship, I hope, will pardon me if I write what I think. I do assure myself that the only respect of your lordship caused the King to uphold him in his humours, not meaneth, I fear, that he shall receive that discontent from others that he himself forbore to give him at that time. Two days since the Count Chomberge sent him word that the King had written to have him to him into Picardy. He himself knoweth not the cause, but supposeth that the Duc de Buillon so persuaded the King, as well for his counsel in some particular action of the Spaniards as for the great desire he had to see him. Within these two days he meaneth to take his journey, having promise of the Count Chomberge for his first month's entertainment. *He protesteth to me that he looketh for no contentment in France; that he will presently see England; yet he laboureth nothing more than to make known in England that he receiveth infinite favours in France. My lord, I do not think that he hath any will either to stay in France or go into England, for many causes, but chiefly (as he saith himself) lest his enemies should upbraid his entertainment here, so as I gather, if the King hold him still in good terms, he means to write to your lordship for ornaments for his knighthood and for a thousand crowns in plate to furnish him as a councillor. And then, if he receive further discontent (which I nothing doubt) he goeth directly to Venice. But, if he have not that colour, he purposeth first to visit you, but not to stay, as he protesteth.*

I know I have presumed much in writing to your lordship a thing so contrary to your expectations, and the rather for that he himself, a man to whom your favours have sufficiently manifested your love, laboureth to give you a contrary show. Notwithstanding, I know you are honourable and desire nothing more than to know the truth, so as being your servant I thought myself bound in all duty to write this.—
À Paris, 16 Octo. 95, *stilo novo*.

The passages in italics are in cypher, deciphered by the Earl of Essex.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (35. 69.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 7.—I dare not but write for the discharge of my duty, though I have nothing at all worthy your lordship. Our army doth attend now daily a revocation hence, and to be put into garrison, the news being come for certain that Cambray and the castle are yielded to Fuentes. For which there is great sorrow amongst us, and no small fear crept into the hearts of these men by this late prosperity of the enemy. Your lordship and the men of war which hoped to follow you for the succouring of the place grieved that their slender defence hath prevented you, and myself taken down from the hope I had conceived to have been near your lordship in a day of battle. We have it here very "whoatt," and ascertained from very good place, that the deputies of the princes of Germany are arrived at Frankfort, and have begun amongst themselves to treat and negotiate, according to the instructions given

them, in what manner they shall propound a peace unto these men, and make account to be in a readiness against the arrival of the Cardinal of Austria, who is expected here by the midst of November. None of all the unfortunate chances of war toucheth these men so near as this alarm of peace, and so much the more for that it is likely to be propounded in a time so dangerous for their state. For no doubt but the people are very prone to give ear unto the motion, seeing a stop in their own course of victory, a declining in the French King, both in his actions of war and from his affection to the common cause, and a demand of repayment by her Majesty and withdrawing her subjects; withal an opinion taking root in them that those that have helped them being now bare of treasure, and knowing their own might not sufficient to withstand their great enemy. If this be not withstood by putting new hope and courage into the people, it is like there will follow some great inconvenience to these men, whereof their neighbours may have share. As for us poor men of war, we may be idle awhile, but a little peace will forge so much matter of war that we shall have more than we can turn our hands to. The Prince of Orange cometh along with the Cardinal of Austria, being restored to his liberty and livings, and honoured before his departure from Spain with the order of the Fleece. The Count Fuentes shall go viceroy in Sicilia, Steven de Ybarra is revoked into Spain, and a principal officer of Don Juan d'Idiaques cometh in his place. We here are not sorry for the change, because we judge the King cannot send so good servants. His Excellency hath made his army exceeding perfect and fit for any hazard, if we prove as good in earnest as we are in sport, which we believe well of, and in the same lay up all our hope till the next occasion.—Camp near Wesell, this 7 October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2½ pp. (35. 52.)

LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Oct. 8.—“My noblest Erle. The Governor of Breda, with the assembly of such forces as the garrisons about those quarters could furnish, attempted upon Lere in Brabant. The beginning succeeded well, for he surprised and entered the town, but the issue misbefel by the disorder in direction, for what was valiantly undertaken was drowned in dissoluteness. Our men, being in many houses, omitted the means of safety, and intended altogether to their greediness of spoil. In which gluttony the burghers took advantage and repossessed a port, whereby they called their neighbours' assistance, and reinforced themselves, and recovered their city, with the slaughter of so many as saved not themselves by flight, of which sort were few, being, of a thousand in the enterprise, the half unreturned.”

One thing I observe in this nation, the prosperity of some few years past is checked and controlled in all the adventures of this summer. October 8.

Signed:—Thomas Burgh.

Endd.:—“ye L. Burgh. 8 Octob. 1595, at ye Brill.”

Seal. 1 p. (20. 39.)

MUSTERS IN KENT.

1595, Oct. 8.—Indenture between Sir Thomas Welford, knight, and Thomas Fane, deputy lieutenants, to the Right Honble. Lord Cobham, lieutenant of the county of Kent, on the one part, and Capt. John

Brooke, Esquire, on the other part, whereby the latter acknowledges that he has received from them, towards the 135 men to be furnished by the county of Kent for the Queen's service beyond the seas, 68 men, whereof 30 are out of the lath of St. Augustine's, 14 out of the lath of Shepwey with the hundreds annexed, and 24 out of the seven hundreds of Scraye; and that he has also received for them 68 coats, 32 corslets furnished with pikes and swords, 20 muskets furnished, and 16 calyvers furnished; and the former acknowledge that they have received from Captain Brooke 13*l.* 12*s.* for coat money of the said 68 men.

Signed and sealed by John Brooke. 1 p. (35. 54.)

ANTHONY POULETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 8.—Praying for the Queen's licence to come over during this dead season of the year, unfit for any attempt by seas, as he desires to give account of his two years' service in the isle unto the lords of the Council, and has private business of his own which doth necessarily require his presence in the west parts for some little season. Will leave the isle sufficiently provided of a lieutenant to supply his place, and does not demand it on other terms than to return within fifteen days if required. Craves Cecil's favour herein, and that with more earnestness, as it importeth very deeply his poor estate to spend a little time in England.—Jersey, this 8th of October, 1595.

Signed and dated by Poulett. Seal. 1 p. (35. 55.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595,] Oct. 8.—The most contentment I could imagine in this world were to be near you ever; therefore (since that is denied) to hear from you and find my part in your favour without decay (which I most affect) must be exceedingly acceptable. Twice of late I have received yours, wherein I note likelihood of action, whereof, as I assure me, if the foundations be well laid, there can turn nothing to the danger of our State, so I am out of doubt that it will bring honour to you in whom must be trusted the weight of such business. Hereof I cannot but be glad, because a virtuous man unexercised is like the plants in winter whose sap is retired to the root; and being called to practise, is beautified as they be when their fruits make appearance. There is nothing which hurteth states more than security; therefore Aristotle in his polity saith with good reason, *Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt debent formidines quasdam parare ut caveant*. It is now time to look about; it is safe to make provision whilst we be threatened, and to be suddenly surprised argueth want of counsel and bringeth inevitable peril. They sleep quietly at whose doors the guard is watchful. I wish (and even from my soul) that the spirit of discretion may so breathe into our wise men as they may foresee and provide, without which they cannot prevent. Thereby shall your lordship not be to seek when you should execute, and you shall eternise a name of noblest remembrance. I, as the most devoted to you, will ask no greater honour than to carry a pike where you command, to whom I will faithfully live and die.

I am bound to my charge for want of a deputy. I choosed Sir Fernando Gorges; and now by her Majesty's purpose for the West he holds me in suspense whether he will return or no. If he be better placed or to his contentment, I would bestow this elsewhere, that I might give myself ease. I cannot stay long in this country; I dissemble not with your lordship, I am entered into a consumption, yet will I not seek

leave; but, if it take more hold, I will bring my bones into England, and tender myself to her Majesty for a late commiseration when it can not help.

I leave the political matters of this country to the ambassador's relation; as for the martial, they give no cause for a penful of ink. I would I might do you service, my dearest Earl. Believe of me as you have done.—“Melancholy Brill,” 8 October.

Endorsed :—“1595.”

Holograph. Part of seal. 1 p. (28. 81.)

LORD COBHAM to HENRY BROKE, his son.

[1595,] Oct. 9.—Son Harry. I pray tell Mr. Broom that his wife is come over and landed well at Dover. He shall do well to find his contrivances for her to come to London, and to provide her a place to remain there until he have been in Ireland. I send herein closed a letter to the commissioners of Dover to suffer her to come away with her necessaries. Her Majesty removes on Thursday next to Somerset House, and on Saturday at night to Whitehall.—From the Court at Richmond, the 9 of October, your loving father, W. Cobham.

P.S.—I send you my son Cecil's letter for the receipt of the 30*l*. Let him have some 5*l*. to send for his wife: the rest he shall have when he is ready to go into Ireland.

Endorsed :—“1595.”

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 57.)

LORD DUDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 10.—Craving his favours in the matter between him and Mr. Littleton in the Star Chamber, the matter and manner of which he has caused to be briefly set down as it was done, with the occasions inducing the same, and the offers which he made for satisfaction, and sends by this bearer; craving also that Cecil will be a mediator for him unto Lord Burghley for his assistance at the hearing, without which he will be undone, as his adversary hath already openly promised unto himself.—From Duddeley Castle, this 10th of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 58.)

A[NTHONY] ASHLEY, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 11.—Recommending this bearer, Pope an inhabitant of Sarum, brought up by pursuivant for the matter of *seach*, being credibly certified that he is faultless, and is prosecuted rather of private malice than for any just cause, having since the prohibition uttered none but under the authority of such as seemed to have it; he is willingly conformable by bond or otherwise, as shall be thought convenient. The man, to his knowledge, is very honest and well esteemed of by the Earl of Pembroke and others, whose testimony the messenger Lyons would not permit him to procure; who, contrary also to order, exacteth fees of him faultless, which Cecil will no doubt redress.—From London, the 11th of October, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (35. 59.)

U. SKYNNER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 11.—Relative to one brought before him at Enfield by Mr. Hayes, whom Hayes met going to London with partridges, taken against the Statute, and whose examination he sends herewith.

He has since brought as his surety Mr. Stapleford, a purveyor for her Majesty's household, mentioned in the examination, who affirmed as much as is contained therein, but denied that he had ever any partridges of him but only three, and those for her Majesty's diet, as these were pretended to be; but misliked much the taking of any so near Lord Burghley's house, where her Majesty so often resorted and had cause to have them preserved for her own disport, besides Burghley's pleasure, and Cecil's resorting also more frequently.—Westm., 11 Octob. '95.

Endorsed :—"Mr U. Skynner to my master. With the examination of Jo. Pennyfather."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 60.)

Enclosure :—

Examination of John Pennyfather, of Cheston in the county of Hertford, taken at Enfield the 8th of October 1595.

The said examinant, being met in a place called Balstockes in Enfield, going to London with a close basket and seven partridges, some alive and some dead, confesseth he took them on Tuesday the 7th of this month a little after sunset, and was carrying them to London to one Mr. Stapleford, one of the Queen's purveyors: at whose request he took them for the Queen's use and service, as he saith, and should have of him for every quick partridge, 10d.

Being demanded how long he hath used this trade and how often he hath taken partridges in this manner, will not confess but this only time.

Item.—Being demanded how long he hath had the nets, where and of whom, saith he had them of the said Stapleford who bought them for him for this purpose, promising to procure the Lord Chamberlain's warrant.

Being further demanded of whom he learned to take partridges, saith he hath seen divers take them, and nameth one Vale, belonging to the Lord Chamberlain or to some of his gentlemen, and saith that Vale is an ordinary taker of partridges, and dwells at Hadley.

Signed. 1 p. (35. 56.)

SIR HA. COCKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 12.—Has this day received his letters touching one Pennyfather and his son, which he perceives have lately offended in taking of partridges—an old occupation of the father's, for which he hath heretofore been punished. The son many other ways is a very lewd fellow, and ran away above two years past with another man's wife of Chest-hunt; for whom the writer has often sent forth his warrant. God willing, will with all convenient speed do what is possible against them.—From Punsborne, the xijth of October, 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (35. 61.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 12.—I have often importuned my Lord Treasurer since my coming over about powder and other wants which we have in this town, but never could have yet answer by writing from himself. By word of mouth he has delivered to Rob. Whyte that Her Majesty's pleasure is that I should move the States for powder, and that she will give direction to your Lordship to write unto me about it. It is true that the States are in a sort bound unto it, but they have never performed

it, as they have in like manner broken many other points of the contract, although they have been very often urged unto it by myself, and in like manner by Sir Ph. Sydney and Sir Wil. Russel during the times of their government. I beseech your Lordship that at your leisure you will read over a copy of a letter I write to my Lord Treasurer, about this point, which I send you here inclosed. Truly it is an infinite both shame and danger to see such a place as this so carelessly provided for. I would the Queen would once begin to commit the care of these things to your Lordship, that hereafter I might address myself unto you, for your Lordship understands the English a soldier speaks. Notwithstanding, I beseech your Lordship not to be at knowledge of this letter, except my Lord Treasurer show it unto you, but as occasion shall fall out, to serve yourself of it according as you shall think fit for the service of the Queen and my good.

Within these five or six days I will send some short remembrances to the Queen herself about this town of hers. Truly, if ever, I think now Her Majesty hath cause to look about her, and consequently all those that have any charge under her. The loss of Cambrai doth much amaze this people, and that which touches them more is an opinion that the King will fall to a peace with Spain, which cannot be without great hazard of their ruin. For it is to be feared that the same necessity that brings the French King to yield to a peace with Spain, will also bring him to make peace without the including of either their men or us. Your Lordship sees the articles of his absolution from the Pope; if either in heart or by necessity he agrees unto them, it is plain what will become of all them of the Religion. On the other side, the Cardinal's coming is most assured, bearing with him fire and water as they call it. The 28th of August he went from the Court, and the 15th of September he embarked himself at Barcelona, so as by this time he must be in Italy. At his coming he will make all fair offers of peace, which not taking place, as I am of opinion they will not, he hath four millions to make himself ready for the war. Time will show what will come of those negotiations, into which also the Empire doth thrust itself, and here be princes looked for to deal about a peace, only for aught I can see the Queen is like to be left to herself, except there be some secret dealings as there was against the meeting at Borwright, and indeed she does not give her neighbours occasion to put their fingers in the fire for her. God, I hope, will maintain her, and I would some good way might be found, not how to make a peace, but how that no peace might be made, for that I think will fall out to be the best for England. But I am fallen to be a discourser ere I was aware. Desires a copy of the discussion by the Duke of Bouillon and his lordship's answer.—Flushing, 12 October, 1595.

Holograph. 2½ pp. (20. 42.)

Encloses :—

Sir Robert Sydney to Burghley.

1595, Oct. 13.—*I understand from Robert White, the Clerk of munition, and Mathew Silam, the master gunner of this town, both which I appointed to solicit from your Lordship a resolution touching the wants here of powder and other things necessary for the guard of this place, that your Lordship hath willed them to make me answer that Her Majesty's pleasure is, that I should call upon the States to be supplied by them, as they which of the contract are tied to the same. And the said Robert White doth write unto me that your Lordship willed him to send me word that*

Her Majesty will give direction to my Lord of Essex to make her pleasure therein known unto me. As soon therefore as I have received order from his lordship and that the States of this province do come together, I will urge them to the performance of as much as in this point they seem to be bound unto by the contract. But in the meantime, seeing the question is now of the well doing of this town, I humbly beseech your Lordship to let Her Majesty know that this course is more uncertain and insufficient than the good of her service requires. For, first, I think they will hardly do it, and if they be brought to do anything, they will so slowly begin and so scantily do it, and so keep all the means in their own hands, as our necessities will increase every day more and more. Of my knowledge, Sir Philip Sydney did press it, in his time, and Sir Will. Russel likewise while he was here; and before my going into England, I did solicit the same, and yet none of us could ever bring anything to pass. Neither shall I have now better success than before. For they are so used to my words, as they know already the worst I can say, and will never study how to answer me. If, therefore, Her Majesty will effect anything, it must please her to write unto Holland to Mr. Bodley to move the States General, and to send me a letter to the States of Zealand. For thereon they shall see I do not usurp her name of mine own head, as perhaps they think governors will do, when they need anything concerning their charge. If the States do consent to perform the points of the contract, they are only tied to furnish powder, match and bullets, and those also for the ordinary use only of the garrison, and that only for five companies. We are here eleven companies; we should be twelve, and all they together little enough; there is also one in the Ramekins. If, therefore, the States do furnish the five companies in this town, and that one in the Ramekins, which was the garrison agreed upon, from whence then shall the rest be supplied? If Her Majesty doth not value this place, truly she hath made a very ill bargain for so much money, and if she think herself sure enough without it for her payments, it is to no purpose to entertain such a troop of unnecessary fellows as are here of us, that daily devour so great a portion of her treasure. When the garrison was placed here, it was not against the King of Spain, but to keep the town to her use till she were reimbursed of the money she lent to the States, and to be in some part a recompense for drawing the King of Spain's hatred unto her. These causes remain still the same. And if at the first a whipcord might seem strong enough to bind them, the time since hath brought in such alterations as a plough chain is now weak enough, the quantity of the loan greatly increased, they much more able to hurt than before, the contract wholly broken, yet Her Majesty seems to commit herself now at the last unto their courtesies. For we are placed here as men that should fight, otherwise neither our number nor our quality is necessary. Here, therefore, the question must rise, whether when the States shall have any purpose against Her Majesty, they will desire to have us able to hinder them or not? If Her Majesty did keep a sufficient magazine in the town, that the garrison might not be unfurnished upon an extremity, then might she boldly, by me, urge the States to the accomplishment of the contract. But it is to much they are already privy, that the course holding as hitherto it hath done, yet once every six months we are at their commandment. I do not speak this to

make the Queen jealous of the States. I do not desire to fill Her Majesty's thoughts with jealousy of her allies, till I see just subject. Only I will embrace mine own charge, and look upon it whereof I am to yield account, and therefore do say, which I beseech may not be offensive, that Her Majesty hath of this town, the only place, for one town, that, being not within her own kingdoms, is most fit for her Crown, and that there was never place of such importance so extremely ill provided for as it is for the most part. Nay, I would it were, but in proportion, as well cared for as the least village is under the States, that bears the name of a place of war. We have no provision of victual, of powder, of arms, of instruments for the artillery, and other necessary uses, our fortifications wholly imperfect, and if it should be upon the life, as I may call it, of the town, the Treasurer for the Wars, officers are forbidden to trust the Governor for a penny . . . and truly if the Queen break with the States, as she seems to threaten by Mr. Bodley's proposition, and her own letters, so as they do hope of no further assistance from her, or that by her proceeding in any unfriendly sort they have occasion to expect, or to say they do expect, either hostility from her or her compounding with the King of Spain, if we be not able to trust unto ourselves, but must trust to the courtesies of them whom we must look for to be our adversaries, there cannot many days pass, but such occasion may be taken by them, wherein almost I may say that prayers and vows must be our best defences, and that it will be in their hands to effect that the Queen must say she had once a town of Flushing. It may be said that when the Queen will openly break off with them, she will then [have] time enough to take care for the town, but this may very well prove too late, and be the preparing of a medicine after the patient is dead. Calais is a fresh and a grievous example of a place thought invincible and lost within eleven days, the time not suffering succours to be brought, and the place itself attempted when it was full of wants. I trust Her Majesty's reign shall not be touched for the like mishap, and that the State of England shall not be said to have stumbled twice together at one stone, and truly it concerns your Lordship and the rest, whose advises her Majesty hears, and who manage all matters of state under her in your own particular, to take care this town be not lost for want of due provisions, they having been so often demanded of me, who have the charge of it, for in such an occasion the fire cannot burn us, but that some of the ashes will fall upon you. . . My demands shall be reasonable and usual in all places of war, that it will please Her Majesty to maintain the ordinary garrison so as it may be sufficient both to resist any attempt of the burghers, and out of the smallness of it, not to give encouragement to attempt. So that I think yet for these occasions eleven companies will be reasonably well. Already, as I said before, we are eleven. I hold the burghers to be above three thousand and all armed. But this is no sufficient number of eleven companies if we shall abide a siege, especially of the forces of these countries. For the late example of Cambrai sheweth what it is to have an enemy in face, and the inhabitants within unassured. Also if Her Majesty do fall to any open disagreement with the States, she must increase the garrison. For the town is to be attempted every way, and we lie amidst many garrisons, from whence upon any warning, and undiscovered

men may be drawn, and in such a case we have no reason to assure ourselves of the inhabitants. And herein Her Majesty's service doth require, that as she proceeds in any unkindness with the States, we, that have charge of her towns, may be advertised, to the end that accordingly we may the more watchfully look about us. It may also please her to have respect of the fortifications, which are exceedingly out of order, and must be wrought upon while we are at quiet: for after once an enemy comes before us, it is too late. The ramparts be by much too low and too narrow: the mounts, where necessarily there must be of them, very insufficient; the sea dykes or walls, by which all towns which stand as this doth are "easilyest" carried, nothing provided for; the parapets but bad, no palisado about the town, and, to conclude, all things imperfect. Notwithstanding, the town has the reputation of one of the strongest places of these parts of Christendom. The situation, no question, as good as may be, only the wants of the employing of some charge upon it. Her Majesty was persuaded to "cash" a company, and to bestow the whole entertainment of it upon the fortifying of Ostend, the difference of which two places for the good of her service, I refer to the judgment of all the world. If Her Majesty will not herself do anything I would it would please her to send me a couple of letters, one to the States of Zealand, and another to them of this town, requiring of them to take some care of the fortifications, and to give me by some other letter charge to solicit them. I will leave nothing untried to bring them unto it. Her Majesty sent Mr. Adams to view Ostend. I would it would please her to send him, or any other man of judgment, to look upon this place.

A third matter I demand is a provision of victual: not that I would have the garrison victualled out of England, for the want of the profit that the town now makes by the sale of their commodities would alienate their affections from us. The which magazine might be renewed from six months to six months, selling away the old, and bringing in fresh. My last demand is provision of munition, arms and some more pieces of artillery, though they were but of iron, such as were sent unto Ostend. Our provision of munition must be of two manners, for first we must have powder, match and lead for the ordinary uses of our guards, for it is in vain to hold and guard, if we have not wherewith to charge our muskets and harquebuses, and the keeping of our guards strong is the true performance of our duty here. I think I cannot be blamed for the allowance I give, for after the rate I hold, a soldier hath not above two charges a week, and, if it may be, I will set yet a straiter proportion. But, besides this, all well ordered towns of war have a store of powder, match and lead, arms of all sorts, bullets, spare carriages and other necessities for the artillery, instruments of all kinds, as matches, shovels, axes, and many other things. Neither yet are the expenses great that Her Majesty should be troubled withal. For the victual, if it be well handled, will bear itself; the munition that is ordinarily spent Her Majesty is paid for by the soldiers, saving some very little that goeth into the great ordnance. I set down no quantity till Her Majesty be resolved to do anything or not, and then it will be easily determined how much will be sufficient.—
13 October.

Copy. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (20. 48.)

FLORENCE MCCARTHY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 12.—I have acquainted your honour on Saturday with my Lord's honourable usage and favour towards me, having showed him some writings concerning a part of those lands and also the land itself in his book of maps, whereby I found his Lordship well satisfied therein, the rather that my father-in-law's chief living (which in all is very little) is his rents, duties, chiefteries, command and creation of those petty lords, whose countries I showed in his said map, which I believe his Lordship knew very well before. Whereupon, he willed me to resort to Mr. Stanhope and to get him to move her Majesty again for me, and that I should have his Lordship's favour and furtherance therein: or if her Majesty would have him to write thither to be further informed thereof, he would do it. Wherefore I humbly beseech your Honour to have some speech with my Lord of me, to the end you may understand this much by him, for thereupon Mr. Stanhope hopes to make a good end with her Majesty for me, whereby I shall not be driven to come hitler from the wars this winter, but live there with my people to work them to do some good, and to see what good I may be able to do with O'Donnel.—xii Octobre, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (35. 62.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX and SIR JOHN NORRYS.

1595, Oct. 12.—(1.) Sir Robert Cecil to Sir John Norrys.—Sir John Norrys: For that it seemeth I am made the reporter of some speech of yours concerning the alteration of captains by my Lords of the Council (when occasion hath been to raise or remove them) which giveth the Earl of Essex cause to expostulate with you whether you did particularly mean it by him or inclusive with the rest of the Council, I say this for your satisfaction, that as I never heard you say anything (either of the directions of that honourable table or of any particular member of the same) which became you not always in duty and discretion, so for that point concerning the placing of captains this I only said, and in the Queen's own presence (when some speech of captains' names came in question after your departure and that some of my lords commended one and some another) that I did find it now grown to a great difficulty to distinguish so precisely of the merits of captains, as in removing or preferring one beyond the other, to confer always the best where best was deserved. The Earl of Essex replied that he thought it easily done, and that he could ever do it of any troops that had served under him. To which I answered him that it might be so, but yet my lord, said I, when I spake with Sir John Norrys last day concerning some Britanie captains to be changed, he answered that it was hard to satisfy all that had deserved well, and that, if of necessity their Lordships must raise some, there would be as good put out as were left in, for so had it been done heretofore. This I said of your speech, and as I remember you did say so. But if by these my words so spoken any occasion must be causelessly taken to draw you into such questions as you desire not, then, I pray you, if you do forget you did say so, stick not to leave it upon my mistaking, who am not so peremptory as not to mistrust mine own memory in such a case. Only this much I must affirm, that there and then I said it, and now do still think it, that at the last time of alterations my lords did leave as good out as some whom they kept in, not out of lack of grave consideration (for no man is of their lordships' wisdom better assured) but partly out of necessity to leave some out, and partly for want of due information of the circum-

stances of every man's particular desert. For which my speech then and now I must and will yield at all times and to all persons such answer or such satisfaction as shall be fit for me, having spoken nothing then with any mind to tax any person myself or to obtrude you to suspicion of any ill meaning toward so great a person, between whom and you, if there were grown any dryness, I could not from yourself take any notice of such alteration. This is the truth, which needs no shadows nor supports, for it will ever stand alone. And so I commit you to God. This xijth of Oct., 1595.

Contemporary copy. (35. 63.)

[1595, Aug.].—(2.) The Earl of Essex to Sir John Norrys.—Sir, I write this letter to be satisfied to these two questions. First; whether your honour to Sir Robert Cecil or to any man else said that I had put out better captains than I had left in. Secondly; whether you have included me with the rest of my Lords charging or reporting that the Board hath done so. By my next letter you shall know a reason of these questions, and by your answer I shall resolve how to stand towards you.

P.S.—Let your answer be direct and such as I need not write twice to one purpose.

(3.) Sir John Norrys to the Earl of Essex.—Right Honourable, To answer directly to your Lordship's letter I must say that I do not think that I was ever so unadvised as to intermeddle myself by speeches with the doings of any of Her Majesty's Council, either of your lordship in particular or of the Board in general, and in this matter I had no subject at my being in England, for then there were no captains put out but such as myself was consenting to. And therefore I dare the more constantly deny it. And of your lordship's doubt it were spoken to Sir Robert Cecil, himself can satisfy you; if to any other, the disposition of the report can give your lordship light of the truth. Thus much I must say, by your Lordship's permission, that this often manner of expostulating with me makes me doubt that, because I have earnestly sought your good opinion, you do the more contemn me, which I shall be sorry should fall out. When I receive your Lordship's next that you mention, it may be I shall have matter to write more particularly. In the meantime I remain your Lordship's as shall be fit for me.—13 Aug. 1595.

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary :—"Thearl of Essex to Sir Jo. Norreis, with Sir Jo. answer."

Copies on the same paper. (35. 65.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 12.—I have sent you a young rucking gelding, something above the age of four years, humbly beseeching your acceptance of so small a gift in good part. The plentiful choice of geldings in these north parts is much impaired by the access of Scots to each fair, where they buy up all, being licensed so to do (as they say). Nothing is here occurred since my coming worthy of advertisement, only Wright, the Jesuit (having been with his popish friends at York) hath peradventure confirmed them in their superstition. The common sort of men well affected in religion took offence, and the subtlest sort of papists (as I hear) had him in suspect, but he is returned to London on the 7 of this month. He is held unlearned by our divines which had conference with him. I do most humbly thank you for your exceeding favours,

beseeking the continuance of them towards me, wholly resting at your command in all service.—From York, this 12th of October, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 64.)

P. FITZJAMES [SEGRAVE] to ———.

1595, Oct. 12.—His affection to his lordship for manifold special benefits and favours received from his parents causes him to be more sorry than can be expressed for the answer to Frederick, considering the irrecoverable hurt of not permitting the dearest friend his lordship hath in this world to come and make known what so much tendeth to his advancement and her Majesty's service. His lordship seems either more timorous and base of courage than is needful in so weighty a matter so greatly importing both himself and the Queen, or not so provident of things as a man of his wisdom, birth and learning ought to be. His coming can do no harm, and the want far more harm and loss than his lordship knows.

If his lordship will appoint no other place where he may come unto him, let it be at least at the merchant's lodgings at Middelbrowe, called Peter Belmaker, unto which he will come as soon as he receives the passport and letter from his lordship, being ready for the affection he bears him to take that and much more pains and charge for his advancement. Hopes his wisdom will not neglect the opportunity, which now lost cannot be recovered. As this is like to be his last letter, advertises his lordship that he may be assured that by his coming his lordship may be advanced to that his heart can wish, and to be the first and greatest man, after her Majesty and the Lord Treasurer, in England.

—From Anwarpe, the 12 of October, 1595, in haste.

Endorsed :—"Copy of P . . . letter to me, of the 12 of Oct."

Holograph. Without address. 1 p. (35. 88.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Oct. 13.—Thanks him for his favourable letter in the behalf of the Lord Ewrye; as he has written to the Queen, will deliver Ridsdale and Tindale to the said lord in as good obedience and as peaceable as ever they were in any warden's time. As for his house at Hexham, which Burghley proposes for his lordship's use, it is no ways fit for the purpose, there being neither provision of hay, corn, grass or any other necessary. Means to be at Hexham shortly, but cannot stay there for want of provision. Must go in a horse litter by reason of his imbecility and crookedness of age. Whosoever hath informed his lordship that Hexham is a fit place, hath deceived him therein, for it lacks provision in all things needful. Morpeth Castle is a more fit place, being, as is reported, partly in her Majesty's hands, and he may there be full furnished of corn, hay and grass for his horses in summer and winter. Also it is best suited for the resort of the country to him, for that it lies in the heart of Northumberland.—From my house nigh Alnwick, this 13 October, 1595.

Endorsed :—"S^r John Forster to my lord. He cannot spare his house at Hexham."

Holograph. 1 p. (35. 66.)

JAMES DOUGLAS to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595, Oct. 13.—Since the receipt of your last of 13 September, I awaited your other letters from the Lord Scroope, and how soon I shall receive them, they shall (God willing) be delivered as you appoint.

Remember, I pray you, to procure a letter to the Lord Scroope to receive my letters directed to you, and cause them be sent by post. Advertise me if I may come safely towards you as I wrote before. I doubt not you have advertisement of the death of the Chancellor, who deceased the 3 of this instant: of the death of the Earl of Atholl before. It is thought that either Mar or the Prior of Blantyre shall obtain the office of chancellery. Whoever gets it of two, the other will be content. This lurking displeasure at Court is not quenched. Mar appears to carry greatest credit with his Majesty. The Queen is at Edinburgh, whose followers are misliked, and the chiefest of them to be extremely used. I think the office of Secretary shall wake also. It were good if ever you mind to return home you addressed you now to settle you again, for in my opinion the time is very proper. His Majesty is to pass the winter at Holirud House. The whole Borders in Scotland begins to open their preparations suspected this long time, and great trouble is likely to fall forth. The Earl of Angus has obtained no favour as yet. The lady Bothwell has obtained his Majesty's good countenance and a protection to her sons, rather for the evil will borne to Sesford and Buccleugh than for any good will to her Lord or her. If I had the means to send my letters you should be oft advertised of such news as comes to me. And as for yours to be sent in Scotland, I have sufficient means to see them delivered as you shall direct.—
13 October, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (35. 67.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 13.—Received the accompanying letter for the Queen some days ago, but did not deliver it because it is a petition to her Majesty to act as sponsor at the baptism of the child of an Italian gentleman, servant to the Marquis of Anspac, and the request seemed preposterous, he having no acquaintance with her Majesty, save that three years ago he came to discover a treaty against her person and the fleet made by a Captain Menines with the Duke of Parma, to which Cecil's father gave little credit. His name is Antonio Oltrana and he is one of the Counsel of the Marquis, who is a prince near Nuremberg and the house of Brandenburg, and who, with his wife and the duke of Wirtemberg, has also promised to be a sponsor.—13 Oct. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 75.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 13.—Complimentary and offering services.—October 13.

P.S.—Upon the dissolving of the army, which is instantly to be dissolved into garrison, you will receive plentiful matter of the ambassador's business, which occurrents I will leave to him, and will only write as anything cometh fresh to my understanding. There be rumours of a general peace noised again. Yet is it thought Fuentes will proceed in the course of his victories, only converting the way of them to some action in these Low Countries. The Prince of Orange is said to come with large commission from the King of Spain. In the wavering between these varieties, men be here unsettled. A few more weeks will minister better how to discern. But as for me, let the times bring on as they may, I will be to you ever the same, in a constant heart to reverence the virtues of my most honoured count.

Holograph.

Endorsed:—"13 Oct., 1595." (204. 23.)

FRANÇOYS DE BOURBON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. ¹³/₂₈.—Prays for permission to the bearer to purchase 12 or 15 "hacqueenes" for him; some of them to be entire.—Paris, 23 Oct., 1595.

Signed.

Endorsed:—"Le Prince Conty, 23 Oct., 1595, novo stilo." There is also a list of names, Le Prince Conty and 11 others.

1 p. (204. 24.)

DR. THOS. NEVILLE, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 15.—Immediately on the death of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, your Honour was the person to whom I most inclined for the office of our Steward. But because I had been formerly moved for "moe" than one or two of great place, I was advised to make offer thereof unto your father, who hath been ever a singular patron of this our college, which I made speed to effect accordingly, and had passed the same by a full consent among us two days before the sending of this messenger; with that respect had unto your Honour, that if it so stands with his Lordship's pleasure, we are as well content to confirm it unto you.—From Trinity College in Cambridge, 15 October, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (136. 33.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 16.—This is only to accompany Captain Savage. There passed here yesterday, towards Holland, La Tulerie, but I had no time in the world of discourse with him, he made such haste away. Only he told me that when he came from the King, which was at Pontoise, the news were not yet come of the loss of the Castle of Cambrai, so as his commission must be of some ancients matter. There is expectation in Holland of the coming out of certain princes to treat of a peace. It can bring us no good because I see not how we can have a good peace, and I make no question but the most of them will speak nothing but very good Spanish. I beseech you to make much of Captain Savage.—Flushing, 16 October, '95.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (20. 56.)

LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 16.—If you have not the credit of that place, good Sir Robert, which may receive and despatch the Council causes, I am right sorry, seeing her Majesty by the continual use of your service approveth your sufficiency; your patience with diligence will work you a due reward notwithstanding the impediment aforesaid. I still resort to you with my letters to the lords of the Council, and send herewith my certificate, as also some other matters which when you have perused you will adjudge them worthy of answer: for so much as I know you repair to the spring with all your intelligences, I forbear to write to that revered and renowned councillor, your good and grave father, from whom I was wont to receive full resolution of all things; to whom I heartily pray you, good knight, present my dutiful commendations and prayers to God for his health. Forget me not to your honourable lady and excellent good wife.—Kirtling, 16 October, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 68.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595. Oct. 17.—Writes these few lines by his commandment. Touching her Majesty's Fleet can certify no more than by his last of 23 September. There hath been here, and may be at Court, many reports, but no certainty.

Sir Henry Palmer with her Majesty's ships, having taken in one month's victuals, departed hence last Sunday morning.

Sir Ferdinando Gorge departed this last day towards the Court, unto whom he has delivered an account concerning the Fort at present on building. It is supposed Sir Ferdinando shall have the government of the fort, which the people of this town do very much grieve at. If it would please her Majesty to leave the same unto them, with such allowance as she hath already given towards the maintenance thereof, supposes they would be contented of themselves to maintain a sufficient strength therein. Which no doubt they shall be able to do with less charge than any other, considering they are willing thereunto. Whereas in the harbour there were divers ships which pretended to have taken in Newland fish, many of them depart without any lading by reason of the general stay made thereof by Cecil's letters. There may be in the town of that commodity at least twenty hundred thousand fishes. If some quantity were appointed to be stayed sufficient for her Majesty's service, and the merchants and mariners at liberty to sell the rest while the time serveth, it would be very beneficial to them. Whereas, if the stay continue, it will be to their great hindrance, and to some their utter undoing.—Plymouth, the 17th of October, anno 1595.

Noted on the cover :—"From the maior of Plymouth the 17 day of October 1595 at 12 of the clock at nowne.

At Aishberton a quarter of an hour after iii of the clock in the afternoon.

At Exeter half an hour after 6 in the night.

At Honiton at 9 o'clock at night.

At Crockeran at xij of the clock in the night.

At Sherborn half an hour after 2 of the clock in the morning.

Rec. from Shasbury the 18th day of October at Eight of the clock in the morning.

Rec. at Andever the 18th of October at q^r hower after 12 (?) in the morning.

R^y at Basingstoke q^r of a nower after one of cloke afternoone the 18th of October.

At Harford Bridges (?) half an hour after 3 o'clock in afternoon."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 71.)

[SIR RICHARD FYNES] to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 18.—Forsomuch as it pleased your honour the last year to enquire of me touching the state of corn, whether the want thereof were as great then as the poorer sort pretended they found it, I have thought it my duty most humbly to advertise you, that if forthwith there be not immediate care that the letters and imprinted book, the which my Lords most honourably sent among us, be now put in present execution, whereby rich farmers and corn maltsters in the country, as also the great maltsters and men of trades in cities and market towns, may be by some order from my lords compelled to leave of buying, and withal enforced to bring proportionably as their store is daily to the markets, truly, Sir, although there be corn reasonably plenty and that it yield well, yet such

is the engrossing, converting into malt and private selling upon day given (to make their greater gain) as the markets for the poor are very scantily served; insomuch as the poorer sort do already begin unseasonably in this time of so great expectation of danger to murmur, both at the want which they find in the markets and the great prices which they find thereby. All which, I hope, if there might be but new warrant to put the contents of the book and letter in execution, would forthwith be redressed, and this untimely discontentment beginning to grow amongst the poorer sort at the first avoided.—Broughton, this 18 of October.

P.S.—Muster Master Captain Chatterton hath been lately with us, and no doubt the knowledge of his coming and presence amongst the captains will, with his diligence and such assistance as I hope amongst us he shall find, speedily bring our companies to much better perfection and readiness. For myself and my house, whilst he is in this side of the shire, he knoweth that he is and shall be to the uttermost assured of my best help every way. And if in some few words your honour will recommend him (although it were but with your own private letter) it might be his allowance (the which as yet is not agreed upon) would be much the greater; the which he seemeth worthy of.

Endorsed :—"Sir Richard Fynes to my master."

Holograph. Unsigned. Seal. 1 p. (35. 72.)

JUSTICES of the PEACE for the county of CORNWALL to SIR WALTER RALEGH.

1595, Oct. 18.—Captain Payton having come to Bodmin sessions with letters from Raleigh and the Council to admit him to have the training of the appointed bands of this county, they, knowing by former experience how much the country would be grieved to be rated with his pension, and that his service could little profit the multitude now sorted to more than fifty companies, which he cannot train well above twice in a year, requested him, for Raleigh's sake, to have accepted some piece of money to ease their country, which he would not hearken unto. They further requested him to forbear trainings this unseasonable time of winter until the beginning of March, by which time the country expecteth to be furnished of much furniture lately increased upon them, but he returned answer of his dislike, and that he would forthwith advertise the Council and also Raleigh what he had done herein. For this reason, they also have written to the Council, and send a copy of their letter, assuring themselves that Raleigh will help and advise them as shall be best for the country's defence and good contentment; whereunto they offer assenting help and service, yielding God thanks for Raleigh's good return.—The 18th of October, 1595.

Signed :—Fra. Godolphin. Hy. Bevyll. R. Carew of Antony. B. Edgecumb.

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary :—"Justices of Peace of Devon (*sic*) to Sir Wa. Raleigh."

Seal. ½ p. (35. 73.)

A[NTHONY] ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 18.—Understands by Mr. Henry White that he is to draw a letter to certain Commissioners to Ireland about the cause in controversy betwixt White and one Itchingham, but does not well con-

ceive the instructions delivered to him. Begs Cecil to signify his mind herein.—London, the 18th of October, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (35. 74.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the Earl of ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 18.—In answer to letter of 24 September. We have used all endeavours, and seeing they here persevered in pleading and protesting the impossibility to pay any debts and the apparent dangers and many inconveniences to ensue if the matter were opened to the Provinces when they hoped of some resolution to send over to the Queen, so to come by degrees to that reasonable contentment might be desired, the commandment received by Mr. Bodley to tell them that none needed to be sent, made them all in a dumpe and uncertain of what course to take best to please her Majesty and work their own good. It is like enough they will now stay a while until they shall have answer from Monsr. Caron unto those letters they are writing to her Highness. A large discourse might be made hereupon, but I will leave that unto Mr. Bodley, and crave pardon in that I break off (as it were) abruptly.

His Excellency hath broken up the camp and sent the men into garrisons, Sir Fra. Vere's regiment being placed in the Zutphen quarter, and he to command over all the martial men in those places, a step to more charge and preferment if he may continue in these countries, such is his worth and carriage in all he goeth about. Part of the States' horse, whereof his Excellency himself was the leader, followed four cornets of the enemy's so hard that to avoid their danger they hastened all they could and got into Enschede, but lost all their baggage and divers taken prisoner. They purposed in their departure out of the field to give an attempt upon a strong house held by the enemy, standing on the passage between Sheerenbergh and Grol, of strength and good importance; their hope was to get it as part of amends for the loss of the counts Philip of Nassau and Solmes, who are to be buried on Tuesday next in Arnham with solemnity, and then shall we have his Excellency here presently to prevent any attempt Fuentes might make upon those places held in Brabant or Flanders. All the same are thoroughly provided with necessaries and store of men: amongst the rest Ostend shall be cared for, which, as the governor writeth, is intended to be besieged, whereof the likelihood is not great, considering the season of the year and that at all times it can be succoured by sea. The alarms from thence have been sundry and so often that some within it are thought of small judgment or not so valiant as they would seem, which hath been excused here and advertised thither, but not interpreted as it was friendly meant and can be avouched.

The States' men that last were sent into France lie in St. Valery, Monstruel and Calais. Foucquerolles was sent for them to come and join with the King his camp, but they answered that Cambray being lost their charge ceased, having been sent to the rescuing of it, and so wrote hither. Whereunto I cannot hear that as yet is anything answered. Harroguieres had of late surprised Lyre and possessed it certain hours, but his soldiers fell to the spoil and would not obey him, so as a few of the enemy that were retired to one of the gates and kept it wrote for aid, and letting in the same took ours at that vantage and in disorder that they did drive them out, took divers prisoners, slew many and recovered the town again. Others we have not.—From the Haege this 18th October, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. (35. 75.)

R. PERCYVALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. [19].—Since Cecil's departure, there hath been with him an uncle of his fellow Cranmer's, of the same name, who is deputy for Mr. Anton in Wiltshire, where he hath been much vexed by one Pope, a lewd fellow, who very openly hath resisted the patent and derided the cause, as the party will declare. Is told Pope has procured a letter to be written to Cecil to discredit Mr. Cranmer, but his writing proceedeth rather from an old private quarrel with Cranmer than from any good ground of exception. Pope's offence (being very publick) will be drawn into example to the great disturbance of the business if (upon proof of his fault) he receive not some punishment.—From your honour's house this present Saturday the — of October 1595.

Endorsed :—"19 Oct. 1595. Your honour's servant Mr. Percivall."

Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 76.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHELEY.

1595, Oct. 19.—By your letter of 24 September I find her Majesty discontented, as if I had not been so careful as importeth her service to call for an answer from the States. But my trust is in your lordship for informing her what kind of instance I have used, as all my letters will declare it. And yet I never thought meet to trouble your lordship with report of all my travails and endeavours at every time in particular that I went about my business. I hope her Highness will be pleased to give me credit in this case that I may reap some other fruits than pensiveness and grief for my painful solicitation. And where again I am enjoined to proceed without admitting any dilatory answer, I protest I know not in the world how to do it more effectually than I have put in trial, having done in that behalf, both in public and in private, as much as is possible—and more by much than is expressed in any point of my instructions—as well by special persuasions as by other insinuations of danger to the country, insomuch as I have doubted in mine own private judgement whether I kept in that decorum in regard of the dignity and state of her Majesty, to insist so earnestly, so often, so many sundry ways with a people of this condition and so much bounden unto her Highness. And therefore, not prevailing with so great importunity, I could wade no further with them, but certify by letters how I found their dispositions. But since the receipt of your letter, the Council of Estate being come home to the Hage upon the writing of the States, I laboured what I could to procure their advice to be presently given; but getting notice underhand that their drift was altogether to send unto her Majesty (as I have always thought they would) to cut off all occasions of further delays, I let them flatly understand, and withal I made it known to the College of the States, that if so be they had no meaning to satisfy her Highness, but would haply determine to send some deputies unto her to deliver their excuses, they should alter that intent and keep their deputies at home, for so I had been willing to signify unto them. This was taken much to heart that her Majesty would refuse in a cause of that moment to give them the hearing, and both the States and the Council have consulted very often, for divers days together, what course to take upon it. For to forbear to send at all they thought it might be taken for a weak resolution, sith they could not by their letters make so clear a demonstration of their want of ready means to give her Majesty contentment, and to prevent therewith all the effects of her displeasure as by the verbals of those that might be

purposely sent about it, whom they hoped that her Highness, upon their suit in that behalf, would be willing to admit. And yet to send upon presumption when they had been by me forwarned to refrain, and so perhaps when they came to be rejected of her Majesty, they thought it would be carried over all parts of Christendom, and move the multitudes here, who might think they were forsaken, to accept of such conditions as the peacemakes offer. Much ado there hath been, as I am told by some among them, and yet I see it is uncertain when or how they will conclude; albeit by all conjecture I think within these three days they will make somewhat of it. But because it is in doubt, and the time may seem long since I writ unto your Lordship, having been for these ten days put in hope from day to day of some final resolution, I thought it needful the while to inform you what hath passed. Wherein I see no disposition (howsoever they may happen to be secretly minded) to condescend to any portion of present rembursement, but only to make known that this payment is demanded before the day and out of season, for that the wars are not ended and the country hath no means, which will also be the tenour, by that which I can yet guess, of their letters and message, for that I think they will agree upon the one or the other. It should seem by a clause in your letter that you understood certain words which I had used in my letters of 21 August and 11 September, of a new and another kind of treaty, as if the States had a purpose to renew the treaty with her Majesty, whereas I understood it of a new agreement altogether, with other new conditions, as to signify you, whereupon I writ it I had put the question in communication to some two or three here why they made it now so hard to find money for her Majesty if they meant to make payment of these annual rembursements, with entertaining so many English as my overture delivered at my last coming home. To this the parties made answer, with whom I dealt in that matter, that it was not possible to ~~cause~~ the provinces to acknowledge that the term of the contract is expired, when the words and the text are so plain against it, and that they would not be induced to make any restitution as for debt already due; but by proposing unto them some other form of treaty they might have been intreated, by good handling of their humours, to cancel the old, and to [be] persuaded indirectly to have included in a new certain yearly payments for her Highness' contentation, in regard of her former charges. Hereupon it was that I did insinuate that, as far as I could learn, if anything were obtained, it must come by the means of a new accord; but of any resolution taken or intended to be taken about it I am utterly ignorant. For as occasions may be given, if they chance to send their deputies, they are like enough in secret to conclude other matters, as their usual manner is, and also afterwards, in England, to authorise them to deal as any motion to their liking shall happen to proceed from her Majesty to themselves. When I press them somewhat near in private conversation to tell me how they can prevent the subversion of their State, if her Majesty should protest and withdraw her assistance, their answer savoureth altogether of a desperate mood:—loth, they say, they would be to contest with her Highness, and will shun it as they may in all dutiful sort, that the enemy may not triumph and turn it to his benefit; but if she force them unto it by her public protestations, they have but too much to allege both to justify themselves in the sight of the world and to notify to all men with what patience they have borne the breaches of the contract, exceeding greatly to their prejudice; and if withal she will proceed to deprive them of her aid, they must and will provide to trust unto themselves and to such helps as God shall send, it having ever been their destiny to defend their liberty and right with adversity

and troubles. But if otherwise than well should befall their estate, it would be seen but over soon that England's staff is next the door.

I call to mind many times that her Majesty in her speeches of the affairs of these countries hath seemed often so to build upon the affections of this people as if the generality were more addicted to content her than this assembly of their deputies, and that the inhabitants of the towns might be drawn by remonstrance to reform and disavow the dealings of their delegates. This was so out of question at the making of the contract, and so continued somewhat after, until they grew out of liking with some courses that were held by some ministers of her Majesty, and reduced their estate to some better form of government. But for these six or seven years I have found the people very willing to be guided by their deputies, who are also very wary to know how far they may presume. For though somewhat sometimes be done by their deputies against their humours and opinions, yet it is but very seldom in matters of moment, and I could never yet observe that there was anything controlled or countermanded by the people that they had once ordained, which is the patience they will use for preservation of their union. Whereof I thought it not amiss to touch a word unto your lordship, if haply some course of proposing matters to the Commons should seem expedient for her Majesty. The loss of the town of Cambray doth minister much matter of new discourses in this country, very many men disliking that careless dealing of the King, and misdoubting lest their succours will prove but ill bestowed. Insomuch that I perceive, unless that somewhat with speed be achieved by the King for the advancement of their cause, he shall find them for hereafter a great deal straiter laced in assisting him with money. But yet this last absolution doth keep their heads busied above all other matters, as that which they account will entice him ere be long to some attonement with the Spaniard, and draw this country shortly after into notable inconvenience. What opinion the enemy conceiveth of a peace you may conjecture by the letter herewith of the Marquis of Haure to the Count of Berghe, which was lately intercepted and sent us from the camp. I have also seen another to the selfsame effect from a chief man of Brussels to a private person here.

It is given out by the Marquis, and is confirmed by our common occurrences, that commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Spyes to come hither to mediate an accord with the Spaniard are now in consultation at Frankfort or Cologne. Many men here suspect that for the furtherance of this peace the release of the goods and ships is artificially dallied of till the coming of the Cardinal of Austrie and the P. of Orange (who are expected very shortly), that they may be the offerers of that special grace and favour, and persuade both the owners and others by their means to listen so much the sooner to their desired pacification.

I have enquired very hard to know the author of that French discourse I sent to my lord of Essex, but nobody here can tell it for certain, albeit it is fathered by the most upon Lipsius who hath handled by report that subject in a letter, and that doth savour altogether his style and form of writing.

There is intelligence come from Antwerp that the Indian fleet arrived at San Lucar in Spain the 7 of September with 10 millions. I think your lordship hath heard that Harauguieres, the Governor of Breda, by whom Huy was surprised in February last, hath attempted the like upon the town of Lier—a very strong place in the dukedom of Brabant about two leagues from Antwerp, where he and his troop of seven or eight hundred, of which many were disguised in boors' apparel and came

in early in a morning on an oxe market day, seizing on a gate, possessed presently the town, the munition house, the market-place and every gate saving one which they kept without impeachment from five in the morning until three in the afternoon, and then for want of good order the soldiers falling to the spoil, the burghers took arms, and other soldiers to the number of 2,000 came from Antwerp, Malines and Herentals, which slew, as we think, 500 of ours and put the rest to flight. And thus our hap is all this year to come home by weeping cross in all the attempts we take in hand. In effect, what with that and the plots that are casting to effect a pacification, and the courses held in France, with those other considerations which I enlarged to you the 17 August, together with the matter of my message unto them, they are so much amazed and so fearful lest the people should begin to take a head and revolt in some quarter, which they doubt may draw after the body of their confederacy, as I never saw them for anything, albeit I have been here in divers great astonishments, so abjectly minded as they are at this present. And yet, in my opinion, there doth nothing prognosticate so great a danger towards as the grudges and discords between province and province in contributing their portions, and the envies and dislikes that are secretly kindled but smothered for the time among the chiefest of the country, which may occasion the sudden disunion of the states when so many other causes concur to help it forward. Now they see and complain of the want of a P. of Orange, or of some such able person, to compose these covert quarrels, to hold the provinces together in good correspondence, to animate the people in these cases of disaster, and to propose in other accidents the meetest means to be embraced for the benefit of the country. Count Maurice is young and void of experience, [not] delighting to meddle with affairs of the State, and, in a manner, among the rest there is equality altogether, so as none will undertake to be the author of a project in business of importance lest it should not speed aright, unless it may be someone who by reason of his place as Advocate of Holland hath great opportunities to effect his designs, and is by nature very pregnant to plot and devise, so as having been fortunate in the issue of some counsels beyond all expectation, he hath carried away the credit in contriving and managing most matters of the State. Howbeit his coequals mutter at it much, and his betters so disdain it as, if his fortune chance to fail him, it will quickly go amiss with his credit and countenance. And thus the weight of this cause is the occasion of my length and of many points inserted, of which I thought it not impertinent to make some little mention, beseeching you most humbly to make relation to her Majesty of what you think behoofull, and to afford my service that report as in your honourable judgment it doth deserve.—From the Hague, 19 Oct. '95.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer, 19 Oct. 1595."

7½ pp. (35. 77.)

Information against FRANCIS POPE.

[1595, Oct. 19.]—He gave counsel to Toby Hall to put lime in a bag, with certain money therein, and to send it to an inn, and word to be sent to me that it was starch, to the intent that I should seize upon it, and then they would charge me with felony; which was accomplished.

He giveth counsel to many that they may keep their starch to give away, but they may sell an ounce of pepper for 8*d.* and give with it a pound of starch.

He hath and hath had lately great quantities of starch which he covertly passeth away into the country.

He useth informant with very opprobrious and vile speech for executing his deputation concerning starch.

Mr. Fawkenor and Mr. Reynolds having the deputation, and having taken from him 27lb. of starch and satisfied him for it, the next day he set to sale a pan full of starch upon the stall of one Mr. Pittman, servant to Sir Thomas Gorge, causing it to be affirmed to be Sir Thomas George's starch—which Pitman is no shop keeper.

Most of the grocers in that county depend upon the event of this Francis Pope, for he is the most perverse fellow in outward show of them all.

Headed:—"Richard Cranmer against Francis Pope of Salisbury in Wilts."

Endorsed:—"19th Oct. 1595."

1 p. (35. 81.)

LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 19.—Has received his letter and will willingly perform the contents thereof if Mr. Vice-Chamberlain do not recover. Yesterday there was great hope, but now as great despair, for his looks are again very ghastly and his speech fails. If he do depart, nobody shall prevent you.—Somerset House, 19 Oct. 1595.

Endorsed:—"L. Chamberlain."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (172. 78.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 19.—"My good brother, I thank you for the kind care you have of me, though I do look but for an unkind end; for mine enemies have put such principles and grounds in her head that I find it true that I have read, princes have no feeling but of themselves; and so my reward shall be my passport, which if I had, and half seas over, I should be more contented for that time than to stand in hope of the best office that Mr. Vice-Chamberlain had."—This 19th.

Endorsed:—"19 Oct. 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (172. 79.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to his brother, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, about Oct. 19.—Thanks him for good offices. "I do like well that in your discretion you will not impart the scornful words Her Majesty used of him: for it might make him faint in the latter end, which would mar all. And so I pray you, when you shall either write or speak to my lord, entreat him in my behalf, that now it is brought to this strait it may be brought to some good end."—Monday.

Endorsed:—"Sir Tho. Cecill to my master."

Holograph. Not addressed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (172. 80.)

The archdeaconry of the ISLE of MAN.

1595, Oct. 20.—Letter enclosing judgement delivered by the Captain, Bishop, Officers, Deemsters, Vicars-general and the twenty-four Keys of the Isle of Man, upon letters from William Earl of Derby, and Alice, countess dowager, his sister-in-law, of 26 and 29 July, in a cause

between John Phillips and Henry Curwen concerning the incumbency of the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Man, whereby it is pronounced that no ecclesiastical person lawfully presented and inducted can be displaced without ordinary course of law, and that John Phillips, being heretofore displaced without course of law, is restored to his living and place.

From the Castle Rushen within the Isle of Man, the 20th day of October, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Sir Thomas Gerrard to the Earl of Derby." 1 p. (35. 83.)

Enclosure :—"Copy of the judgement. 1p. (35. 82.)

Signatures to the foregoing :—Thomas Gerrard, Jo. Meryck, Soderens', William Norris, Vicar-General, William Crowe, official.

Henry Radcliffe.	Thomas Crosse.	Humfrey Scarisbreck.
John Stevenson.	Thos. Clarke.	William Lucas.
John Standish.	Raynold Lucas.	William Radcliffe.
William Harrison.	Robert Mare.	John Quale.
Thomas Quate.	John Clarke.	Edward Ellis.
Nicholas More.	William Qualtrough.	John Lucas.
Philip More.	William Hutchens.	Thomas Sansbury.
Gilbert Caloe.	William Cayne.	Henry Halsall.
Philip Crosse.	Robert Christen.	
Dollin Gawen.		
Evan Carret.		
Thomas Crane.		
John Quale.		
Wm. Kissaige.		
Donald Christen.		

THE EARL OF OXFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 20.—Has especial opportunity to try his friends in a cause which he doubts not is just. Whereas a few years since he was a suitor to Her Majesty that his right of keeping the forest of Waltham and park of Havering might have trial at law, and under pretence to do him favour Her Majesty then was pleased that the matter should be referred to arbitrament, which was so done as she, taking exception to his arbitrator, had her own Sir Christopher Hatton, then Lord Chancellor, appointed as indifferent for them both. The latter having heard the matter was resolved and wished him to urge the Queen to call for his report, which he did in the Chancellor's presence. She refused to hear him flatly, saying whether it were the Earl's or hers she would bestow it at pleasure, and under pretence of keeping it from spoil until the matter were decided, she put it into the hands of Sir Thomas Henage, which is all he has gained after a year's travail.

Has written to Lord Burghley, who was present when the matter was committed, and to the Queen. Desires that his friends will speak their minds to Her Majesty, and will be means that either she will let him enjoy his right or will protect him with her law as her subject, and, if it be none of his, will rather take it away by order than oppression.—This 20 October, 1595. (*Signed*.) Edward Oxenford.

P.S.—As he was folding this, has received a very honourable answer from the Lord Treasurer. His whole trust in this cause is in Burghley as privy to the whole, and in Cecil who will not abandon him in so just a matter. Burghley seemeth to doubt yet of his death, and wishes him to make means to the Earl of Essex to forbear to deal for it. This he cannot do in honour, having already received divers injuries and wrongs

from him. "If Her Majesty's affections be forfeits of men's estates we must endure it."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 84.)

PE. PROBYN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 21.—Has both yesternight and this day sought John Arden and found his lodging in Southwark, near to the place where hawks are sold there, but he has gone into the country for a few days (as the host says). On his return he is to be sent to Heneage House, when due notice shall be sent to Cecil.

The cabinet wherein is the written description of Ireland, with the map which was Mr. Secretary's, and written by Mr. Davizon when he was in the Tower, is come to Heneage House, and my lady saith only Cecil shall have it, or anything else that there is to pleasure him. In the same cabinet are other books which will also be kept for him. His lady sent by Mr. Heneage this forenoon to Cecil, or he had waited on him before, but in seeking for Arden and compounding with Powles for burying the corpse this night and by other occasions found no time to come, being in hope to have brought him with him that it pleased Cecil to command. On Friday will wait on him at Court with good testimony of sundry employments of importance, largely promised in her Majesty's name, which he has not yet received; has done good services without making it known to any but such as employed him, so they had the credit and commodity, but he, poor man, is left to be holpen by her Highness, whose service it was, and by true report of Cecil, unto whom as yet he has not done any service at all.—Heneage House, 21 8^{bre}, 1595, late.

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary :—"Mr. Vice-Chamberlain to my Master," and *by Cecil* :—"Readde."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 85.)

EDWARD, EARL OF OXFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 21.—Considering the "danger of life" wherein Mr. Vice-chamberlain lay, and the probability of many things falling to the Queen's hands thereby, and also that he has a certain right to the keeping of the forest of Waltham and park of Havering, he has written to her Majesty that after so often bestowing it on others she will "deign it to the rightful keeper." Begs Cecil to favour this suit.—21 Oct. 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 81.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 31.—The resolutions recently taken bind him to do his best for the service of these two crowns, in whose unity lies the safety and freedom of all who shun the yoke of Spain. Has heard that the King is coming to this coast and is even expected at Calais, and, personally, having long wished that their Majesties had an opportunity to meet and confer together (thinking that this would be the means of getting rid of misunderstanding, clearing away all difficulties, and tying the knot of an indissoluble friendship) he addresses himself to Essex as the person most fit to weigh and promote this project.—"Mais souvenez vous, s'il vous plaise, qu'attendu ce qui s'est passé ici, es demandes et poursuites du Roy, part tant de lettres et messages, veu l'estat que vous remarquez es affaires de la France et les occurrences tres

“ pressantes qui pressent le Roy de resolution, il faudroit fortifier ceste
 “ deliberation d’esperances et effects convenables a un tel dessein.”—
 London, last of October, 1595.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 83.)

M. DE LOMENIE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 31.—Delivered your letter to the mayor of Dover and was in treaty for a ship to cross in, when the captain of one of the Queen’s pinnaces, recognising me as having crossed with Mr. Williams, offered to take me, and on Friday night we embarked. But the wind changing in the night we had to return to this port. Passengers report some tumults at Paris; but of the mean people, five of whom are already executed. The King is expected at Rouen and Gaillon. Jehan Symon, despatched to Mons. Edmonde, has been taken, and Mons. Edmonde is still at Paris. If that is so, I will forward him your letters when I reach the King, and send you his reply.—Rye, Monday last of October 1595, French style.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 85.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Oct. 22.—After so much deliberation as in my last of 19 of this month I reported at length, the States deputed Mr. Barnevelt and Mr. Vanderverke, with the *greffier* of their College, to acquaint me with the tenour of two letters which they have written to Her Majesty and the Council, tending only to excuse the protracting of their answer to her demands, to shew their curiousness always in observing the contract, to foreshignify the dangers if the people should be told that her Majesty would dissolve it, and to entreat her to have patience till their state will permit that they may use a shorter course and give her better contentation. They required me withal with a vehement kind of speech that, as I tendered the advancement of her service and the good correspondence between the two countries, and as I knew their allegations to be true and unfeigned and found in conversation a hard conceit the people had of this demand, I should second their letters with others of mine own, and deal in that behalf with all sincerity and roundness, whereby her Highness might forbear from taking an extreme or rigorous course against them. Whereunto, for an answer, I signified again that, in all that they desired, I had done my duty thoroughly by my former advertisements, and had faithfully delivered all their reasons to her Majesty in every such material point as their letters made remonstrance: all which notwithstanding her Highness could not find but if so be they would endeavour to persuade the generality, and therein use their opportunities with that dexterity and wisdom as they are wont in weighty causes, they might draw them to the payment of some convenient portion, whereby perhaps she might be moved not to press them for a while to any further rembursement; but when nothing at all is presented unto her, considering her long and chargeable succours, and considering her present domestical necessities with other manifold occasions, of which they had been by me informed at full and they of themselves could make the reckoning well enough, it could not but engender some notable alienation. Moreover, for myself, I had been charged expressly not to yield or hearken to any dilatory answer, for which they were not to attend my conveyance of their letters, nor any other office that might any way seem to favour their present resolution. Of that

which passed to and fro to this effect and the like they made relation to their College, who, for ought I can perceive, go onwards with their purpose to send away those letters, which I think they will consign to their agent, Mr. Caron. The Council of Estate was very earnestly bent to have sent unto her Majesty some men of good account, and the States, I am persuaded, had followed that counsel but that they stayed their proceeding upon my prohibition. And thus remaining uncertain what course of further dealing will be pleasing to her Majesty I will attend in that behalf your lordship's good direction.—From the Hage, 22 Oct., '95.

Endorsed :—"Copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer."

2 pp. (35. 87.)

DR. ROGER GOADE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 22.—Has brought Mr. George's suit to good effect to his own satisfaction and good liking.—22 Oct., 1595, King's College, Cambridge.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (136. 34.)

OTTWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 22.—As commanded, furnished Mr. Edmondes with what money he wanted for the voyage of Lyons, 330*l*. since the month of May and 600 crs. more since his return, which is 180*l*. more than the Queen's allowance. The charges be great in following the King. But for Essex's letter, would not have allowed him so much. Begs to know his pleasure in this by bearer, Humphrey Basse, as he cannot lie long out of so great a sum. Mons. de Incarvyl writes him from Amiens, 18 Oct., of the death of the Duke Denvars at Nealle eight days ago; how the King has blocked Lefferre; how the Cardinal of Austria is arrived at Geannes with great riches, and brings the Count of Bure with him into Flanders, and the King prepares all the forces he can against them and will winter in Picardy; how the Duke de Bowlyon is gone to Sedan for some business there, and how Arelles in Provence has surrendered to the King.

The Duke Monpansyer is at Rouen and the governor of Dieppe here, going to the King. Fears the King will make him quit Rouen to give it to Mons. le Grande, "the which will be ill for all English merchants and for them of the Religion, them of the *tierce* party; some of them be hanged in Paris and some hanged in effigy. They be all Leaguers which would have them of the Religion driven out of the country if they could." Corn and victuals are very dear in Picardy, so that, their pay being so small, the Flemings and Scottish men fall sick and diminish. If forces come from England they must bring their own victual. Asks him to move the Queen to write to the King, or desire Monsieur Lomenye to speak to the King, to let the Governor of Dieppe be Governor of Rouen under Monpansyer. The Governor says the King will make two lieutenants of Normandy, Mons. Le Grande and Mons. de Varvakes, and give them the lieutenantship now held by the governors of Dieppe and Caen. He adds that he would sooner lose his life, and that he is sure that Dieppe, Newhaven and other places, named, will revolt. "All this comes by the persuasion of Madame de Mowsseawhes, the King's mistress, that loveth Monsieur Le Grande so much. The Duke de Monpansyr altogether is against it, declaring to the King that in doing so he would much discontent his good servants the Governor of Dieppe

and Caen, which had done him such good service and preserved these two towns from the League. The King told him that he was led by the persuasion of the premier president of Rouen and Monsieur de Incarville; so that no man can persuade the King from the giving of the government of Rouen, and to be one of the lieutenants of Normandy to Mons. Le Grand by the persuasion of his mistress." Urges Essex strongly to urge the Queen to use her influence to prevent this, for Le Grand and Varvakes are tyrants and raisers of imposts, and it is of great importance to her Majesty to have good neighbours. A letter from Essex to the Governor telling him that the Queen will stand his friend would comfort him much.—Dieppe, 22 Oct., 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (172. 82.)

FRIAR JACOBUS CAROLUS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Oct. 22.}_{Nov. 1.}—Protests, at length, his admiration for Essex and his desire to serve him. An occasion to write is now presented by the death of their king, to him indeed a happy release from misfortunes, but to them a bitter loss. That in his lifetime he offered to God the sacrifice of a contrite heart, is shown by the psalms he composed, which the writer has determined to send to Essex. It was unjust that he should die rich who up to his very last breath had lived poor; yet he left "thesaurus iste spiritalis, ejus etiam volui serenissimam Reginam participem facere, etsi enim haec scripta longe distent a priscorum ac piorum doctorum maxima laude, quae saepe in manibus habere solet Regia Majestas, attamen post adipem, etiam blandissima oluscula appetibilia sunt, praesertim cum intellexerit a rege sibi amicissimo, ac foelicitatis suae cupidissimo, condita fuisse, et ab homine oblata, quem etsi vili ac Franciscano habitu indutum, majori tamen affectu illum diligere, quam Philippum Regem gemmis fulgentem ac mollibus vestitum, ore et corde fateri debet."—Paris, 1 Nov. 1595.

Latin. Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 87.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to the Earl of HUNTINGDON.

1595, Oct. 23.—I have received your letters in behalf of Lord Ewry, who cannot presently come to his charge by want of his provision, and that in the mean time of his absence I would have an extraordinary care, as I have done. His Lordship hath the whole charge laid upon him already for the entering to the same, for that I have her Majesty's letters for my discharge therein, which I would very gladly that his Lordship should make haste to disburthen me of the same; for since the report given forth that his Lordship was warden (and especially by Arthur Gray), which is five or six weeks since, hath been an occasion to encourage the evil people of both the realms to commit attempts upon the Borders by the report thereof, which hath caused some spoils in the meantime to be committed and attempted more than hath been before. Notwithstanding, at your Lordship's request, I will have a care and earnest diligence to keep the same in good order so far as I am able in the mean time. For since his Lordship was admitted to the wardenry and I daily expected to have been released of the same, I have kept two days of "trews," where, according to the laws of the Borders and the stroke of justice, every man that had any bill of complaint to follow had sufficient warning by proclamation to proceed themselves to follow the same, and proclamation besides made at the days of trews, that whoso had any cause of complaint, that they should come and follow them

without making further clamour for justice, for that there they might be heard, being provided of vowers according to justice and the laws of the Borders. And as I understand by her Majesty's own letters, I am charged with the great bill of Tyndall that justice hath not been done in that which shall appear when your Lordship and Sir William Bowes, who are appointed commissioners for receiving the rolls, that I have sufficiently discharged her Majesty and myself, being warden in the same; as will appear by the indent and all other matters which are justly to be charged withal.

Notwithstanding, on your Lordship's request, I am contented to do my endeavour to keep the Borders in the best stayer I am able. Had it not been at your Lordship's request, no man in England should have caused me to continue or exercise the office.—Alnwick, this 23rd of October, 1595.

P.S.—I have caused my servant at Hexham to deliver to Lord Ewre many hangings for the house, beds, vessels, and all other things necessary for his use, to receive the same at his coming.

Superscribed:—"To the right honourable and his very good lord the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President and Lord Lieutenant in the north. *Vera copia.* Jo. Ferne."

2 pp. (35. 89.)

LORD COBHAM TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595,] Oct. 25.—Until his servant came from Court very late, knew not whether any lodging had been appointed him until this morning; and when he came from Greenwich, brought his chamber stores hither, so that he cannot be there to-morrow. Will hasten all he can as he would be right sorry that her Majesty should be displeased with him.—Cobham Hall, 25 October.

(Signed) W. Cobham.

Addressed:—

"For her Maty affaires.

To my loving son-in-law, Sir Robert Cecil, knight, one of her Maty most honorable privy council.

Cobham Hall the xxvth of October at nine in the forenoon.

W. Cobham.

Haste post post haste post post haste."

Note on cover:—"Dartford, the 25th of October, at half hour past 10 a forenoon."

Endorsed:—"1595." Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 91.)

FLORENCE MCCARTHY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 27.—Understanding by Mr. Stanhop that at his last conference with my lord of me, his lordship told him that he would despatch me here now without going into Ireland, if he could, or else deliver me letters to go thither; and for that I am not able, after 5 years' imprisonment and three years' suit, with the loss of all my living, to maintain myself here any longer, nor had never been able to live here these fifteen months that I have now attended, if I had not been maintained by Mr. Herbert Pelham in hope that I might obtain some means of her Majesty for his satisfaction of such sum of money as he disbursed for me; who, perceiving my cause to be delayed and like to be referred for some certificate into Ireland, is so far discouraged as I cannot receive no relief of him nor of nobody else; wherefore I

humbly beseech your Honour, upon whose honorable favour and friendship I do rely most, to be a mean that my lord will move her Majesty for me, whereby some course may be taken for my despatch here, for, as God judge me, I cannot follow my cause any longer, except I might have some maintenance of her Majesty to go into Ireland about it or to follow it here, seeing Mr. Pelham gave over to maintain me any longer.—27th of Octobre, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 92.)

WILLIAM ALDERSEY, Mayor of Chester, to the EARL OF DERBY.

1595, Oct. 27.—Reminding him that M. Fowlke Aldersey, late mayor of this city, informed him on the 2nd of this month of the arrival from the Isle of Man of one Humfrey Scarswick, Comptroller thereof, with instructions from Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, Captain of the Isle, to receive here shot and powder from his Honour, to be defrayed with ready money which he brought with him. The gentleman has since stayed here, expecting his Honour's resolution; and having now a meet messenger, beseeches to know his pleasure in that behalf.—Chester, October 27, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 93.)

HANS DYRYCKSON to SIR PETER VANLORE.

1595, ^{Oct. 27.}_{Nov. 6.}—Sir Peter, This is only to let you understand that your process stands as before and nothing done therein. The bruit goeth that you are affrayed the contrary, but trust you me, you need no more fear those matters as yet than I need to fear to be beaten of a boy of a year old. To be vigilant and careful is very commendable, but your "partys wryttings" is far from being ready to give over in law.

Your neighbours are where I wrote in my last. If their despatch come not the sooner they will to Rome, and so see Italy. They thought to have sent a factor in those parts: I had one with him to bring you to have the first sight of his commodities, but the passage is so dangerous and so narrowly and straitly kept and looked unto, that he durst not adventure, so both are returned. Concerning their trade and proceedings I wrote much in my former letter, to which I refer.

The Cardinal is upon the way and in my opinion will be here betwixt this and Christmas. It is given out he bringeth great sums of money. I know the contrary, and that these are but speeches to put men in great expectations and hope that at his arrival all shall be contentment.

Steven Devara and Count de Fontes do go from these parts—the one for Spain, the other into Italy, where he shall have some government or other. He is looked for daily to Brussels. The camp is dispersed. The Spanish government is much disliked by all men. The Cardinal's coming giveth satisfaction.

Concerning the king of France. How those affairs stand you may partly see by the enclosed, the which I send to that effect. Besides this I am assured of that underhand great mean there is made for a peace betwixt the two kings of Spain and France. They are such that handle those affairs as are able to bring it to pass; besides the spirituality, nobility and subjects of both sides make great intercession for amity betwixt the two princes; therefore, assure yourself it will be brought to pass.

So, good Sir, I take my leave the 6 of November, '95.

P.S.—Mr. David Yngelby, with his wife, the Earl of Westmerland his dochter, arrived in Antwerp the 17 October. He is come by the

way of Seeland, and sayeth that there is great fear amongst you. It may be; but trust you me, it is of your own shadow.

Addressed :—"An S^r Pieter Vanlore, marchan."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 107.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 28.—This last day there arrived a flyboat laden with corn, taken by Lord Cumberland's ships, and in her one Captain Preston, his lordship's servant, who reports that about six weeks past his frigate met with H.M. Fleet about 40 leagues from the Souther Cape, all well, directing their course for the Canaries, having then taken two fly-boats laden with divers commodities, whereof Sir Francis Drake remained with one; the other being under the charge of Sir John Hawkins, escaped from him again in the night.

Thinks well to certify this though Cecil may have more certain advertisement hereof from one other of Lord Cumberland's ships which is supposed to be at Portsmouth ere this.

Sends a letter for Lord Cumberland from his servant that by Cecil's means, his lordship may give order the prize of corn may be sold as the country standeth in great need thereof, the price of wheat being now (this town's measure which is sixteen gallons) between 9s. and 10s. the bushel, and like to be dearer.—Plymouth, the 28th of October, 1595.

Noted on cover :—"From James Bagg, Mayor of Plymouth, the 28th at twelve of the clock at noon.

Aisheberton half an hour after three in the afternoon the same day.

At Exeter 3 quarters after 6 in the night.

At Honiton half an hour after nyne of the clock in the afternoon.

At Crokehorne at 11 of the clock in the morning from Hunyton.

Received at Sherborne half an hour after 4 of the clock in the morning.

Received from Shasbery half an hour past x of the clock at Sarum.

At Andover halfe our past one of the clock in the afternoon.

Received at Basingstoke the xxixth of October at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hartford Bridge the 29th of Oct. at 7 of the clock in the afternoon."

Holograph. Seal broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 91.)

THE BAILIFFS and ALDERMEN of COLCHESTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 28.—Understand by his letters he is desirous of the recordership of their town, void by the death of Sir Thomas Heneage, which office vesteth not with them but in twenty-four commoners appointed therefore by the general voice of the whole or most part of the free burgesses of the town. The election has been delayed by the absence of one of the bailiffs at the time of receipt of his letter, but now they will have the office established by the election and do their utmost to effect his desire in the same.—Colchester, this 28th of October, 1595.

Signed :—Thomas Haselwood, Henry Osborne, Bailiffs; Robert Mott, Martin Bessell, Thomas Raymond, Ralph Northaye, William Tomson, Thomas Ingram, Thomas Hickford, Aldermen.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 95.)

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OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Oct. 28.—Wrote by Humphrey Basse of the discontent of the governors of Dieppe and Caen at Le Grand and Varvackes having the lieutenantship of Normandy. "This doth likewise discontent the governor of Normandy, which is the Duke Monpansyer; for he doth not love Monsieur Le Grand. And I have seen a letter that was written to the governor of this town, wherein the Duke de Monpansyer would gladly that her Majesty would write to the King that he might have the disposition of the governors of the towns that be in Normandy," or there is like to be trouble. The Duke was sent for to the King but made excuses; and so did this governor. The King went to Le Fere fearing the enemy might come to victual it; but is now returned to Amiens, for the enemy threaten Ardres. "The Duke Deparnone is now declared for the League, for he doth demand such places as the King cannot give him, as the town of St. Jean d'Angelye; so the Constable could do nothing with him." Encloses the governor of Dieppe's letter.—Dieppe, 28 Oct. 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (172. 84.)

SIR THOMAS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 29.—His success at his last being in the North was such as that he is now returning thither. Beseeches letters to the Earl of Huntingdon, thanking him for former favours (which have been exceeding much) and praying a continuance. Would not have troubled him but finds his lady mother so backward for his preferment that he has no other hope to draw her to do anything but by the Lord Treasurer's means; and, as he has already troubled his lordship with sundry letters and is by some friends to solicit his favourable help to his mother, thought it too much to trouble him now.—This 29th of October, 1595.

P.S.—Is to be in York upon Monday, whither he would that Cecil would command him some service.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (35. 96.)

M. BEAUVOIR, LA NOCLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Oct. 29.}_{Nov. 8.}—Knowing his confidence in M. de la Fontaine, does not write at length, but writes his affair to La Fontaine to impart to him at his leisure. Essex has no truer friends than Beauvoir and the Vidame of Chartres, who went to the King 15 or 20 days ago. Intends to follow him about the end of the month.

"Estant la [with the King], ne doubtiez, Monsieur, que par ci appres nous ne soyons plus diligens et l'un et l'autre de payer une bien petite partie du delvoir duquel nous sommes obliges et plus que tresobligez, premierement a Sa Majeste Serene, secondement a vous, et generallement a toute votre brave nation parmy laquelle nous avons receu tant de faveur et de courtoisie." Protests his grief that he has not, as he promised, written to her Majesty since he left England.—Beauvoir, 8 Nov. 1595.

Endorsed :—8 Nov. "stilo novo."

French. Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 90.)

EDWARD WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Oct. 30.}_{Nov. 9.}—*Most ho. lo. I now understand the reason why the King sent for Señor Antonio Perez. He gave out to many that he knew would not conceive it from the King, that he came not into France for bread, but to treat of affairs, and that day that his Majesty refused to have him about him, he purposed directly to forsake France. The King at the first wisht him to stay at Paris up till Villeroy's coming, but that being somewhat deferred, and he writing both to his Majesty, Monsieur de La Force and others to the same effect, in the end was sent for, but yet said, he wondred himself for what cause, sed ibo quia rex me vocat. He found the King at Amiens who used him with good grace, but in his journey to La Fere he received so small content amongst the French that he grew to this desperate conclusion, that either they were careless of the King's favors to any men, or else absolutely hated him, whether soever he could not with safety live in France; that he had a retreat which he could not but ever think of; that he would not receive any more of the King's money; that after he had served the King some five or six months he would request that he might be safely sent to Venice, the Segniory only promising fide publica to keep him in safety. My Lord, I find him now somewhat perplexed as doubting whether he should directly shape his course for England or write to your Lordship for means to furnish him for the Order of Saint Esprit, as he freely protested to do. I assure myself he will do the one or the other. He saith he will not content himself to live in France with any mean fortune, and I verily think he will not with any fortune. As for his being a counsellor of the Order of Saint Esprit and the promise of the first abbacy, I think will turn all to fume.*

The King lyeth at Traverse, a village hard by La Fere, which he hath besieged. Sr Perez remaineth yet at Chaunye, three leagues off, where he hath at last met with Villeroy, the man so long expected. With him he meaneth to treat of his particular affairs, and so presently discern of his estate. I think the King removeth shortly to St. Quintins, and after to Compiègne, where he meaneth to keep his Christmas, as it is yet supposed. Señor Perez purposeth amongst other things to move Villeroy to draw the King to an invasive war in Spain. The King of Spain suspecteth he has so much laboured both in England and France, and for that cause his wife, children and friends do suffer inconvenience. If he cannot effect that, as there is no likelihood by reason of the King's exceeding poverty, he meaneth to retire himself according to his former determination.

The army consisteth of 10,000 foot, whereof there are 3,000 lance-knights, with whom Mons. de Sancy is lately arrived, 3,000 French and 4,000 Swiss. They pass for this number, but I think they may be betwixt 6 and 7,000. There are not yet above 500 horse beside the noblesse that follow the King, which are not above 300. The garrison of La Fere is at least 1,200: they are victualled (except for bread) for three months, and for bread for one month. They have turned the French out of the town. The town is very little and strong, neither hath the King any hope to take it but by famine. He hath some 6 cannon, and those for the countenance of his army not for battery. The general spoil of the country maketh all things exceeding dear in the army, the provision coming almost as far as Amiens. There are but

two passages out of the town, by two causyes. There the King meaneth to build two forts, which when he hath sufficiently fortified and manned, he will dispose of the rest of his army in some better quarter of the country, lest with the general infection of the country it be utterly broken. Both the plague and other sicknesses oppress them sore in La Fere, neither is there news as yet of any head the enemy gathereth for the relief of the town. If they do make any the King will always be ready upon the frontier to attend them. I beseech your lordship pardon me for writing so plainly. If I should conceal anything from you that were requisite to be known, I cannot persuade myself that I should perform the office of an honest man, much less your servant.

P.S.—Concerning the coming of the Cardinal Alberto, of the forces he bringeth with him into the country, and other circumstances of his journey, I know you shall receive full intelligence from Sr. Perez—A Chauny, 9^o Novemb. '95, *stilo novo*.

Addressed:—"To the most honorable lo. my lo. and M^r the Earl of Essex."

[This letter is written in 14 different ciphers which are used promiscuously. The parts in cipher are indicated by italics.]

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (35. 112.)

FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Oct. 31.]—Praying his signature to the letter enclosed; that by his recommendation of the cause to upright consideration, M^r Ewens may be more circumspect not to wrong Gorges, being practised by many means and offers from Stansfild and Lady Byndon to favour them in this weighty cause, wherewith her Majesty hath been often made acquainted. If Cecil please, will shew him Lord Burghley's letters, with M^r Attorney's of the Wards, for the warranting of the escheator and jurors in their just proceedings in the division. Asks only lawful favour as to a poor kinsman.

Endorsed:—"U^{lmo} Oct. 1595. M^r F. Gorges to my master."

Undated. Seal. ½ p. (35. 97.)

DR. THO. BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Oct. 31.—Past favours lead him to hope the like to come. By convenient means, has sounded the Archbishop, who saith he will do him no wrong but yield him his due if her Majesty like or name him, but he himself is so embarked (as he termeth it) for another that he cannot propose him. Perceives therefore that he must rest and depend chiefly on the favour and furtherance of Lord Burghley and Cecil, whose goodness, though he cannot deserve as he desires, yet will he yield best thanks for.—31 Octo. '95.

Seal. ¼ p. (35. 99.)

R. CHAMPERNOWN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, Oct.]—Is sorry if anything he has written has been misunderstood, but what most grieved him was that Sir Francis Drake wrote to

him that it was told Cecil and in Court that, to satisfy his own humour, he used boys to continue their voices otherwise than were fit for any professing Christianity, wherein he has been exceedingly wronged by the authors of such a report. Confesses that, being naturally and often oppressed with melancholy more than he would wish, he has (though to his own charge) bought such as he has found whose voices contented him.

If he should lack this youth, knows not where to get another; otherwise Cecil should not so readily require as he yield him, and yet he perceives the report as to the boy's voice is far indeed beyond his deserts. As the case stands, losing this boy, his whole consort for music, which most delights him, were overthrown.

Touching the note Cecil desires to be satisfied in, upon Sir Francis Drake's letter he doubted that Cecil had some purpose to use some hard measure towards him, which moved him to write as he did, wherein he only meant that if in her Majesty's time, being a most happy time for all Christians to live in, he should have hard measure (especially being so interested in him as his covenant and vowed servant), he would think himself most unhappy, as coming from him he has been so much bound to honour.

If for his private contentment Cecil would like to have the youth attend him sometimes for a month or two, and so to return again, that that comfort of music wherewith he is delighted be not utterly overthrown, the youth shall be at his command.

Endorsed :—"Octobre, 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (35. 100.)

[JOHN COLDWELL,] Bishop of Salisbury, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 1.—Sithence the writing of my former letter I have in some sort effected the same which before I did seek but could not obtain, namely, the surrender of Jewell Hooper's patent, who only now is in the right possession. The chief consideration vesteth upon promise for some supply towards his maintenance, in respect that he forgoeth the benefit of his patent, which will easily be performed by deputing his brother, Henry Hooper, who now doth exercise the place, with such reasonable conditions as you shall understand by this bearer. His knowledge is such concerning that office, and his pains, together with his faithfulness towards me and my courses in all these troubles with our citizens, as it can neither stand with my credit nor the good of this see to have any other in the place than him. And thus much I am bold to write at this time, desiring answer by this bearer; according to the which Mr. Henry Hooper shall be sent with my patent drawn for the office unto your Honour.—From my house in Sarum, this first day of November, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 101.)

J. GUICCIARDIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. ^{II}.—It is now almost a month since I wrote unto you, and then but briefly, to advertise you only of the receipt of such letters as were come to my hands from you since my arrival here. I have been almost ever since absent from Florence, the chief cause of my silence; though at my return I find no innovation at all, and therefore

this is rather not to suffer my devotion to your lordship to remain altogether unentertained by letters than for any matter of worth which these parts afford us, being altogether in peace and quietness, and become, as it were, idle spectators of others' actions abroad; and now especially attentive after French affairs and the effects of the King's rebenediction, which hitherto seem not to answer the general expectation and hope, Cambray being already lost and Marseilles standing in some doubtful terms, practised, as it is thought, by the Cardinal of Austria, whose lingering still about Genoa and Milan is supposed to be especially to that effect, howsoever publicly it is voiced his stay to be about the levying of forces for the Low Countries, whither his journey is intended, together with the Prince of Orange, who not long since passed this way towards Rome, sent thither by the Cardinal *ex officio* to the Pope, and is sent by the King of Spain, as it is said, into the Low Countries, to make some overture of agreement with the States of that country. To that effect he is to propound unto them (as I heard here from a very good place), amongst other large conditions, liberty of conscience; the King's intent being to seek all means possible to unburden himself of the wars of that country, to attend more freely to the "donage" of France and England; to which end there seemeth already to be great preparation abroad. I would very gladly understand what letters of mine are come to your hands, for I have been lately certified out of England of some letters long since delivered to one there to be sent unto me, which I have not yet received; and therefore do remain in some jealousy of the safe delivery of some of mine, sent to you enclosed in the same party's packet. The surest way, when it shall please you to write to me, will be to send them enclosed in Mr. Stoaves the mercer's packet to his brother here, by whom I received the duplicate of your first letter.—From Florence, 11 November, new style, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (36. 3.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 2. Acknowledges with compliments his letter of October 25.

I am now in the way to Amsterdam with the Earl of Rutland: of whom, methinks, there may justly be hoped much honour: his disposition good: and the course he is entering into apt to supply to nature. I owe him thus much, being his kinsman. And it is necessary for me to prove change of air, in so great a decay of my body as you would not believe. I have trusted Captain Torner with the Queen's towu during these four days' journey, in which space I will return.

In Haghe I note the ambassador's diligence smothered and choked with the heavy and unwilling answers of the States. I suppose her Majesty shall never gain by persuasion, and by violence it were unreasonable and unsafe to seek; and on the other side, to fall off were prejudicial to the dignity of a prince whose counsels and resolutions ought to be constant. Wherefore, since words are bootless and of arms can little good, and to be affronted with refusal is contemptible, I conceive in these necessities this only use remaineth to be made, that the Queen suffer her princely nature to be moved with commiseration of their estate which they will crave at her feet to be respected till in some measure they have overgrown their adversities. Thus may also, as I take it, this benefit arise, that by giving way to their humble requests, they may be tied to the acknowledging of an especial grace, when the burden and clog,

whereof they have impression by the demand, will make of more value the respite and ease given them in favour. The French and they entertain the Ledger and two other here with several charges; money, men and corn, asked and granted. The Queen will be more impatient, peradventure, of "denay" [? denial], but she never had more reason to be advised how she importunes. Conditions as largely offered from Spain; the Prince of Orange coming on; a marriage in train between him and the daughter of Cleave; these things may in our state be neglected, but better were it to foresee the issue. One thing is certain, they will not rely their hold on one anchor, and I take it, surer for us to temporise with them than to "desperate" them. Little thinks my Lord Admiral they can arm 300 good ships.—2 November.

Holograph. Endorsed.—"1595." 1 p. (204. 25.)

"FRATER JACOBUS CAROLUS" to the QUEEN.

1595, Nov. 12.—Complimentary letter. Sends a confessional psalmody composed by the late King,—Paris, 12 November, 1595.

Latin. Holograph. 3 pp. (36. 7.)

WILLIAM CONSTABLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 3.—"Most Honourable, your favourable letter to my Colonel hath partly pardoned my long stay." Here is little news "but that my lord of Rutland is well come forward of his journey to this place and hath been honourably entreated by his Excellency." Of other occurrents you will have better knowledge than I. "Capt. Bagnoll, our serjeant major, is in great danger by a hurt he received into the belly by Capt. Yaxley, falling out by the foolish report of speeches by Swan, the particularities not worth the repeating."—Leydonn, 3 Nov.

Endorsed :—1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 88.)

RI[CHARD] VAUGHAN to DR. WEBSTER.

1595, Nov. 4.—Now is the time to procure him favour with Webster's honorable friend and patron, Sir Robert Cecil, who hath hitherto afforded him all good favours.

The certificate of the election to her royal Majesty is returned and delivered into Cecil's hands. His suit is that her Majesty, having granted unto him already the archdeaconry of Anglesea *in commendam*, and also being moved by the Lord Treasurer to retain the benefice of Stanford Rivers for two years, or one at the least (a request very reasonable considering that he is in first fruits to her Majesty for the said benefice), it would please Cecil to join with the Lord Treasurer and Lord Keeper in moving the Queen again to grant him a dispensation to retain the same *in commendam*.—1595, Nov. 4.

P.S.—For the archdeaconry of Middlesex, it is now Webster's and not his, and God send him joy of it. Does not mean to delay the time to receive the next fruits, but in hope by his mean to find favour is well content to relinquish all.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (35. 102.)

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF HULL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 4.—Offering him the high stewardship of the town, void by the death of Sir Thomas Heneage, to whom, by his letters, Cecil so

courteously asks them to choose a successor.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 4 Nov. 1595. *Signed by* John Ryster, mayor, Wm. Gee, William Smyth, Leonard Wyllan, Luke Thurseros, William Braye, William Richardson, Anthony Cole, and John Chapman.

1 p. (172. 89.)

WILLIAM WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 5.—James FitzGarret, that was delivered out of prison by Mr. Flower and me with your honour's privity, has been with me of late, and doth offer his service in Ireland with as earnest protestations as any man may use. He is, as he saith, of kin to O'Rourke, to whom he would repair and get some followers, and assureth himself to cut him off. He telleth me of divers that have been sent from Sir William Stanley out of the Low Countries to the rebel of Tyrone, that are very good soldiers and have charge under him, whereof one, called Hugh Buy, is general of the foot under the Earl; he served sixteen years in the Low Countries, and was in great favour with the Count Fuentes and the D. of Pastrana. Richard Burke is also with him. He was a soldier under Captain Thomas Woodhouse. John FitzGarret, bastard son to the earl of Kildare, hath been fourteen years in the service of the K. of Spain in the Low Countries and elsewhere, and hath charge under the Earl of the troops of light horse and 300 foot. Edward Toby, brought up as a boy under Sir William Stanley, and one Bartholomew Owen, brought up likewise as a page under Sir William Stanley, these, with divers others, are sent by the north seas, and first go to Denmark and so to Scotland, and thence to the rebel to be conductors under him.

This James FitzGarret is well known to Sir William Russell, having served in the Low Countries, as he saith, fourteen or fifteen years, and being taken by the enemy was only three months with them. His desire is that the Lord Deputy may only be privy to his offers, and that he may be despatched from hence, by his longer imprisonment being in want; that in the mean season he may have something given to relieve him, for he hath nothing but that which Mr. Flower and I have given him, and that you will resolve what course to hold with him.—From my house in Wood Street, the 5th of 9^{ber}, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (35. 104.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to [the EARL of ESSEX].

1595, Nov. 6.—I have received your letter of 25 October, for which I give very humble thanks, and were it not you to whom nothing that is good is hard, I should wonder how among so many businesses you could find time to write so at large unto me. My letter you speak of to my lord Treasurer, I hope, cannot give him any just cause of offence, but truly my lord hitherto, in our matters here, hath seemed still to sleep, which made me write the earnestlier that I might somewhat awake him, which, it seems, I have, by his saying that for his own discharge he will move the Queen about this town. I beseech your lordship to continue to have me in your protection if there be any course taken to make her Majesty offended with me. I will send unto the Queen herself within a day or two some short remembrances about this town here, which I had done ere this but that I went to the Haghe with my lord of Rutland, whence I returned yesterday, and at my coming found here your letter unto me. I send many letters which my Lord of Rutland sent unto me for you. I hope he will do exceedingly well, and the more if he follow your instructions which he did me the honour to shew me.

Of his own matters I am sure he writes at large, therefore I shall not need to trouble you with them.

I found in Holland La Tulerie ready to come away, having effected nothing about his negociation. Foukerolles, I think, has come away by this time; I think great part of his business was to procure the stay for some time of the troops which were sent last into France. The King, it should seem, hopes to carry La Fere by famine, and lest that Fuentes should offer to relieve it, desires to hold himself as strong as he may. Buzenvall told me also that within a few days he will go to the King; the occasions that he told me were, that, upon the coming down of the Cardinal with his glorious offers of peace and of the princes of Germany to the like effect, the King, his master, is desirous to know the true constitution of these countries, and how far he may trust upon them, that accordingly he may resolve himself for the next year, and therefore sends for him as one that should know the state of all things here. If he carry away secret instructions from these men, it is more than I know or indeed than I do greatly imagine; yet, because others are of contrary opinion, I will affirm nothing. But of one opinion I am, that nothing doth so much hurt the course which all we which are enemies to the King of Spain should hold than causeless diffidences, which until they be taken away, there can nothing be soundly proceeded in. And, therefore, in all these things, if I were worthy to advise you, I would say that as it is good to hear all, so is it ill to let any such thing too much prevail. Buzenvall will come through this town; it may be I shall learn somewhat of him. Foukerolles told me that the King will send a solemn embassy to the Queen, having sent Lomeney but as a prologue to the play, to receive her Majesty's final resolution. I will learn, if I can, of him as he passeth by here, upon what ground he spake it. For accordingly your lordship may advise the Queen either to send as you speak of in your letter or to stay their coming. For mine own opinion I know it will be some touch of resolution that the Queen should now, as it were, seek the French king, having so bravely refused him, but, my lord, she must not put *rumores ante salutem*, and if an error have been committed, not to think herself bound to make it good. For questionless the good of the State of England, and generally of all them that confess Religion, is by all means to keep the King of France in affection and in ability a balance against the greatness of Spain. But one point of that must be that, things standing as they do, the Queen may seem to do it with her most honour, and that must be being again entreated and persuaded, which I think there be ways to bring about if the Queen be not too hasty. The like also I do hold in her courses towards these people, wherein I am every day glad that she doth fall somewhat from her vehemency. For truly, if she had come either to have protested against them, or to have called away her forces, it had opened a gap to a confusion in this State, and consequently to her own hurt. I have written to your lordship at large touching the matters of these countries in this other letter, wherein I have added nothing but of public matters according to your directions, because if you think it fit you may shew it, or if you do not shew it there is no harm done. For I do not persuade myself there is any extraordinary matter in it, and write I do at large to your lordship because I would witness my affection. And now to come to the thanks which I owe you for the favours which by your letter I find you still continue towards me. I would there were anything in me that might be either profitable to the State or might warrant your recommendation of me, but such as I am I have of long given myself unto you, and my other wants I will seek to supply with truth and industry. You cannot do her Majesty better service nor win to yourself more

honour than if you can bring her to call sufficient men about her. The world sees many wants in the Court, and if there should have been a meeting with the French councillors, your lordship set aside, for my lord Treasurer's age will not suffer him to take long journeys, I wonder whom she would have named to have held foot against these broken heads in the affairs of the world. You will have much ado to effect this, because some will be violently dealt for if once the Queen resolve to take any whom you shall not have cause to like of. For myself, though I do not want my desires, and could be glad the world should think I were not unreckoned of, yet shall they never be so desordinate that you shall be cumbered with them. If you can with your care do anything for me, you shall do it for one that will bring an unremovable affection to the good of the Queen's service, and a constantness in loving and honouring you. But for me hinder not the public course. I shall be exceeding glad if I see any worthy man preferred, and shall think myself thereby benefited, since I neither can nor will live in other state than now, and your lordship cannot lose me, for you have a stronger hand over me than of many else. For though I were no way tied unto you for your own particular favours, as long as you have these ends you now have, you cannot separate me from following your course.—At Flushing, the 6 of Nov. '95.

Holograph. Without address. 4 pp. (35. 105.) [Murdin, in extenso. pp. 697-700.]

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 6.—Since the writing of my last Foukerrolles hath been with me, and is now gone to ship himself. He hath a grant of the States for the troops that be in France to stay there all January, and February too, perhaps, if there be occasion. It may be, he tells me, that your lordship shall see him in England. For the King told him before he came hither that he would send him to make the way in England for another ambassador to know, as I wrote to you in my last, the Queen's final resolution. He shall address himself to you to know the Queen's pleasure whom she would have sent unto her. For accordingly the Queen will appoint. The King, it seems, will have the appearance of justice of his side. For he will not enter into a peace till he may say he is abandoned of all his allies. Another thing Foukerrolles told me also, that the States here do promise to assist the King as far as they shall be able, and that may stand with Her Majesty's liking. Your lordship therefore may see that the Queen shall have both the envy and the hurt, if she do not look to it.—In haste, 6 Nov. '95.

Signed. 1 p. (20. 73.) [Murdin, p. 699-700, in extenso.]

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov 7.—The 5 hereof received his letter of the 3, and presently sent the enclosure to Mr. George Carey by special messenger, H.M. post (as he saith) not being bound to travel further to the Westward. Encloses Mr. Carey's answer, with other letters apparently on the same business.

In these three there arrived 30 hulks and fly boats which, as he understands, left St. Tuvall's in Portugal, with other forty sail, about fifteen days past, all laden with salt. Their news is that at Lisbon there were thirty-eight great armades, mostly Italians and Biscays, with two galliasses, then unprepared for service, but expected to be ready by next Spring. They report nothing of H.M. Fleet gone to the southward, nor did they hear of them in Portugal.—Plymouth, 7 November, 1595.

Holograph. ½ p. (35. 108.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 8.—Informing him he is newly come out of a fit of an ague, but writes of it to none but to his lordship. If it hold him any long time, he will beseech him to procure his leave, though it be but for a month or two.—At Flushing, the 8 November, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (20. 74.)

ROGER HOUGHTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 8.—Sending word that Mr. Welles has received of Lord Shrewsbury 300*l.* in money and certain plate at 5*s.* the ounce, amounting in the whole to 700*l.*

The plate being old and out of fashion, fears there will be a loss of two or three pounds in the sale. Cornwall would buy it, but asks time for the payment of the money.—From your honour's house in Strand, this 8th of November, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Your honour's steward, Ro. Houghton."

Holograph. Seal broken. ½ p. (35. 109.)

ALEXANDER KING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 8.—Sending statement of all lands come to the possession of the Queen by the attainders of Leonard Dacre and the Earl of Arundell, within his office; and of what castles there are in Cumberland that sometime were the Dacre's, and who now hath the custom of them.—8 November, 1595.

Underwritten :—"The castles, and who hath the keeping of them, are these :—

Kirkeoswould House or Castle.	Mr. John Dalston.
Rowcliff Castle.	Mr. Henry Leigh.
Naworth House or Castle.	Launcelot Carleton.
Askerton Tower or Castle.	Thomas Carleton.
Graystock Castle.	William Hatton."

Endorsed :—"Mr. Audytor King to my Master."

3 pp. (35. 110.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 10.—The advice that M. de Caron gave the States of her Majesty's letting fall of her demand was very welcome to them; and they forthwith failed not to signify so much to the Provinces, for the comforting and settling of them. M. de Melroy, who was sent hither lately to tamper about a peace, having been divers times warned to withdraw himself, was now at last threatened, and so is departed. The enemy flatter themselves very much with the hope of peace, as appeareth by a letter intercepted and sent his Excellency by M. d' Higieres, written by the Marquis of Havray to the Cardinal of Austriche. And yet we cannot discover where that hope should spring, unless it were from the jarring betwixt her Majesty and these men. No exploits of either side as yet, but some a-forging, whereof you may hear ere long. The States have given me commission for the command of their men of war in the quarters of Zutphen, whither I am going to spend this winter.—Hague, 10 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (36. 1.)

FLORENCE MCCARTHY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 10.—Understanding by my lady of Warwick, whom I entreated to move her Majesty for me therein, that her Highness is pleased to write to the Lord Deputy in my behalf, I have sent you herein a note of what I would have mentioned therein. And where I told you of one Henry O'Mullrian, who being my mother's kinsman, went into Spain with her brother James FitzMorice, and continued there in good credit a pensioner to the King these 20 years, being also a very near kinsman of Cornelius O'Mullrian, the bishop of Killaloe, who is in great authority there and with whom Henry doth still keep company, whereby he cannot choose but know very much of their purposes there, neither do I think but that the assurance wherein I can put him of her Majesty's favour to come into his country, and that her Highness will deal graciously and liberally with him, whereby he may live there in good sort, will procure him to learn anything he may. Unto whom if you think good to send, there is one Feelde, a young man of my country, who was lately one of the college erected there for Irishmen, and can speak that language well, being come from thence by sickness, and another called Aulon O'Brien who hath been a familiar friend of Henry's and can speak that language; of which two I will send either to you hither to be sent, and will myself write to the said Henry as you will direct. Or if you think fit for the better speed thereof, because the spring of the year is so near, to signify your pleasure to Sir Thomas Norris by me, Sir Thomas and I will send him away and direct him to ship himself for England speedily at his coming back, and to deliver you what letters and advertisements he brings. As for O'Donnell, I told you what credit I have with him, which I believe was as great at our last being together as any man could have, whereof you may write to the Lord President, Sir John Norris; and if he perceive me to be able, either by writing or speaking unto him, to benefit her Majesty, I will, without regard of any pains or danger, strain myself to perform with all faithfulness any service that he will wish me, and endeavour to bring O'Donnell to any reasonable conformity that my Lord President will desire. One of the chiefest reasons that induces me to entreat her Majesty's letters to the Lord Deputy and Lord President jointly is certain faithful followers of mine, who while I was restrained served still in the north, whereby they have great knowledge of all that country; with which companies I mean to employ myself altogether in her Majesty's service there, because I am sure to learn more and do better service with them than any that are in her Majesty's service there can do. With which letter I beseech you to be a mean that I may be speedily despatched, as also to consider of these matters I have set down, and direct me what you think best to be done.—10 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 2.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 10.—From this desolate place I have little matter, from myself less hope, and therefore I think the shorter the discourse the better welcome. I received from Lyme, a port town in this shire, by a small bark lately arrived, that there are lately many French ships "imbarged" in Spain, and of good burden and very serviceable, notwithstanding that the same went by passport and assurance from Spain, and all the mariners likewise imprested; and that there are a fleet either gone or going, of sixty sail, as they say for Ireland. It seemeth

assuredly that the preparations are great and do daily increase. If your honours conceive thereof aright, or look into the mischief, we shall do the better; but I fear, by your favours, there is somewhat more in the enemy's intent than is supposed. We that have much ado to get bread to eat have the less to care for, unless much lost labour and love awake us, that are also thankless busied in things either beyond our capacities or cares. What becomes of Guiana I much desire to hear, whether it pass for a history or a fable. I hear Mr. Dudley and others are sending thither; if it be so, farewell all good from thence, for although myself like a cockscomb did rather prefer the future in respect of others, and rather sought to win the kings to her Majesty's service than to sack them, I know what others will do when those kings shall come simply into their hands. If it may please you to acquaint my Lord Admiral therewith, let it then succeed as it will. If my lord will have a fine pinnace sent to the coast of Spain to view what is done, I think for a matter of 40*l.* or 50*l.* I can get one that shall do service. For conclusion I will only say this much, take good heed lest you be not too slow; expedition in a little is better than much too late, but your ministers of despatch are not plentiful, neither is it every man's occupation.—From Sherborn, the 10th of November.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (36. 4.)

JOHN DOULANDE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 10.—“Right honourable, as I have been most bound unto your honour, so I most humbly desire your honour to pardon my boldness and make my choice of your honour to let you understand my bounden duty and desire of God's preservation of my most dear Sovereign Queen and country, whom I beseech God ever to bless and to confound all their enemies what and whomsoever. Fifteen years since I was in France, servant to Sir Henry Cobham, who was ambassador for the Queen's Majesty, and lay in Paris, where I fell acquainted with one Smith, a priest, and one Morgan, sometimes of Her Majesty's chapel, one Verstigan who brake out of England, being apprehended, and one Moris, a Welshman, that was our porter, who is at Rome. These men thrust many idle toys into my head of religion, saying that the Papists' was the truth and ours in England all false; and, I, being but young, their fair words over reached me and I believed with them. Within 2 years after I came into England, where I saw men of that faction condemned and executed, which I thought was great injustice, taking religion for the only cause, and when my best friends would persuade me I would not believe them. Then in time passing one Mr. Johnson died, and I became an humble suitor for his place (thinking myself most worthiest) wherein I found many good and honourable friends that spake for me, but I saw that I was like to go without it, and that any might have preferment but I. Whereby I began to sound the cause and guessed that my religion was my hindrance; whereupon, my mind being troubled, I desired to get beyond the seas, which I durst not attempt without licence from some of the Privy Council, for fear of being taken, and so have extreme punishment. And according as I desired there came a letter to me out of Germany from the Duke of Brunswick. Whereupon I spake to your honour and to my lord of Essex, who willingly gave me both your hands (for which I would be glad if there were any service in me that your honours could command). When I came to the Duke of Brunswick he used me kindly and gave me a rich chain of gold, 23*l.* in money, with velvet and satin and gold lace to make me apparell, with promise that if

I would serve him he would give me as much as any prince in the world. From thence I went to the Lantgrave of Hessen, who gave me the greatest welcome that might be for one of my quality, who sent a ring into England to my wife, valued at 20*l.* sterling, and gave me a great standing cup with a cover gilt, full of dollars, with many great offers for my service. From thence I had great desire to see Italy and came to Venice and from thence to Florence, where I played before the Duke and got great favours; and one evening I was walking upon the *piazza* in Florence, a gentleman told me that he espied an English priest, and that his name was Skidmore, and son and heir to Sir John Skidmore of the Court. So, I being intended to go to Rome to study with a famous musician named Luca Marenzio, stepped to this Mr. Skidmore, the priest, and asked him if he were an Englishman, and he told me yea, and whose son he was. And I telling him my name, he was very glad to see me. So I told him I would go to Rome and desired his help for my safety; for, said I, if they should mistake me there my fortune were hard, for I have been thrust off of all good fortunes, because I am a Catholic, at home; for I heard that her Majesty, being spoke to for me, said I was a man to serve any prince in the world, but I was an obstinate papist. Whereunto he answered, 'Mr. Dowlande, if it be not so, make her words true.' So, in further talk, we spake of priests, and I told him that I did not think it true that any priests (as we said in England) would kill the Queen, or one go about to touch her finger, and, said I, 'Whatsoever my religion be, I will neither meddle nor make with anything there done, so that they do not anything against the Queen.' Whereunto he answered that I spake as a good subject to her Majesty. But, said he, in Rome you shall hear Englishmen; your own countrymen, speak most hardly of her and wholly seek to overthrow her and all England; and those be the Jesuits, said he, who are of the Spanish faction. Moreover, said he, we have many jars with them; and withal wished to God the Queen were a Catholic. And, said he, to defend my country against the Spaniards I would come into England and bear a pike on my shoulders. Among our talk, he told me that he had order to attach divers English gentlemen, and that he had been three years England [*sic*]. So I brought him to his lodging door, where he told me that there was 9 priests come from Rome to go for England. He came but the day before to Florence; and, I think, they came all together. He told me that he would stay there in the town and study in an abbey called *Sancta Maria Novella*, and that he must keep in for a month, and that he would write letters of me to Rome, which I should receive very shortly. But I heard not of him in a month after. And then there came two friars to my lodgings, the one was an Englishman named Balye, a Yorkshireman. The next day after my speech with Skidmore, I dined with my lord Gray and divers other gentlemen, whom I told of my speech with Skidmore, giving them warning. Whereupon my lord Gray went to Siena and the rest dispersed themselves. Moreover I told my lord Gray, howsoever I was for religion, if I did perceive anything in Rome that either touched Her Majesty or the State of England, I would give notice of it though it were the loss of my life. Which he liked well, and bade me keep that secret. This Friar Baylie, before named, delivered me a letter which I have here sent unto your honour, which letter I brake open before Mr. Josias Bodly, and showed what was written in it to him, and divers other. After this, this Friar Bayly told me he had received letters from Rome to hasten me forward, and told me that my discontentment was known at Rome, and that I should have a large pension of the Pope, and that his Holiness and all the Cardinals would make wonderful much of

me. Thereupon I told him of my wife and children, how to get them to me. Whereunto he told me that I should have acquaintance with such as should bring them over, if she had any willingness, or else they would lose their lives; for there came those into England for such purposes; for, quoth he, Mr. Skidmore brought out of England, at his last being there, xvij persons, both men and women, for which the Bishop weeps, when he sees him, for joy. After my departure I called to mind our conference, and got me by myself and wept heartily to see my fortune so hard that I should become servant to the greatest enemy of my prince, country, wife, children and friends, for want. And to make me like themselves, God knoweth I never loved treason nor treachery, nor never knew of any, nor never heard any mass in England, which I find is great abuse of the people, for, on my soul, I understand it not. Wherefore I have reformed myself to live according to her Majesty's laws, as I was born under her Highness, and that, most humbly, I do crave pardon, protesting if there were any ability in me I would be most ready to make amends. At Bolona I met with ij men, the one named Pierce, an Irishman, the other named Dracot. They are gone, both, to Rome. In Venice I heard an Italian say that he marvelled that King Philip had never a good friend in England, that with his dagger would despatch the Queen's Majesty; 'but,' said he, 'God suffers her in the end to give her the greater overthrow.' Right honourable, this have I written that her Majesty may know the villany of these most wicked priests and Jesuits and to beware of them. I thank God I have both forsaken them and their religion, which tendeth to nothing but destruction. Thus I beseech God, night and day, to bless and defend the Queen's Majesty, and to confound all her enemies, and to preserve your honour and all the rest of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. I think that Skidmore and the other priests are all in England; for he staid not at Florence, as he said he would to me, and Friar Baylie told me that he was gone into France to study the law. At Venice and all along as I come into Germany say [*sic*] that the King of Spain is making great preparation to come for England this next summer, where, if it pleased your honour to advise me, by my poor wife, I would most willingly lose my life against them. Most humbly beseeching your honour to pardon my ill writing, and worse inditing, and to think that I desire to serve my country and hope to hear of your good opinion of me."—Nurnberge, 10 Nov. 1595.

Holograph. Endorsed with Scudamore's letter to Nicholas Fitzherbert. 3 pp. (172. 91.)

J. DE CARDENAL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 10.—Some in England, I hear, do diversely make very hard constructions of my departure thence, wherewith I would be sorry you should any whit be disquieted, for I neither have done nor by the grace of God shall do anything, either publicly or privately, that may give you just cause to call the granting of your passport in question, or to touch my poor credit. But having now spent the best of my time faithfully and painfully in her Majesty's service, and finding myself neither regarded nor rewarded, no, not anything so much as divers others of as mean desert, I have taken a resolution to go hide my head in some other place where I might best cover my disgrace and make that little I have stretch to the use of my poor wearied life; for to live in England in want and without credit, and to see every one go before me that was wont to come after me, was more than I could in nature bear. Which reasons of my departure being most true, and no living creature being

able to charge me with truth that I have deserved otherwise than very well of her Majesty and the State, I see not but that by God's law—and man's law—it is free for me, a freeman born and no way bound by any special charge to her Majesty's service, to seek mine adventures where they may most advantageously meet me; and therefore do much wonder that men will so wonder at my actions without sufficient ground or certain knowledge of the cause of them. I hear my fellow Lake doth specially take his pleasure of me otherwise than becometh him, a man of so mean birth and virtue as he doth not scant deserve to have his slanders taken knowledge of; of whom I will say no more but that if I carried the mind he doth I should perhaps be in better state than I am, having great cause to wail my hard fortune, whose lot it must be in my later years, after so long time spent in service, not only to live in want (which I persuade myself her Majesty would think did appertain to her honour to help if she were acquainted withal), but also to be made table talk by such base persons as Lake is.—At Stoade, 20 November, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Cardinal to my master."
Holograph. Two seals. 1 p. (36. 16.)

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to
 SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 10.—They are required to return answer to the Queen's letters requiring them to confer a lease for 40 years, being sixteen years almost in the old lease to come, of the manor of St. Nicholas Court, in the Isle of Tenneset, upon William Jhones, her servant. For as much as his suit is against the laws of the land prescribed Colleges and Cathedral Churches to use in letting of leases, and is prejudicial to them and their posterity and to the good estate of their House, and both reproachful and slanderous both now and hereafter unto them, "and without example in other Houses of the like done in that order," it may please him to be a means that they be not urged thereunto.—10 November, 1595.

Signed :—Umphry Tyndall, Clemens Smith, Henrie Godlie, Rand. Davenport, William Couell, William Robinson, John Rhode Knight, Walter House, Beauprè Bell, Clemens French, Robert Pearson, Henrie Parker, Nathaniell Fletcher.

(136. 36.)

————— to —————

1595, Nov. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Spain. "Good cousin, I thank you for your kind remembrance, for your good news of the bible, and good hope conceived of our countrymen, whose good disposition we understand of by Father Rector, especially of Sir Griff. Marcham, whose virtue, he saith, doth well resemble his brother's in the College. In requittal of the rest of your news I can write nothing but what I think you have heard, that in the holy army of his Catholic Majesty the virtuous Sir William Stanley is constituted Colonel of 1,000 horse, Mr. Dacres and Mr. Inglefield both captains and have the leading of 200 musketeers each of them, th' other English all employed according to their reputation. It is certainly thought that this Christmas both Mr. Dacres and Mr. Inglefield shall be knighted. Sir William Stanley shall be of the Order of St. James. He is greatly favoured of his Majesty for the good service he hath done this summer, as well for the great care he hath had in overseeing and directing the shipwrights to the fashion and mould of the

ships, as also for the correspondence he hath in Ireland with the Earl his son of Tyrone; for in the father he hath not much affiance, though, for anything we understand, he keepeth yet an head against the enemy. We had letters of late from Scotland. Colonel Simpell, who, as I wrote you before, was sent to the King from his Majesty with letters and jewels to the Queen, he writeth there is great hope of the King himself, but the greatest part of the nobility in the north of Scotland he is assured of. Here is come out of France one Mr. Kafurt, a gentleman of the King's, come from Rome from Mr. Perona about the treaty of peace, which, how it will fall out, as yet is doubtful. Here is of late come to the Court Father Persons, greatly in favour of his Majesty. We are persuaded he shall be made cardinal and legate for England, though they say that Doctor Griffin stands for it and is much favoured of his Holiness. Whereof I pray you give us advertisements what you hear; for we are all here affected to Father Persons. He shewed me letters out of England certifying the death of Father Sowthwell, Father Walpoole, the imprisonment of Father Gerret, Father Bertlet, and Father Creswell. But God, of his goodness, I trust, will one day visit and redeem his people out of that most horrible tyranny, to the furtherance whereof shall be appointed 3 certain days of fasting and prayer throughout all the Christian Catholic Churches of Europe for the good success of the holy army for the reformation of true Catholic religion. But that shall be at the beginning of March, at what time they think this army shall go forward. What the certain place and course of them will be is yet uncertain: some think the forces shall be divided, as Don Pedro di Baldes and Sir William Stanley, with a great number, to invade Ireland, then Don Pedro Sarminces, with another troop, to receive the Count Fuentes and his troops and so to come in by the North of Scotland and Ireland. They think they will make a stay in Brittany and Nuehaven. But, howsoever, I assure you was never a greater army by sea nor better provided: there is at least 150 great ships of war and as many more barks of carriage. They make account to land 20,000 men, whereof are 2,000 horse, which by a new device they have found means to transport with ease.

"You hear that in Count Fuentes his place is the Cardinal Archduke sent general into the Low Countries; but some rather think it is for a league, but specially about the matter of France; for here they have no small hope of Calais and Boulogne now that Cambray is gotten.—Madrill 20 Nov. '95. You know the hand and heart."

P.S.—Send the enclosed packet to Father Gasper in Naples with speed; we expect he shall be rector of the College."

ii. News, headed "Rome," to the effect that the Duke of Ferrara's base son will join the King of Spain's banner in the "enterprises now in hand."

Endorsed :—"Sent from Venice by Dr. Hawkins, Jan. 1595."
Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 97.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHEY.

1595, Nov. 11.—I have sundry times written unto you concerning the pretended title and entail made to the daughters of Thomas, late Earl of Northumberland, which by his attainder did come into her Majesty's hands; and now of late a commission hath been procured by means of certain lewd and seditious persons of purpose to defraud the Queen of the inheritance thereof, if their proceedings be not stayed by your means as heretofore. One of the chief practisers thereof is well

known to be a man very seditious and of evil name and fame, called Robert Holme, [who] for other evil dealings is now brought in question in her Majesty's Starchamber for forgery; and many other of the witnesses examined for the same purpose are accounted of small credit and to be informers rather for their own private gain than upon any good or just cause.

You shall also understand that some of my unfriends goeth about to get and take over my head certain things which I have been possessed of this many years as tenant to her Majesty. I must therefore be a humble suitor to you that a stay might be made of all things in my possession until next term, at which time, if I do not renew my leases, and seek further assurance if cause require, then you to dispose thereof as to you shall seem meet.—At my house nigh Alnwick, 11 November 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 5.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 12.—I "wrate" once unto your Lordship touching a certain fellow at Antwerp, who this long time hath had some dealings with me. I now send your Lordship a copy of his letter to me, which I received two or three days ago, as also a copy of mine unto him, which I had written unto him upon his first letters unto me after my last coming hither. I send you also a copy of my letter to the Lord Treasurer, by which your Lordship will see the course I have taken and desire to take, being (*sic*) in these kind of things to do nothing without making your Lordship acquainted. The party's name is Segrave, though he call himself FitzJames, and is a regular priest. His own letter I send to my lord Treasurer, having this five year, since I first heard of the matter, ever acquainted him with all. If any good matter be offered unto me, your Lordship shall be sure to be the first shall know it. For you may see what mark is shot at here. I wrote to your Lordship in my last that I had had one fit of an ague; I have had another since, but I hope I shall have no more. For at this time that I am writing it should come unto me. I beseech your Lordship to deal earnestly for my leave for two or three months, or less rather than fail. For I know not how I shall have my health here all this winter, and for such a time I know I may be spared from hence, and despatch some of my business at home, and be here again before Her Majesty's service shall have any need of me. I will also, if I have leave, make a step unto Holland that I may be the better able to give account how all things stand in those provinces. Your Lordship shall do me a great favour, and make a poor woman and her children pray for you. For I assure your Lordship it concerns them very much that I be some part of this winter in England. Sir Ed. Uvedal may be sent back, and to that effect I wrote unto him, and I am sure he will not make any difficulty, but if there should be any hindrance to his coming, here is Captain Brown, for whose sufficiency I will give my word, who hath commanded a company in this town now more than nine year, and speaks both French and Dutch, and knows as well to govern as Sir Edward Uvedal or any other of this country in his place. Beside, here is the Serjeant Major, Captain Gorsey, who is a very honest sufficient man. But I will write hereof to your Lordship in a letter which may be shewn.—The 12 of November 1595.

Endorsed:—"At Flushing."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (20. 78.)

Encloses :

I. "P. FitzJames [Segrave] to Sir Robert Sydney.

1595, 9 Nov.—*Having received yours with the passport, I so greatly marvel at the contents of them, as I know not what to conceive of them. For besides that the letters are of tenor rather to diswarrant and "averte" than to assure and animate me to repair unto you, one clause of them being that you are not to be trusted with any of my quality, the passport also is for going thither, but no motion or clause for any return, as your Lordship may see by it sent therefore here inclosed, with the translation in French on the backside of it, for which I paid Lutens six florins as Frederick demanded. Whereby your lordship seeth that I cannot repair unto you, as wished, to make known unto you things of such special importance as before mentioned. Wherefore, as I pretend nothing but the conservation of the realms with your lordship and posterity, according as most just cause and obligation bindeth me, so therefore I pray your Lordship in such friendly and assured manner in the same to assist and deal with me, as that for my good will I receive no harm or such recompense as should render you culpable before God and the world of most great ingratitude, or not using sufficient means for the security of so special and careful a friend for you. Concerning which, to the point of loving the Queen, I answer that I protest before God I so love her, as that to save her and the realms from the danger they stand in, I would give and bestow my life the second day after such condition. This at least I wish your Lordship to do, that you will sufficiently enquire and consider of the present state of things on all sides, and of the preparations made against the Government, at this present, of England, and of the most assured dangers thereof, and so to provide in time for it, that when you shall know the same to be so, you, with other the like, be not quite extinguished, with your posterity, as one of those enrolled for the purpose, as the special instruments and enemies to the faith, the Church, the quiet of all Christendom, the King of Spain, and to your own realm. And therefore to leave the means whereby your friends may be able to work for and preserve you, and to consider the difference of the means and conditions which may be had, far more great and better at one time than at another. At any which time your Lordship may stand assured of me, with such others by my mean and such care had of your Lordship and yours, as then shall appear, and your Lordship feel, whether I be the man I profess or no, and whether such my care had of you and yours and counsel given have "stand" your Lordship in stead, in such sort as I have so often mentioned. Craving pardon of your Lordship for all importunacies and faults committed therein, beseeching you to impute all such to the great care I have of your Lordship and yours in so great a danger, and that I can procure, being taken in time, that your Lordship may have the perpetual honour and like preferment and recompense due for the conservation of your country, instead of the inevitable danger and utter ruin in which otherwise your Lordship and all posterity, with all such other, do most assured stand, and are to sustain. In which your Lordship may trust and believe me, taking God to witness that therein I fail not, but do care and so deal herein for your Lordship, as if*

you were my proper brother or father. For proof whereof, I shall be always ready to come unto you, and to advertise of all things, and what and how the remedy is to be used, your Lordship giving me sufficient security for my safe return, as I doubt not your Lordship will. Concerning which present danger, because your Lordship seemeth not to have intelligence, instead of my repair, I will briefly advertise you of such chief things which may be committed unto a letter, as here are, by the wisest and best, for true and assured held and confirmed.

1. *That the King of Spain hath provided and come unto him this year from the West and East Indies and Peru 41 millions of treasure.*

2. *That he had in a readiness 50 galleons and galliasses, with 100 other great ships and hulks, and above 103 of smaller and lighter vessels, and above 60,000 men for manning them.*

3. *That he hath made such provision of armour, powder, and all sorts of munition of war, as never he or Christian other prince did before.*

4. *That either he will alter the religion and present government of England or bestow all that he hath in the world.*

5. *That the King of France is so afraid of the King of Spain's said treasure and preparations, as therefore he will make peace with him by any means whatsoever, and to that end, rather than to omit it, will break with Turk, England, Holland, Zealand and all others; his nobility, cities, and whole subjects, for poverty of their so long wars, so urging also thereunto, as otherwise they may not be able to live and assist him.*

6. *That the Cardinal of Austria here to be governor, now called the Archduke, arrived in Villa Franca the 11th October, and is expected to be here before the end of this month, with four or five millions of treasure, and with him the Prince of Orange restored to all his living, with 2,000 crowns of pension besides, each month, gone from the place of landing to salute the Pope, and again to overtake the Cardinal before his arrival there.*

7. *That there will be a peace with France, Holland, and Zealand by Midsummer, so assuredly, if not sooner, as thereupon thousands are wagered and so offered by Princes and several of the best here.*

8. *That England is most assuredly to be invaded, and the chief instruments of the present government there to be extinguished, as chief enemies to the faith and quiet of all Christendom, with those only beside as will resist and oppose themselves, and all other that will be Catholic to be spared, and also used as the only true friends to the faith and realm.*

9. *That there shall be such a King put up in England, if the Queen will not be Catholic, as the realm shall choose, being a Catholic, and shall be in league with the Pope, the King of Spain, and all such Catholic Princes as join for extirpation of heresy and planting of Catholic faith throughout all Christendom.*

10. *That the King of Scots must be either a Catholic or to lose his title to any kingdom.*

11. *That there are already shipped in Spain 10,000 men with armour, and all provision for 60,000, who are thought to go first for Ireland, and after for England, and that England shall be invaded in three or four several parts at one selftime.*

12. *That the Lord Treasurer especially, and namely with all his instruments, with all their posterities, are to be utterly pursued and extinguished, as the chief causes of the trouble of all Christendom, and destruction of the realm.*

13. *That there cometh with the Cardinal, or now Archduke, 1 000 mariners.*

14. *That things go so prosperously in all parts against the Turks, as in Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania, that the Prince of Transylvania, having several victories against him, and two great ones of late, and taken from him the City of Lippa, with the Castle, hath written to the Emperor that he hopeth shortly to make him open entry into Constantinople.*

This my letter I deferred, expecting daily Frederick, who being not yet come, I send it enclosed in Lutens' letter. At the place your Lordship knoweth, the 9 of November 1595."

Copy. Endd. by Sydney:—"Copy of Seg. letter to me of the 9 No. '95."

2½ pp. (20. 75.)

II. Sir Robert Sydney to Segrave.

1595, 9 Oct.—*"Copy of my letter in answer to Segrave."*

1. *Sending passport from the States for him and his servant, and promising he shall receive no trouble in coming or going back or in his stay, so as neither of them give occasion to the contrary, but show good proof the intent of their coming is to do Her Majesty service.—Flushing, 8 October 1595. "R.S., here was my name."*

2. *"Touching the love you so much profess unto me, I pray you know I know no friends but those that love the Queen my sovereign, and hold all those for enemies that love not her. For the timorousness you touch me for in, that I have made you answer no sooner, truly I fear not what he can do whom you would have all the world be afraid of, much less am I afraid of what you can say unto me, and I am too well known not to be trusted with you or any other man of your quality. But indeed I remember how idle your last dealings were, and therefore make no great haste to give ear unto you."—9 Oct. '95. "R.S. here again was my name."*

1 p. (20. 40.)

III. Sir Robert Sydney to Lord Burghley.

1595, 12 Nov.—*I send herewith unto your Lordship a letter I received a day or two ago from Segrave, at Antwerp, by which your Lordship may now plainly see what the scope of his intent is. I also send copies by which your Lordship may see what hath passed between us. Now it may please your Lordship to move Her Majesty to let me know her pleasure by you, whether she will have me send for him or not. The passport I sent him he sends me back again, because his return was not assured in it, though having my letter he needed make no doubt of it. For there is none in Zealand that would have troubled him, for the passage is but too free between this and that. But he is resolved to provide for his safety, and I doubt not but the cause why he deals so plainly in his letter is, that having made his intent known before hand, I could not, suffering him to come to me, have any just occasion to stay him. Besides, having a direct*

passport from the States for his coming and going, it might breed some confusion between them and me, if I did anything against it, especially having procured it myself. But his drift is, your Lordship sees, to appryse me with the dangers that the state of England now stands in, and particularly myself as a man hated of the King of Spain, and appointed to destruction, and therefore with great protestations of love and care for me, to offer me means to provide for myself in time, and with all promises of great benefits if I will follow his advice. And I make no question but this which he doth is by direction from far greater persons than himself, to try if that by corrupting of me either through fears or promises, the King of Spain might possess himself of this place, for which I know he would give many hundred thousand crowns, assuring himself to come thereby to a full end of these wars here, and to a high step to prevail with England. But I assuredly trust that Her Majesty believes that it is not in desire or fear or hope to make me false unto her, and that belief will ever confirm with the hazard of my life and fortunes. He would also make your Lordship afraid, but therein he cannot do your Lordship a greater honour than to shew that they which hate the Queen, do for her sake hate you also. I am very proud that he puts me in the company of them whom the King of Spain doth the honour to hate, but this is not the first time that this fellow would have me know as much, and worthy of that honour will I ever be, by desiring his harms, as much as may be, and with keeping a resolution not to wish to overlive the happy state wherein at this time England lives. One thing in my letter to him Segrave mistakes, for it was far from my meaning to say that I was not to be trusted with any man of his quality, as may appear by mine own letter.

It resteth now that it will please your Lordship to know Her Majesty's pleasure what I shall do. For myself I see not what other profit may be than to hear him speak. For so fast he will bind me, I doubt not, that I must either let him return, or be forced by some public justification [to] give reasons of my doings, to which I would not willingly come for such a poor priest as he is, considering that hitherto I am clear and not in any sort imagined in the matter, and that I cannot be ignorant with what merchandise he will come unto me. Besides, there will be questions to be decided with the States, because they must be made known the reason of the infraction of their passport. I will therefore humbly expect Her Majesty's pleasure from your Lordship. Here are at this time no news, the armies being of all sides in garrison, and the Cardinal not yet come, whose arrival will give great cause of discourse.—At Flushing, 12 November 1595.

Endd:—"Copy of my letter to my lo. Treasurer, P.S."

1½ pp. (20. 79.)

JOHN [COLDWELL,] BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595.] Nov. 12.—You may think long to receive my patent for the clerkship of Sarum, but when you shall know the cause of this delay, I hope you will judge it to have been for the best. I received a letter from Sir Thomas Gorge, and within four hours after another from the Earl of Essex, both for the same clerkship and both before the

death of Sir Thomas Henneage. If I should have answered that it was promised to you I should have done otherwise than your request was, viz., to conceal it during the life of Sir Tho. Henneage, who, for anything I knew, might have, as before, escaped that danger; if I should have flatly denied them I could not but incur great displeasure; and therefore I certified them (and that truly) that the office was not in my disposition, two patents being out and the one in possession, and therefore not in me to satisfy their requests. And herein I wrote as in heart I thought, which caused me to labour for the surrender from him in possession, that thereby, and not by me, you might have the office, which otherwise in truth I should have been fearful to do. What followeth upon the report that you should have it you may perceive by this letter enclosed, wherein is a notable untruth forged by Ayscott, that under the pretext of his lordship's letters I should deny him the possession of his patent. But now I have sent Mr. Hooper as well to surrender the old patent into your hands as to deliver you a new from me. I beseech you to be good to him in acceptance of your allowance for the profit of the office. This benefit is uncertain and at most not worth above 40*l.* by year, out of which he must make allowance to the patentee now being till other means may be made for supply. And as I am content to hazard the loss of a great person to shew my readiness to satisfy you, so I beseech you to work a better conceit in him of me, which may be affected by delivering a truth; viz., that till you had a surrender of Jewell Hooper's patent now in possession I refused to grant any from myself. I know not what validity Mr. Ayscott his patent is, but I have heard that no patent in reversion can be good, as his is. I doubt not but you shall hear from him shortly, by reason that bringing me this letter from my lord of Essex, he pressed me much to give him possession of that office; which I denied, commanding this bearer, Mr. Hooper, to keep it, whilst he had it, to your use. I beseech you to afford your honourable help towards me and this church, without which we shall be hardly handled. For I being purposed to renew our commission for the peace, to the end that I would have you to be put into the commission, as Sir Tho. Henneage was, and to be made Custos Rotulorum (which ever hath been at the Bishop's nomination), I am informed that great means is made without my knowledge to the Lord Keeper to have that commission renewed and the Earl of Pembroke assigned Custos Rotulorum; a thing contrary to my liberty and ancient usage, which may breed some trouble amongst us, the citizens being bent to deprive me of mine inheritance.

Where your honour hath been informed that Sir Francis Walsingham had a patent of this office, it is not so; he never had anything from this church, from the town he had a pension. And Sir Tho. Henneage could get nothing by his patent otherwise than by composition at the assignment of the Lords of the Council, who also set a decree that this Henry Hooper should keep possession to the use of Jewell Hooper till his patent were convinced. But his patent being surrendered I do send unto you a patent from myself, with humble request that you will depute this bearer, Henry Hooper, to exercise the office for you; whereunto I thank you you have honourably assented.—From my house in Sarum, this 12th of November.

Holograph. 2 pp. (36. 6.)

OTTYWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 12.—Since he wrote last, the governor of Dieppe has received a letter from the King with many comfortable words, and is

gone, with the *premier president* of Rouen, to the King to persuade his Majesty not to give the governance of Rouen to M. le Grand, or there will be trouble. "Here is come over Monsieur Lomenye, well content, and speaketh very well of her Majesty, that he was used very well, but saith some of the Council did not use him well, and is angry because that my L. Admiral did not permit her Majesty's pinnace to bring him over, the which had brought him to Rye. This doth discourage much them of the Religion. They be afraid the King will take some other course to their undoing; for the young prince of Conde is at Potyers coming to Paris with his mother, and it is to be feared they will cause him to go to mass; and these Cardinals I think do come to give him absolution and to unmarry the King with his wife, for she cometh to Paris, and her baggage the most part is come to Paris. I do hear the Duke de Bollyoune is gone to Sedan and that the King was very sore offended with him." As the King contents some he discontents others. Has written to Mr. Edmondes that he goes to England at Christmas and unless paid the 200*l.* he has advanced above the Queen's allowance, he can let him (Edmondes) have no more money. Has received Essex's letters.—Dieppe, 12 Nov., 1595.

P.S.—M. de Fewterelles writes to the governor here that he has obtained of the States in Flanders the continuance of the 2500 men here, and some victuals for Picardy. "There is some dispute betwixt the Marshal de Byrone and the Duke de Mayene about a gentleman of his that challenged to fight with the Marshal: so the Marshal is gone with 3000 foot, ten pieces of ordnance, to besiege the Duke de Mayene in Challone in Bowrgonye."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 95.)

M. DE CHASTRE, Governor of Dieppe, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 12^½.—Je suis marry que Monsieur de Lomenye ne nous a porte plus de contantement de son voyage. Nous partons demain ansemble pour aller trouver le Roy a La Fere ou il continue ses fors. Monseigneur de Montpensier y va aussy, et Monsieur le Premier Prezidant, et le Cappitaine Bonifasse, qui commande dans le fort Ste. Catherine. Je crois que sa Magesté nous veut faire entendre la rezolution qu' il a prize pour la lieutenense du baliage de Roann. Dieu venlle que se soyt au contantemen de ses bons serviteurs. Je crois que vous seres bien aise de savoyr se qui se rezodra; je vous an donrey avis. Honores moy, Monsiear, de vos bonnes graces et fetes etat de mon servisse.—À Dieppe, xxij. Novembre.

Endorsed :—"22 Novembre, 1595, novo stilo."

(36. 18.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 13.—I cannot tell what to promise of myself this winter, for as I wrote unto your Lordship in my last, I have had a fit or two of an ague. They have left me now, thank God, but I am little sure how long they will be away. For this ague that I had came unto me without any disorder. Your lordship will say that all this is to put you in mind to procure my leave to come over, and it is true indeed. For otherwise it is little to the state of Christendom, that I should trouble you among all their business with a discourse of my having an ague. If therefore your lordship's greater causes will afford you leisure, I humbly beseech you to be earnest in moving my leave for three months, or less, rather than fail. I have exceeding great occasions to be in England this

winter; notwithstanding, if there were any occasion here of Her Majesty's service that did require my stay, I would not forget myself so much towards you, as to desire you to procure my being away. I do not see but that I may well be spared from hence for two or three months.—At Flushing, the 13 of November, '95.

P.S.—Here is a speech among the merchants of the revoking of the Cardinal upon a sudden sickness into which the King of Spain should have fallen: also of the death of Dediguieres.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (20. 18.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 13.—You may perceive by this relation that it is no dream which I have reported of Guiana, and if one image have been brought from thence weighing 47 kintalls, which cannot be so little worth as 100 thousand pound, I know that in Manoa there are store of those. If the relation sent to the Spanish King had been also taken, you should therein have found matter of great admiration. But howsoever this action be respected, I know that the like fortune was never offered to any Christian Prince. I know it will be presently followed both by the Spanish and French, and if it be foreslowed by us I conclude that we are curst of God. In the meantime I humbly beseech you to move her Majesty that none be suffered to foil the enterprise, and that those kings of the borders which are by my labour, peril, and charge won to her Majesty's love and obedience be not by other pilferers lost again. I hope I shall be thought worthy to direct those actions that I have at mine own charge laboured in, and to govern that country which I have discovered and hope to conquer for the Queen without her cost. I am sending away a bark to the country to comfort and assure the people that they despair not nor yield to any composition with other nations.

I know the plot is by this time finished, which if you please to command from Heriott that her Majesty may see it, if it be thought of less importance than it deserveth, her Majesty will shortly bewail her negligence therein, and the enemy by the addition of so much wealth wear us out of all. Sir, I pray esteem it as the affair requireth if you love the Queen's honour, profit, and safety. If I be thought unworthy to be employed, or that because of my disgrace all men fear to adventure with me, if it may not be otherwise, I wish some other of better sufficiency and grace might undertake it, that the Queen lose not that which she shall never find again.

You find that there are, besides gold, both diamond and pearl, and I brought with me, taken up among the sands, a stone which being cut is very rare. I pray do me the favour to command Peter van Lore to deliver you those two which I gave him to prove, which he made little account of, but I will have them cut by Pepler, who is skilful, and dwells here with A. Gilbert. I have sent you one that was cut here which I think is amethyst, and hath a strange blush of carnation: but I assure myself that there are not more diamonds in the East Indies than are to be found in Guiana, which you see also verified by the relation of the Spanish letters. I have another cut of another sort, and if it be no diamond yet it is exceeding any diamond in beauty; but I am not in haste to let it go out of my fingers. But these stones bear witness of better, and there is enough for all the world if we have the grace. But we must cast so many doubts, and this dolt and that gull must be satisfied, or else all is nothing. If the Spaniards had been so blockish and slothful we had not feared now their power, who by their gold from thence vex and endanger all the estates of Europe.

We must not look to maintain war upon the revenues of England ; if we be once driven to the defensive, fear were my part. But as God will so it shall be, who governs the hearts of kings. I rest your assured to be commanded, poor or rich.—Sherborn, this Wednesday morning, an hour after the receipt of your letter, the 13th November.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 9.)

LORD BURGHLEY to MR. FERRERS, deputy governor of the Merchants Adventurers, and her Majesty's agent at Stode.

1595, Nov. 16.—You shall receive herewith, signed by Sir Thomas Wilkes, a counter protest against Rolloffe Peterson, in answer of that which he secretly made in Stode the last of September, with an instruction shewing the manner how you shall put the same in execution ; which instruction is in some sort amplified by his letter bearing the date hereof. This is only to let you understand that it is her Majesty's pleasure you follow in all points the directions of the said instruction, letter and counter protest sent unto you from Sir Thomas Wilkes, and that you restore to Peterson the three glass bodies, with the materials in them contained, sealed up as they came to your hands, receiving from him at the same instant the writing under her Majesty's signature, whereof a copy is sent unto you, and not otherwise. And forasmuch as her Majesty hath just cause to think that Robert Smith hath either lewdly or unadvisably proceeded in the service by him undertaken, and that thereby her Majesty's name and honour concerning the stay of delivery of these materials hath been brought in question, you shall therefore at his next coming unto you to Stode cause him to be arrested and by the next convenient mean of passage send him hither under sure guard to answer his doings.—From my house in the Strand, this 16th of November, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Dated 16 November '95, received 27 December, '95 ; answered last ditto."

Signed. 1 p. (36. 10.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER'S ANSWER.

1595, Nov. 17.—"The answer of Sir John Foster, knight, to the several articles delivered unto him by Sir William Bowes and others her Majesty's Commissioners, given 17th November in the 38th year of her Majesty's reign, by the right honourable the Earl of Huntingdon, her Majesty's Lieutenant and President in the North."

To the first and second, they concern not him but the Commissioners. To the third, he saith there are presently taking of musters for viewing of the whole able horsemen, so that he referreth him to the books of mustering ; and for taking the view of the footmen it hath not been accustomed to muster them, neither can he certainly tell the number of the footmen until muster be taken of them. To the fourth, he saith, for the decays of the tenants by the landlords, he referreth himself to a late enquiry or jury upon these matters, to find what was the cause of the decays ; and for the decays made by the Scots he referreth himself to the rolls.

To the fifth, he saith that the bound of the Middle March towards the East March is to Helterborn, and thence to the head of Tynedale, and so to Kirsuppe foot extending towards the West March, and so containeth by estimation 36 miles or thereabouts from Helterborne. And to the rest of the article for depasturing cattle in English ground, he

saith that there is a perfect order set down both for the poundage and for the forfeiture, as appeareth by the Commissioners' book delivered unto the Commissioners aforesaid by deed indented.

To the sixth, he saith that for all manner of spoils and attemptals committed from 1 September, 1586, until the 15 October until (*sic*) this present year, 1595, he referreth him unto the rolls delivered unto the Commissioners aforesaid; and for all other spoils from the 15th year of her Majesty's reign unto the said 1 September, he referreth to the rolls delivered to divers her Majesty's commissioners from time to time, at the requisition of the said commissioners appointed for that purpose, and all matters by them 'strooken by.'

To the seventh, he saith that for all complaints both upon the English and Scottish party the rolls have been called, and the parties that had cause of complaint have been called, and for want of vowers—which is the common course and law of the Borders—they could not get them filed, so that by reason thereof they were void; and such as had vowers had mutual redress and they that lacked vowers wanted redress, for want of vowers. And further, since the commission at Berwick [in] 1586, the Scots' warden will not intermeddle or make redress of any bill that was before that time.

To the eighth, he saith, that for the bills and complaints of these of Scotland he referreth himself to the rolls delivered to the Commissioners aforesaid.

To the ninth, he saith that for the bounds [bonds], when the parties have their bills delivered, they take the bonds of them themselves and in their own names and to their own uses; and where there is any matter in variance depending amongst parties they are to be tried at a Warden Court, and for the names of them that were underbound he referreth himself to the book of Indenture dated at Stawford, 1 September, 1586, and the Queen and Warden are discharged thereof.

To the tenth, he saith that by reason that the Warden of the opposite March hath not his people, viz. West Tevidale [Teviotdale] and Liddesdale, in such obedience as to make answer at the days of March, as justice requireth, he himself hath been enforced to give and take assurances to and with both the Laird of Buccleugh for Liddesdale, and the Laird of Farnihurst for West Teviotdale, which hath not been ordinary, but that the Warden of Scotland should answer for West Teviotdale and Liddesdale as the Warden of England answereth for Riddesdale and Tyndale; and that the taking of these assurances hath been for the quietness of the Borders, and that the Warden of Scotland hath refused to answer for Liddesdale and West Teviotdale or to make any way redress for them. Therefore his opinion is, that her Majesty's letters directed to the King of Scotland, that the Warden of the opposite March might be enforced to answer for West Teviotdale and Liddesdale, as the Warden of England doth for Tyndale and Riddesdale, is the only mean to redress these inconveniences. And further he saith that he knoweth no gentlemen of name that have made any agreements for blood or otherwise, but upon special license obtained to have conference with the parties with whom they have compounded, which he thinketh hath wrought great quietness upon the Borders.

To the eleventh, he saith that order is taken as appeareth by the indenture.

To the twelfth, he saith that for murders and bloods the Warden of the opposite March, being required to answer, hath refused to make redress, as being a thing pertaining only to the Princes to take order for; and that his opinion is that her Majesty might do well to move the

King of Scotland that order might be taken to deliver a quick man for a dead, as there is a cow delivered for a cow, or an ox for an ox.

To the thirteenth, he saith that within these three years there hath been convicted of March treason Stephen, George, and Thomas Douglas, William Hall, Thomas Robson and Percival Arras, Scottishmen, Mark Brewes and Jock Dawe, Englishmen, who according to the laws of the Marches suffered for their several treasons. And Nicholas Welton, of Welton, Christopher Welton his uncle, Matthew Errington, late of Stonerafte, Tristram Dod, of Sywood, Anthony Pott, of Carrick, Nicholas Hall, late of Rochester, John Hall his brother, Black William Rydley, stand outlawed.

To the fourteenth, he saith that the chiefest cause of disorder in this March is want of justice for matters concerning blood, being a thing supposed to appertain to the Princes only; the redress whereof he thinketh to be that remedy which he hath already mentioned in his answer to the tenth article.

Another great cause of disorder is the form of proceeding by vower, being the only cause of maintaining of perjury; which when an Englishman doth seek the same (*i.e.*, justice) by vower, the Scots allege quarrels of deadly feud among themselves for the same; the remedy hereof is to spare file and deliver, which may be done by agreement of the Princes as it hath been done by the consent of the Wardens and the gentlemen of the country heretofore.

Delivered by Sir John Foster in the presence of William Bowes, F. Slingsby, Clement Colmore, and Henry Anderson.

Copy, certified by Jo. Ferne.

3 pp. (36. 11.)

SIR EDWARD WINTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 18.—Having written unto you heretofore touching the difference for the payment of the 100*l.* to my lord of Pembroke, and thereof as yet receiving no answer, I have once again presumed to remember you herein, beseeching you very humbly to let me know what you have already done in this business, because I understand his lordship means to complain against me for disobeying the order taken between us at the Council table, and purposes withal to proceed with his former cause of taking the office from me by force upon his only authority; which I am resolved in so honest and just a cause to withstand to my uttermost, until either by order from the Lords or by due course of law my patent be judged insufficient to carry the office I have so dearly paid fine for.—Lydney, 18th of November.

Holograph. Seal of arms. 1 p. (36. 14.)

LORD ST. JOHN to DR. TYNDALL, of Queen's College, Cambridge.

1595, Nov. 18.—Denying a report that he gave Mr. Jones his consent to proceed in his suit for the reversion of St. Nycholas Court.—St. Bartholomew's, 18 Nov., 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (172. 96.)

DON CHRISTOVAL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁸.—You have understood by my former letters the disposition of our affairs, and the hope and assurance we have that her Majesty's favour will not fail us, if you continue to us your assistance.

And although I doubt not that according to your natural goodness you desire to accomplish the work you have so generously begun, yet because I can do nothing towards the disposition of any affairs till I have first understood her Majesty's pleasure, on whom we depend for everything and everywhere, and that on the other hand the time presses us so urgently that it is taking out of our hands the opportunity and the means we might have to do her good service, I most humbly entreat you to let us know her good pleasure, that we may carry out her commands as we are entirely disposed to do.—Paris, 28 November, 1595.

Holograph. French. Seal. 1½ pp. (36. 40.)

HANS DYRYCKSON to PIETER VAN LORE, merchant.

1595, Nov. $\frac{1}{8}$.—Has sent divers, whereof some require answer, but can hear nothing from him, therefore has little to say, being doubtful whether his former be come safe to hand. Has care nothing is done prejudicial to him without his knowledge. Those matters stand still as yet, neither will anything be pretended against him for a while: other bruits are fabulous. The Cardinal of Austria is at Turin with the Duke of Savoy, informing himself of all things in these parts. Besides, there passeth some secret matters betwixt them and the King's Ma[jesty] concerning the affairs of France. Is well assured of this by the means of them that know. This may cause him to stay in those parts longer than is expected. His 'neveues' lie still where they were; they would send a factor for his quarters but the passage is so dangerous they cannot pass, therefore they are fain to deal by letters, which they send by way of Camphire enclosed in one Wallis, a merchant of Antwerp, his letters.

Wrote formerly how the Bishop of Cassana was dead and that Father Parsons should be chosen as chief for the managing of all English affairs. If a peace be not made, as most men hope and some few greatly fear because the King [of France] is greatly inclined thereunto, the great merchant [King of Spain] is minded to send great store of factors in Ireland this next summer. He means by that means to get passage in Wales to buy 'frysses.' Shall find these things true if other crosses fall not out to hinder it. All men wonder what Sir Francis Drake will do; most are of opinion he attends the Indian fleet, which will arrive about the time he wrote of, if they fear not his being abroad; for Drake is much feared, and great dread is over all he will do no small mischief before his return. If he has any commodity in Ostend let it be transported, for Fontes [Fuentes] is minded the first commodious weather to have fling at it. For Hulst, he has nothing in it, therefore need care the less. The soldiers are now all dispersed to refresh themselves awhile until the opportunity doth serve. His parties are so buckled one against another in such order that they will utterly discredit themselves and cut one another's throat. The particularities would make him laugh, but it is a pastime to see it. The diamond and ruby is amongst them; he may think when they discredit one another what credit the judges will give them against him. Would write many things if he could hear from him and have some instructions. If he pleases to have the rest or most of the leaves he has sent in the singing book, thinks with great difficulty he could get them and other things.—Liege, 28 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (36. 38.)

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1595, Nov. 18.—License to let parsonage lands for 20 years, notwithstanding the statute which permits but 10 years.—Westminster, 18 Nov., 1595.

Copy. Latin. 3 pp. (141. 169.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to the QUEEN.

1595, Nov. 19.—Acknowledges with gratitude her Majesty's favour to himself and his brothers. Begg for the payment which has been delayed for 30 months. His brothers have suffered much in Italy for the sake of Her Majesty, and the debt in question is the best part of their patrimony and the means of maintaining their house with dignity. Seeing the debt is based on the Great Seal of her Majesty and the public faith of her kingdom, trusts she will give such orders regarding its payment as shall seem good to her Highness. The bond of the city of London, "the first to-day in Europe," is also to be considered that of all the citizens, to whose goods, lying in every foreign country, his brothers can have recourse for the preservation of their credit. As for himself, although his interest in the debt is not small, he is willing to submit himself entirely to her Majesty's pleasure. Begg her for the sake of his brothers, whose house in Italy more than any other adores the name of her Majesty, to refer the matter to some of the Lords of her Council, to deal with it as becomes her justice and greatness. Is the more impelled to ask this as he fears that otherwise his brothers will interfere with the goods of her subjects, and then he will incur her displeasure.—19 November, 1595.

Holograph. Italian. 1½ pp. (36. 15.)

FRANCIS CHERRY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1515, Nov. 20.—Inasmuch as both I in my particular, as the whole Company and Associates Adventurers into Russia and other the north-east parts for the discovery of new trades, have been already furthered by your means, and do conceive you prone to aid such as seek the welfare of our country, imitating your right worthy father, now the most ancient person living of all the same Company, I thought it much behoofful briefly to acquaint you with the present state of our Company; which in times past consisted of many persons to the number of 80, and some-whiles more, who traded with one entire and common stock; the which, by reason of many burdens, crosses, ill factors and interruptions borne upon so many small adventures, began to decline and in a manner surcease, and divers strangers (waiting opportunity of the Company's dissolving) sought to thrust themselves in. For the preventing whereof myself, having been brought up a long time in Russia, chiefly in the Emperor's Court, and by experience learned the depth of the trade, found out how it might be continued to the good of this realm, and advised with others some course to uphold and increase the same; whereon at my instigation twelve persons undertook the whole, whereof myself am one. There is yearly brought into this realm, and that without contradiction of any prince or potentate, tallow, wax, flax, train oils, buff hides, cow hides, cordage and hemp, and this present last year was there returned 9,000*l.* worth of cordage, which is two-thirds of the whole

stock ; whereas in times past there was not above 3,000*l.* sent hither in that ware, besides the goodness thereof being 6*s.* better in every 100 than any other. The most adventure is borne by myself and other young men, who do hazard largely, and in a manner depend and lay thereon all our substance, which we in nowise be able to forbear long, for that it is to be returned in commodities and trading to and fro. The late sum we received in part for our cordage taken for her Majesty's navy will scarcely serve to provide such other cordage as is given us in charge to furnish the next year ; and the money behind for that already delivered is with the rest to be returned, else shall we not be able to set out our shipping, maintain our trade, and satisfy our creditors. So as I beseech you that the rest of the money unpaid for the cordage already delivered may be paid as speedily as conveniently may be, whereby the Company shall be encouraged to persevere in their trade and to bring in cordage in more abundance if need require.—From London, 20 November, 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (36. 17.)

The SIEUR DE MOUY to ———

1595, ^{Nov. 21.}_{Dec. 1.}—Apologises for being so long in writing. After the King, whose subject I am, there is no one to whom I am more bound than you. I have been distressed by a report that my nephew had offended you. Monsieur, the honour you did me in receiving him binds me to you for ever. Asks him to chastise his nephew, or send him back to the writer. I hoped to have crossed the sea to thank you for the honour you did me in taking him ; but the King's service has always prevented me, taking me to Poitou when Mons. de Boullon passed towards you. At the Court, whither I am now going, I hope at least to find a gentleman to supply my place and let you know our state, and touching the matter you communicated to me by Mons. Hounton who died at Coucy. I remain the same man whom you honoured with a visit at this house, and who remembers his conversations with you formerly in your little chamber at Windsor.—Mouy, 1 Dec., new style.

French. Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 72.)

FOULKE GREVYLL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

Asking whether he has sent to Mr. Wakring.—My lodging, this Saturday.

Endorsed :—"Readde" with a date which is lost in the binding.

Holograph. ½ p. (172. 98.)

SIR CHARLES DANVERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595. Nov. 22.—I am sorry that Lomeny hath been able to do me no more good in my suit, and that the comfort you can give me of the future success thereof is such, as unless a composition be made with my enemies, I am to look for no better, whereby the hope I derived from the clemency of her Majesty's disposition is almost turned into despair, seeing the power of my restitution placed in the hands of such carvers. I am therefore forced by urgent necessity to leave this chargeable place, which the hope of making a shorter end hath caused me hitherto to endure, lest to the misery of banishment I add a greater by the ruin of my estate ; which howsoever the world may be vainly persuaded, will

not ere long be far from that period, unless by the alteration of my course of life I take order to preserve that little which God hath delivered from misfortune. And for that in this country, where the wars leave retired courses only unto the baser spirits, and where I am generally known, I cannot well leave to live as I do but with a touch unto my reputation, I am resolved to expect the end or continuance of the banishment where a privater life shall be no such reproach unto me. We have here news that the Spaniards make preparation to come unto the succour of this place; as soon as th'expectation of this service is past and this bearer returned out of England, I determine to pass unto Venice, and from thence, with the first good opportunity, satisfy my desire of seeing Constantinople. But this I write not unto my mother, who although she cannot have the presence of her sons to assist her widowhood, yet I think would not desire to have any of them so far off. If here or in any of those places or whereinsoever in the world I shall find myself, any service I can perform may be acceptable unto you, let your letters command me, to whom of all men living my love and affection hath given the greatest interest. Words without deeds are as obligations without seals, and therefore I will desist to use further protestations.

Sir, I heard that the last toys sent by Mr. Gorge did please you as toys; I gave orders at my departure from Paris to have others made of the like kind, which, if the workman do not greatly deceive me, will be ready for my man as he passeth that way to deliver unto you. If I know your mind, or if you would deliver it unto my man, I might peradventure by the next please you better.—From the Camp before La Fere, 22 November, 1595.

Holograph. Two seals. 1½ pp. (36. 19.)

SIR CHARLES DANVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 22.—Is sure Essex has done his best in his cause, although it is unsuccessful and the cause transferred by the Queen to his enemies. Will await the time mentioned in Essex's letters with patience, but must do so in a less chargeable way or he will add ruin to banishment. Must, therefore, leave the wars and become a traveller.—The Camp beside La Fere, 22 Nov. 1595.

Holograph. 1½ pp. Two seals. (172. 99.)

LORD COBHAM.

1595, Nov. 22.—List of Lord Cobham's horses and geldings.
1 p. (145. 210.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT DACKAM [DACOMBE] to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 23.—Sir Edward Norreys, the Governor, is departed for Holland, the 29th October. The Count Fontus hath summoned all the commanders of men of war in these parts to make their appearance at Brussels. It must be their counsels doth concern this place, the town being so much desired of the Spanish King. They daily continue their preparation in very secret manner, persuading some sort of men that upon continuance of a frost, they shall be able to do some exploit upon us; but I hope by careful watch to prevent any sudden action whatsoever. The Governor of Flushing hath sent unto our garrison, under the leading of Captain Hopton, 150 soldiers.—Ostend, 23 November, 1595.

Signed :—"Robert Dackam." *Seal.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (20. 83.)

SUSAN, COUNTESS OF KENT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 23.—My honourable good knight, hearing that my lord your father is not well, and this kinsman of mine, having been in Ireland and now upon occasion returned into England and having somewhat to deliver that may concern the State, coming to me to know to whom he might reveal it, I thought fittest to send him to you, praying you to pardon my boldness.—From my house in Barbican Street, this 23rd of November, 1595.

Holograph Seal. 1 p. (36. 20.)

M. DE LOMENIE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Nov. 23}_{Dec. 3.}—Has at length arrived with the King and made his report. Thinks Mr. Edmonde will write fully. Is not charged with exceeding his commission, as some in England alleged, but rather with saying too little. “Puisque mon voyage n’a succedé au contentement du Roy on se gardera d’y envoyer un aultre; et je seroys marry s’il faisoit davantage que moy, veu que nul n’y sera despesché qui ayt l’ame plus candide ny qui desire plus l’union.” If it be true that the enemy is coming to attack them they are ready for him. Fears only “que nous soyons poussés a ce que nous ne voudryons et a ce que je vous dy; car les nouvelles que nous avons d’Italie nous en menassent.”—Camp before La Fere, 3 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (172. 104.)

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to the VICE-CHANCELLOR and HEADS of the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1595, Nov. 24.—Mr. Doctors Tyndall and Whitaker will signify unto you what is done in the matter for which they came hither. My earnest and hearty desire is to have the peace of the Church generally observed in all places, and especially in that University whereof I am a member. And for the better observance and nourishing of that peace, we have with some care and diligence drawn out and set down certain Propositions which we are persuaded to be true, and the copy whereof I send unto you enclosed; praying you to take care that nothing be publicly taught to the contrary; and that also, in teaching of them, that discretion and moderation be used that such as shall be in some point differing in judgment be not of purpose stung or justly grieved, and especially that no bitterness, contention, or personal reproofs or reproaches be used by any towards any. Which Propositions, nevertheless, must be so taken and used as our private judgments, thinking them to be true and correspondent to the doctrine taught in this Church of England, and established by the laws of the land, and not as laws and decrees. Touching Mr. Barrett, I persuade myself that you shall find him willing to perform that which is prescribed unto him, the rather if he be used courteously and without bitterness. And so being ready and willing to assist you in anything fit for the good government of that University, I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God.—From Lambeth, 24 November, 1595.

Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (36. 24.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 24.—I touched somewhat by my last how welcome the news were to these men whereby their agent was advertised her Majesty’s favour to stay the urging of the desired restitution; which

being since confirmed by her Highness's own letters and Mr. Bodley's declaration, they resolved to write an answer of thanks and shortly after to send deputies. As I am sure Mr. Bodley will now at large write to you, I shall the less need to be troublesome in that respect. And whereas he beseecheth you to be a means in the procuring of his license to return, the business he was sent about being for the time despatched, and that his presence may be requisite when the deputies shall be there, I am most humbly to entreat your favour that such business as may fall out to be further done here for her Majesty's service may be committed to me, not doubting, under humble correction, but I shall be as able and will as faithfully discharge that duty this place requireth as another that might be sent; and thus much I know when Mr. Bodley shall be there he will affirm in my behalf, though for causes which you can conceive he writeth it not. And had it not been that my departure hence might have been or give some occasion of his longer stay here than he wisheth, I purposed to have made suit for leave to come over with the said deputies; and now in hope I shall be favoured by you do rest contented with whatsoever I shall be appointed unto, not doubting but my long service will at last by your mediation be considered of. Mr. Bodley sends over the copy of certain intercepted letters whereby the Spanish practices appear, and what fraud there lurketh under that plot of th'intended motion of peace. The discourse thereof, which of late was also intercepted, and the copy sent over, is understood to have been first written in Latin by Lipsius to a private friend of his, but [he] writes that the translator hath enlarged and altered the same, using more harsh and stricter terms; neither did he think that it would have been published or put in practice. We hear that the enemy gathered certain troops of men together, one in Brabant to enter the Bommelre Weert or th'Island of Willemstadt, if the frost had continued, and the other near Lingen to attempt upon Friesland. His Excellency will keep these parts and Count William the other, seconded by Sir Francis Vere, who is gone to his charge to be in readiness as occasion shall require. The garrison of Nimmeghen have surprised the town of Weerd in the county of Horne, and there took the Count Hendrick van den Berghe, and brought him with divers other horsemen away prisoners, having spoiled the place and cut a company of the enemy's in pieces. Mons. Harroguieres, who is now here, telleth me that he hath and doth employ divers of his men to take Stanley or any other of the rebels and fugitives, a chief man amongst them having of late escaped very narrowly between Brussels and Halle (or Notre Dame de Hault), whither they used to go a pilgrimage, and doubts not but he shall ere long light upon some of them. I would be more earnest in the effecting of like services, but when the men employed are taken or come in trouble or lose their lives, I have not wherewithal to make their widows or friends amends.

I hear no more of Hull, but my friend that was prisoner at Antwerp, not without peril of life, is after much labour and great expenses got out and at liberty, having been chargeable unto him; and if I could light upon any good suit or get an increase of my entertainment, I would use some consideration towards him, for the man is very honest and deserveth favour.—Hague, 24 November, 1595.

Signed. 2 pp. (36. 25.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1595, Nov. 25.—In the letters which I received from your honours, bearing date the 15th of this November, it hath pleased you to order that

mutual succour be given from the counties of Devon and Cornwall to each other by reinforcing each with 4,000 men upon notice given from me to the Earl of Bath for the succour of Cornwall, and the like from his lordship to me for Devon. It is true that before this time we had not any warrant to send out of the counties under our charge any relief to the neighbour places invaded, for remedy whereof your lordships have gravely ordered this course of seconding each other. Notwithstanding, because I hold myself bound in duty to speak my knowledge of the state of Cornwall, wherewith it hath pleased her Majesty to put me in trust, a charge both for the greatness and grace far beyond any worth or desert of mine, I do presume to put you in mind, that according to my mean judgment it were more fit to supply Devon out of Somerset than from Cornwall, hoping that your honours will receive my reasons for the same as in discharge of my duty, and not that I dare to offer them in any other sort, being bound to obey and not to advtise. If there shall any descent be made by the enemy in either county by the way of surprise, and the enemy do but burn or sack and then depart, then can neither be relieved as aforesaid, because there will be no time given to unite the forces of the same shire where such attempt shall be offered, much less for the drawing in of any numbers from afar; and for any such enterprise where there is no purpose to hold and possess the places gotten, each shire with 4,000 men shall be able either to repel or resist the same. But if the enemy dispose himself to fortify any part in Cornwall, or to strengthen any neck of land of advantage, and thereby begin to drive us to a defensive war, then there is no country adjoineth to Cornwall but Devon from whence any speedy supply may be had to impeach the beginning of such a purpose. And if aught be attempted in Devon, of which Plymouth is most to be feared, having in one indraught two goodly harbours, as Cattwater and Aisshewater, then it is also very likely that the enemy will either assure Cornwall or seek utterly to waste it, because it is next his supplies both from Spain and Brittany, and hath divers ports and good roads to receive a fleet. Furthermore, may it please you to consider that Cornwall is stretched out all in length, and hath little breadth, the west parts whereof are little less than 80 miles from Plymouth, and between the one and the other the great river of Tamar which is not fordable in any place within 12 miles of Plymouth; and for 4,000 men to march over at Newbridge above Calstock, which is the nearest passage, the journey of one part of the succour will be of 100 miles and more or they come to the town of Plymouth, considering the coasting of the river on both sides. And for other passage there are but two ferries, one at Stonehouse, the other at Aishe, and those small boats of no receipt, and by which neither carriage, horse, victual, munition nor ought else fit to follow an army can be conveyed but in a very long time. Besides if there be an intent for Plymouth it is to be feared that the enemy will bring galleys with them as well to assure their landing as to command the river Tamar, and then all passages shall be taken away, but at Newbridge aforesaid, and yet the same may be also easily broken if the galleys once possess the said river. And if the enemy should land toward the east of Plymouth, as at Saltcombe, Slapton, Dartmouth, or Torbay, which I do now (*sic*) think is likely, then should also part of the succours of Cornwall march above 120 or 140 miles to the place attempted. Moreover, may it please you to consider that if 4,000 men should at any time be drawn out of Cornwall and the same known to the enemy, as it will be at the instant, I assure you that either 300 soldiers sent out of Brittany (which may be done in two

tides), or returned in a galley or two from Plymouth, will be strength sufficient to endanger and destroy the whole shire, at least all the western parts, which ought most to be defended in respect of the good harbours therein. For there is no part of England so dangerously seated, so thinly manned, so little defended, and so easily invaded, having the sea on both sides, which no other county of England hath, and is withal so narrow that if an enemy possess any of two or three straits neither can those of the west repair eastward nor those of the east westward. For between Mounts Bay and the sea entering within St. Ives it is but three miles and a half from sea to sea, without which there lieth a good part of the land to the west in form of a peninsula. Between Truro, which standeth on the first "founde" of the river of Falmouth, and St. Piran is but five miles overland passable, and the same also easily guarded, which is as much of Cornwall as the enemy should need, for within so much as lieth to the west of the two streights are the best ports, and are very sufficient to receive the great[est] fleet that ever swam, and containeth 27 miles of length very guardable, which in my simple judgment is every way more to be sought for by the enemy than Plymouth, at least if the same were so well understood by them, which is not unlikely. For the enemy taking Plymouth and not possessing Cornwall, there is then a whole country to the west of them and between them and their supplies; but possessing this part, they enjoy as good if not a better port than Plymouth, and there is then no land between them and Brittany or Spain; and if they have any purpose to make war with us at home and shall be able to drive us to a defensive, then is there no comparison between the one and the other; for which I could yield you many reasons but that I fear I am over tedious in these. The country eastward is also but narrow, there being but 8 miles between the river of Padstow and the bay of Trewardreth. Again, Cornwall hath not any one company of horse, either lance, light horse, petronell or pistol. Notwithstanding, if it shall please your honours to think it fit, there may be order given that all those companies which bound the river of Tamar or Saltash be ready to relieve Plymouth upon any sudden, because they may be soon past over if there were provision of better passage; but as yet there are but two ferries near Plymouth, the one at Stonehouse, the other at Aishe, as aforesaid, and two or three galleys will interrupt all transportation, because there is not any place strengthened to guard or assure any passage over the said river nearer than Newbridge, which is 12 miles above within the land.

Contrariwise, Somerset lieth to Devon in great breadth and is a country strongly formed, whereas the other is stretched all in length. Somersetshire is not divided from Devon by any river which is not fordable at all times and in all places, so as both horse, foot, carriage, victual and whatsoever may come in haste from thence to the succour of Devon. Cornwall hath Tamar nowhere passable near Plymouth; Somerset is seated from danger, having Devon towards the south, and on Severn side it hath no port capable of any ship of burden, and the indraught is long and dangerous, all the north coast of Devon and Cornwall lying between the waters of Somerset, which are Dunster, Minnett, and Bridgewater, into which small barks cannot arrive without precise observation of the tide. Cornwall is but an arm of land which stretcheth itself even to the bosom of the enemy and hath the best ports of England on the south, and better than any in Somerset on the north, and also between them and harm. Somerset is very rich and full of horse, as well for carriage as service, many wealthy gentlemen, and aboundeth in victual. Cornwall hath no horse of service, the

country poor, few gentlemen, and those of mean living, and by reason that their riches consisteth in tin works, there is little corn, and less of all things else. For these respects I hope you will have favourable regard towards us, being notwithstanding ready to perform whatsoever it shall please her Majesty to determine or your lordships to command. And even so, craving pardon for my presumption herein, I humbly take my leave.—From Sherborn, this 25th of November, 1595.

Signed. 2¼ pp. (36. 26.)

THOMAS WALMYSLEY, Judge of the Common Pleas, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 26.—As to one John Neale, found guilty of murder at Exeter in Lent last at the general gaol delivery before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Bench and myself, for the killing of John Harris. It is hard to call to memory the whole evidence then given. But I do remember that, upon the arraignment being before me, it appeared that before the coroner *super visum corporis* he was indicted but of manslaughter; and although upon his arraignment the father-in-law of the said Harris did urge the evidence which he did give upon his oath against Neale to prove that he killed Harris upon malice pretended, it was given in evidence by one other, of whose indifferency there was no cause of suspicion, that they going upon a sudden to fight together, no old quarrel between them known, Harris said to Neale at the place where they did fight, "Make thyself ready, I will come upon thee." Thereupon Neale did take his rapier, going a little way off, and Harris, having put off his doublet and his shoes, drew his weapon first and went towards Neale, Neale not coming towards him, and did give the first blow; and after some blows Neale did hurt Harris in the neck, and then they were parted. And afterwards Harris upon his death bed, as it was then credibly informed, did confess that he himself did seek the quarrel, and did forgive Neale. The jury, notwithstanding, found Neale guilty of murder. And for that it was informed that Neale was a stranger born in Scotland, and therefore suspected that the dealing against him was the harder, and for that doubt was conceived that the evidence did not sufficiently prove it to be murder, the said Neale was by us reprieved and not executed.—From Sergeants Inn, this 26th of November, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (36. 28.)

Copy of the above. ¾ p. (36. 29.)

The PRIVY COUNCIL to MR. THOMAS FERRERS, merchant, at Stode.

1595, Nov. 26.—Her Majesty hath thought it requisite to send you herewith her letter, with all expedition, to be delivered by yourself to the King of Denmark, containing the request that the King do not suffer any his subjects' or confederates' ships to be sent and employed in the King of Spain's present intended hostility against this realm; and further, that he would furnish her Majesty, for the better defence and resistance of his proud attempts, with the supply of eight of his own greatest ships, to be employed with her Majesty's navy at her own cost and expense. The solicitation of answer to this letter is referred by her Majesty's direction to your diligence and good discretion. And having received answer by letter from the King, you may not fail to send it hither with expedition; or otherwise, not obtaining it yourself, to signify in writing what success you have had or what may be hoped

for. So requiring you to have extraordinary care in this important service, we bid you heartily farewell.—From the Court at Whitehall, this 26th of November, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Dated 26th November; received 26th December, '95; answered last ditto, overland per post."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 30.)

THOMAS BODLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 26.—May it please you to advertise her Majesty that the 18th of this month I received her gracious letter of the 4th with another to the States, which I presented unto them in their public meeting, and accomplished as much as I was otherwise enjoined by a verbal declaration. But Mr. Caron sent them word, about ten days before, that having had communication with my Lords, in case they would be ready with some succour of shipping against the Spanish preparation, her Majesty would let fall for a season her pursuit of reimbursement; whereat they joyed then exceedingly and reputed it expedient to impart the tidings out of hand to the provinces abroad, which was done with expedition, to meet with many dangers which it seemed they feared might grow upon the sudden, unless the people by some means were put in better heart. But now I am instructed by your letter that in this there was an error of too much haste in Mr. Caron before he had received her Highness' resolution. Having had some time of consultation upon the letter and my demands, they delivered me an answer full of thanks and acknowledgment of the grace that they received, which could never have come in a meetter season for their welfare. And touching that which was required, of the aid they were to yield of 30 ships of a certain burden, they made no further question but that when it had been moved to the States in particular, they would immediately take order that her Majesty should be served to her best contentation. But for defraying the auxiliary forces, they took it altogether in the selfsame nature with her former demands, which could be effected but by the generality, to whom they found it all the danger to notify that her Majesty will end her treaty with the country.

I have urged that the people might be won by their endeavours, that it was not a thing to be stood on, that the sum would be but small, yet esteemed great in regard of their willingness, and the manifold occasions that pressed her Highness, and the speeches that would go of this negotiation: to which they gave no other answer them heretofore, that they meant to examine the matter thoroughly, and do all they could to satisfy her Majesty. But I am persuaded they will never yield to anything if it be demanded as a debt already due by expiration of the treaty. For that is the place where they think they are wrung, and the people, they imagine, will by no means endure it. Under humble correction, I hold it wholly requisite to attend yet a while a fitter opportunity, which the state of things here and time must present, and hereafter to project some such proceeding as may come nearer to their liking and yet conclude the same effect with that which is required. They have secretly discoursed about sending some persons to give her Majesty more content than by their answer to me; and if it be resolved, it is like to be declared in their letter to her Majesty. To interpose my opinion without presumption, I should think such a message would make very much for the service of her Highness, for that in this case, when they cannot be persuaded to assent to her demand, both the sending of

their deputies will seem more respective in the judgment of the world than their bare kind of writing, and it may be at their coming they will make some fruitful motion, or be won by good remonstrance to recommend here at home some special purpose of her Majesty. If neither happen, yet in these turbulent times, where the cause is so common between the two countries, her Highness cannot be but holpen by the counsel and presence of such persons as, I presume, they will depute. Where her Majesty maketh mention of Mr. Barnevelt's overture, I have moved him about it and debated it at length; but he putteth me in mind that the time is far other and their state more afflicted, and that they have been at the charge, since he and I talked, of 20,000*l.* disbursed to the French King's use, and at great expenses in the field, where they had not then their army, nor in three months after; and had perhaps, as he supposeth, if this plot had been accepted, remained still in garrison. Withal he doth maintain there is no possibility to induce the common sort to condescend to restitution by virtue of the contract, for that they will not understand it but as a matter of right and a just stipulation, and that it ought to be continued; for which they must be won by presenting unto them some other new treaty, with such conditions as need not charge her Majesty, and yet tie the country to those payments which her Majesty will require for her disbursements. Since my last coming hither I have found Mr. Barnevelt far out of temper, partly through the speeches of some of his colleagues which dislike his dealing, as if his overtures to me had been a motive to her Majesty, when she saw that of themselves they would yield to some good portion, to cast upon them a greater demand, wherewith they crush him, as he says, very often in their meetings; partly also he is grieved with somewhat written out of England, that all his dealing here with me was but dalliance to win time of her Majesty; which is also a touch to me in particular in respect of credulity or some other weakness, in that I could not see the practice. But for myself I could wish that the matter then proposed had come as well in some form which her Majesty could have liked, as it was clear that there was no dissimulation. For as for any abuse that Mr. Barnevelt could offer by means of the overture, it was so hard for him to do it, and so many must concur, and it had steeded him so little, as, if the circumstance of things in the nature of that cause, and in the form of this government, and in the manner of his proceeding here with me be duly weighed, I do not think any will stand in that opinion. It is advertised hither that the Administrator of Saxony, the Elector of Mayence, the Archbishop of Saltsburgh, and the rest that are elected to work the feat of pacification, has concluded to go in hand with that attempt about February next; which yet we think will be deferred till the coming of the Archduke, who, many men think, will be longer in coming, because they say he hath in Provence many irons in the fire, and is in hand with Casot, the consul of Marseilles, to deliver that town to the King of Spain. But, for the matter of pacification, this people is enabled by an excellent late token of God's goodness unto them to choke the enemy very soundly and dash that practice altogether. For there hath been very happily intercepted of late in the Mediterranean Sea a special packet of letters, written by the Marquis of Havrey and John Baptista Taxis to the King of Spain, and sent hither to the States by Mons. Desdiguieres. By that of Taxis is discovered a double falsehood in their meaning, both towards the Emperor and the States; and also, otherwise, his letter is full of fraudulent courses. They were written in cipher, and deciphered in such sort as I have sent you the transcript by Mons. de St. Aldegonde, and were by the

States delivered me with an earnest request they might not be divulged but to her Majesty and my Lords, to the end in time convenient they may be produced to the best advantage of their purpose. Here is secret notice given that Count Hohenlô, who is now in Germany, doth employ all his means to the advancement of a peace, and is wholly busied among the Princes in matters prejudicial to this Union, all proceeding of dislike between him and Count Maurice. Moreover, it is reported he will meet the Prince of Orange in his way to these countries, and what his dealing may be is feared. It is undoubtedly here believed there will be a truce between Spain and France, at least for a year. We have also intelligence that the governor of Boulogne hath such doings of late with the Duke of Depernon as many see cause to doubt his loyalty, as they do the holding out of Calais, which is not well provided, as the common voice goeth; and sith we hear that De Fuentes maketh great preparation, it is suspected his design is to besiege it. The French King hath written to the States to know what kind of war they will make next year, whether offensive or defensive, that he may thereafter direct his own affairs. Their answer he desireth to receive by his ambassador, M. Buzanval, to whom he hath written to return with it, and give him information of their estate. I cannot yet perceive that the States can well determine what answer to make. The bruited preparations out of Spain are nothing so great as they did imagine. I am to sue very earnestly that her Majesty grant me licence to return. Before I went from home my Lord Treasurer promised to favour my petition, and I hope my lord of Essex will put his helping hand to it. If I might but have leisure to set some order in my state, which is many ways wracked to my very great detriment by my journeys, it would to me be all a matter to live at home or abroad, here or elsewhere, as her Majesty may think me fit to serve her turn.—From the Hague, 26 November, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to Sir Robert Cecil, No. 26, '95, Bodley."

Holograph, not signed. 6½ pp. (36. 32.) [Birch's Memorials, i. 331-334.]

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. [26].—I beseech you let us know whether we shall be travellers or tinkers, conquerors or cronies, for if the winter pass without making provision, there can be no victualling in the summer, and if it be now foreslowed, farewell Guiana for ever! Then must I determine to beg or run away; honour and gold, and all good, for ever hopeless. I do not hear how you like the white stone; I have sent for more of each; as soon as they come you shall have them. I have written this letter to the Lords in answer of that which I received about mutual supplies between Devon and Cornwall, a matter soon written but not possible to perform. Somerset may best relieve Devon, for if it be appointed to Dorset it is more and [than] need, for Dorset hath never a haven capable of any great ship, without which there is no fear of any descent. I beseech you let us hear somewhat as soon as you can.

P.S.—I have sent the letter unsealed; Hancock hath a seal of mine when you have perused it.

P.S.—I humbly pray you that your footman may deliver these two letters at Der[by] House.

Endorsed:—"Delivered at Shastbury one of the clock. Received this letter at v of the clock in the afternoon, the 26 day of November,

'95, Sarum. Received at Andever at eight of the clock afternoon, and at Basingstoke at xi of clock at night. Hurtford Bridge, the 27th day of November at j of the night. Stanes, 8 a clock in the morning."

Holograph. Two seals. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (36. 44.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, ^{Nov. 26}_{Dec. 6}.—Has been in travail this week with the marriage of his daughter or would have announced the certainty that M. de Sanci is despatched hither, with "le cœur du Roi tout ouvert." He was at Paris three weeks ago preparing for the journey, and sends forward my son who is now at Dieppe. Has had no letters since the report of M. de Lomenie, but thinks that, as the mission was resolved upon before, that would not alter the resolution. Has not announced it earlier, fearing to retard the sending of Mr. Hompton.—London, 6 Dec. 1595.

Signed. French. Seal. 1 p. (172. 105.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov. 27.—The day before yesterday came one of the messengers to Middelburgh who ordinarily go between that and Antwerp, an honest man and of good sufficiency. He reports that, being there, came out of the Castle with him an Englishman, well apparelled, who with great earnestness asked him what he had out of Zealand, and if there were not news there that the Queen was dead. The party answered him that there was no such thing. "Well then," said the other, "if she be not dead she is very sick." The messenger, going thence to the Postmaster's house, was in like manner asked by the clerk of the office, who sees to the putting to and fro of all letters. Hereof I thought to advertise your lordship, that although I trust in God, and my prayers be daily unto Him for it, that he doth and will preserve Her Majesty from such and all other mischief, yet will it not be amiss to look carefully that no wicked attempt be proposed: for certainly they would not with such confidence expect the event, but that they assume themselves to have laid good groundwork for the means unto it. God of his mercy, I trust, will grant her long life, since upon it depends not only the well doing of the realm of England, but generally of religion and the fortune of all Christendom.

There passed from Antwerp through Middelburgh a few days ago, as I am told, towards Rotterdam, seven or eight Jesuits, apparelled like gentlemen, no question with purpose to ship themselves there for England. If I understand more of it, and I will be as careful of it as may be, I will advertise your lordship. Out of Spain, here are sundry come, which do all confirm the greatness of the preparations in Spain. A Scottishman is lately come thence, who told these particulars to Colonel Steward, who is lately come out of Hungary, and he told them me: that in Italy have been prepared seventy great ships, whereof fifty eight be already arrived in Spain: that at Biscay are making ready sixty smaller ships, and as many at Lisbon, and that the rest of the fleet, which of all sorts will be 400, is providing in Andalusia and other countries of Spain. Among them shall be many small pinnaces to land men and go up rivers, and six galliasses as great and as royally furnished as ever the King of Spain had any. By others I hear of seven galliasses, but I cannot understand of any men of war, either levied in Spain

or in Italy or Germany to go thither. It is said the Cardinal will bring 6 or 7000 men with him of Spaniards and Italians, and Colonel Steward told me, as he came through Cologne, he saw men taken up for the King of Spain, and that he understood there should be three regiments levied there. The Cardinal's coming down is stayed till towards the Spring; I saw written that he is dispensed withal for certain years from the Pope to lay off his churchly profession, and at the end of them to take it upon him again. Here and in Holland there [is] almost nothing talked of but of a peace, though truly I do not think the minds of these two provinces disposed unto it. Out of Germany, I received yesterday from a friend of mine there, that the deputies of the Empire for the pacification of these countries, which are the Archbishops of Mentz and "Hattsbourg," the Dukes of Saxe and Newburg, and the towns of Nuremberg and Cologne, have had lately a day of meeting at Spire; but what was dealt in was kept so secret as nothing could be known; only there was given out by them that their servants should be despatched hitherwards in February next. The Princes of Germany are either "unsensible" of the danger which every hour draws nearer and nearer unto them, or many of them cast themselves headlong into bondage. Notwithstanding, I would think it fit that Her Majesty would send among them to awaken them a little, and perhaps some good would be done. For sure there are that are but little affected to the House of Austria, but some want counsel, some encouragement, to put any thing in hand. That which I heard of the King of Denmark's marriage with a daughter of Austria, I find, by Colonel Steward, is not so, but that there is a match in hand between him and the Elector of Brandenburg's daughter by his second wife, and that his coming to the Duke of Brunswick's was for that cause. There be many Princes in that quarter nearly united together, and all Protestants, and which seem will run on course together, and I think there might be such course taken, that some good might be gotten from them, though not all.

A speech is here among some that the great ships in Spain are provided to follow Sir Francis Drake, and the other to come into these parts of the world.—Flushing, 27 November, '95.

Holograph. 3 pp. (20. 86.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1595, Nov. 27.—Last night here arrived an English bark which departed from Teneriffe about 6 weeks past, where, as the master reporteth, there was certain news that her Majesty's fleet arrived at the Grand Canaries about the beginning of October last, and presently the generals disembarked certain of their companies, intending to have landed between the town and the fort, which is about half a league distant; but by reason of contrary winds the sea went so high as that they could not come near the shore with any safety of themselves and furniture, so as they were constrained to return aboard, and pass to the Calms on the back side of the island, where they remained six days and watered at their pleasure, without attempting any further matter, and thence departed on their voyage, only with the loss of ten men that straggled abroad in the country, whereof six were slain, and the other four were taken and examined by the Spaniards, but could not report any more of the generals' pretence than that they were bound for the Indies. Whiles they remained at the Canaries, the Spaniards despatched three carvels of *aviso* to the Indies, to wit, one from the Canaries, another from Teneriffe, and the third from Palma.—Plymouth, 27 November, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 31.)

LORD BUCKHURST and LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 27.—Having met here together about the service her Majesty did command us, considering the importance and weight of the matter concerning the lieutenant of the Tower and the placing of Sir Dru Drury in his room, we are to pray you to let her Majesty understand that we cannot without special warrant either remove the now lieutenant or place any other in his room. And therefore we must crave sufficient warrant in that behalf, the matter being extraordinary and of so great weight; and if we should begin to enter into examinations of the matters, and finding ground to proceed against him, omit it because we have no warrant, it might prejudice greatly the service. Therefore we have forborne to deal in the examination of the witnesses until you shall move her Majesty that we may receive order by warrant from her Majesty to remove and restrain the now lieutenant and place in his charge Sir Dru Drury, or such as her Majesty shall make choice of. For we are of opinion, although her Majesty's commandment is sufficient warrant for the restraining of Sir Michael Blount, yet how we may adventure to commit the charge of the Tower of London unto any person without her Majesty's special warrant in writing, we think it might have a dangerous consequence; neither do we think that any would undertake the charge in that sort, upon our bare words, without special warrant from her Majesty.—From the Blackfriars, 27 November, 1595.

Signed. 1½ pp. (36. 36.)

[RICHARD FLETCHER] BISHOP OF LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 27.—Being very desirous to have seen you this morning and satisfied you in some matters which it pleased you to mention to my good friend Mr. Michael Stanhope, I came this morning to your lodging, and understanding your departure to Richmond immediately after dinner, what time by reason of the commission at Lambeth I could not have time with you, I do very heartily pray you to think that there hath passed not one word—I may truly say thought—touching either the late deceased, or any other honourable person. Only, I not being made privy to the funeral nor satisfied for my fees due, being both keeper and repairer of the body of the church, did overnight charge my officer of the place to go to my Lady South' [Southampton] and acquaint her with the usage. I wrote also to her in as kind wise as I could. Proby came to me thereabout, and gave me his word for it, with whom there was not a word either of that or any other person. That morning early I was sent for to Lambeth, and was not at the church all the day, where it is said the words were uttered. But till I may speak with you I heartily pray you to think that whatsoever the malignant invention be, I have not either in word or thought uttered anything unfit for my person or duty towards any, especially towards you whom I love unfeignedly as any good friend your honour hath in England, both for your own sake and the kindness I have found from you, and so I do very earnestly desire you to be persuaded, whatsoever any malicious mouth shall at any time cast out against me. So soon as I can know your being again at home I will attend you farther.—From Lambeth, 27 November,

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 37.)

LORD MAYOR and ALDERMEN of LONDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1595, Nov. 27.—Sending their answer in the matter of Darcey's patent.

Signed by Stephen Slaney & others. (141. 351.)

The enclosure :—"Objections against Mr. Darcey's patent for making and selling of leather."

1 p. (141. 350.)

THE QUEEN to [SIR MICHAEL BLOUNT], Lieutenant of the Tower.

1595, Nov. 28.—Dismissing him from his said office for his "lewd behaviour," and commanding him to deliver up the keys to the person named by the Lord Treasurer, Lord Cobham, and Lord Buckhurst, or any two of them.

Endorsed :—"28 November, 1595."

Draft in Cecil's hand. See S. P. Dom. Eliz. Vol. 254, no. 77, for another copy.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. (36. 27.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov. 28.—His comfort in his manifold miseries has been that Cecil acknowledged their extremity and seemed to pity them: has lived hitherto in hopes to be relieved by him when somewhat disburdened of greater affairs, and now beseeches his help, seeing his imminent dangers and desperate desolation of all other succour or friends. Will ever live in due obedience and ready disposition to his will.—Tower, 28 November, 1595.

Countersigned :—"Mic. Blount," [lieutenant of the Tower].

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 39.)

THE QUEEN to SIR DRU DRURY.

1595, Nov. 29.—Having had former experience of your continued faith, duty, and good discretion, we have therefore made choice of you to take the care of our Tower of London during our pleasure, willing and commanding you to receive the keys of our said Tower, with all the further charge that shall be delivered you by the Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain of our household, the Lord Cobham and the Lord Buckhurst, whom we have authorised to deliver the same.

Endorsed :—"Copy of her Majesty's letter to the L. Treasurer, L. Chamberlain, Lord Cobham and L. Buckhurst, to displace Sir Michael Blunt, Lieutenant of the Tower, and to deliver the charge thereof to Sir Dru Drury. 29 Nov. 1595."

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1 p. (36. 41.)

SCOTTISH BORDERS.

1595, Nov. 29.—A paper headed, 29 Nov. 1595, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of 15 questions to be enquired into, touching the decay of the Middle March, beginning, "1. Whether of these certificates were more exactly taken." The last three questions have been added later: they are :—"13. What spoils have been committed since the last certificate made in '93 until the 26th of this November? 14. What murders have been committed in the Middle Marches by the Scots since 10 Eliz.?"

15. What decay has been since 10 Eliz. by the Scots taking prisoners to ransom?" *Signed by H. Earl of Huntingdon.*

II. Answers to the above, the first being, "We think the latter certificate of the musters was more exactly taken than the former." Other answers are:—13. The spoils have been so many that they cannot suddenly be assessed. Could wish that a collection were made, by information of the parties grieved, now mostly absent, and returned to "your lordship" to show the Queen "the huge decays and losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Middle March, in these two last years, by Scotland." 14. Have in an hour's time, among themselves, numbered 155 true and able subjects murdered in defence of their goods. 15. The greatness of the number taken ("which prisoners hath been also so extremely tortured and pinched, by thrusting hot irons into their legs and other parts of their body, and fettering them naked in the wilderness and deserts by chains of iron to trees, whereby they might be eaten up with midges and flies in summer, and in the winter perished with extreme cold: other some use to set them upon a crooked tree hanging over some deep water, sitting upon a sharp harrow, whereby the prisoner is enforced, either by moving to fall in the water and so to be drowned, or else sit still upon the harrow, pinched with extreme and continual pricking his flesh, which punishment is commonly termed, amongst themselves, 'Paytes Jockes meare,'") with sundry other unchristian devices to compel them to promise greater ransoms) compels them to ask respite to perfect their answer. *Signed, Cuthbt. Collingwood: Henry Woddrington: Ro. Delavale: Willm. Fenwicke: Raphe Lawson: Ro. Claveringe: Roger Widdryngtun: Edward Gray: Robert Woddrington: M. Erington: Herrey Delavale: Edward Charlton.*

3 pp. (172. 100.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the LORD ADMIRAL.

[1595,] Nov. 30.—I think your lordship hath understood by Watts that came lately out of Spain, that there will be a fleet sent after Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins. The man was curious to confess any particular to me, but I did ever guess it to be so. I think your lordship should do very honourably to cause a couple of small carvels or pinnaces to be dispatched with all haste with advice to them. The charge will be small to the Queen, and it may save all her ships and people in that action, for as sure as God lives, if the Spanish fleet arrive while the soldiers are overland, both the ships at anchor and those at Panama will be both lost; and they may yet be warned in time sufficient. I dare take on me to direct them to find them out by a sure and speedy course, but your lordship can do it better yourself, and therefore there needs nothing but the resolution, which God grant may be effected according to the greatness of the necessity. If any fleet go for Ireland and your lordship go not, I beseech you to enable me to the service, who would purchase her Majesty's favour with what labour or peril soever. If your lordship sent to Sir Francis it would be best done from hence, I mean from Weymouth or Plymouth, for a messenger may be with them from hence ere they can come about from London hither. I would also humbly pray you to get a resolution for our enterprise of Guiana, for if provision of victual be not made in the winter it cannot be done for this year. Her Majesty shall, by foreslowing it, lose the greatest assurance of good that ever was offered to any Christian prince; and your lordship doth find that it is the surest way to divert all attempts from home.—Sherborne, the last of November.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 42.)

THE LAMBETH ARTICLES.

1595, Nov. 30.—Articles approved by Jno. Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, and other theologians, at Lambeth, November 30, 1595.

1. Deus ab æterno prædestinavit quosdam ad vitam, et quosdam ad mortem reprobavit.

2. Causa movens aut efficiens prædestinacionis ad vitam non est prævisio fidei aut perseverantiæ aut bonorum operum aut ullius rei quæ insit in personis prædestinatis, sed sola voluntas beneplaciti Dei.

3. Prædestinatorum præfinitus et certus numerus est, qui nec augeri nec minui potest.

4. Qui non sunt prædestinati ad salutem, necessario propter peccata sua damnabuntur.

5. Vera, viva, justificans fides, et Spiritus Dei sanctificans, non extinguitur, non excidit, non evanescit in electis, aut finaliter aut totaliter.

6. Homo vere fidelis, id est, fide justificante præditus, certus est *πληροφορία* fidei de remissione peccatorum suorum, et de salute sempiterna sua per Christum.

7. Gratia salutaris non tribuitur, nec communicatur, nec conceditur universis hominibus, qua servari possunt, si voluerint.

8. Nemo potest venire ad Christum, nisi datum ei fuerit, et nisi Pater eum traxerit, et omnes homines non trahuntur a Patre ut veniant ad Filium.

9. Non est positum in arbitrio aut potestate uniuscujusque hominis servari.

Contemporary note in another hand.—"Whether Dr. Overall hath dealt against the 5. and 7. proposition, our University students do easily remember."

Endorsed:—"A true copy of the propositions;"

1 p. (136. 37.) [Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, II., 280.]

JOHN GYLLES to "MR. THOMAS MYDLETON, merchant, in London."

1595, ^{Nov. 30}_{Dec. 10}—My last was of the 26 November, with one enclosed from your brother, and two days past I received this enclosed from him, wherewith he writes me that he is desirous to hear from you. As soon as I receive your letter I will see it safe conveyed unto him.

For news, here is little or none, only that for certain the Prince of Orange will be at Brussels within 10 or 12 days and before Christmas. He brings down with him 3,000 Spaniards, mingled with Italians, which is no sign of peace; his coming is strange. The Cardinal of Lisbon comes not in two or three months after him, but attends some end with Marseilles to bring it to the King of Spain, which by letters out of Germany is greatly doubted that the governor will for money and fair promises deliver it. The Count Fuentes is appointed to go for Italy as viceroy of Sicily, but departs not before the Cardinal be come. Here is great wars expected the next summer between these countries. Grave Maurice goes keep his court at Utrecht, and can hardly agree with the States. The soldiers of these parts run daily to the enemy for want of good payment; God grant better order! The King of France is said to be about La Fere, and hopes to have it; which some men account to be conditions between France and Spain to deliver over Cambray and La Fere, and no other expected than peace between them. Yet will Spain hardly depart from that which he hath in France, but would rather have more. Here is great fear that Calais

will fall to the King of Spain's lot if he come before it, which is daily expected; for some of name in these parts have been in it, and find it weak and out of order, and if it be besieged there is no means to raise the siege. Such view is taken, and it seems they require the Borgeonians for traffic sake, for they are poor; and how willing the King will part with it God knows, for he is past shame. Here are divers ships come out of Spain, and in them are come two Spaniards well appointed. One doth confess to be servant to Piedmontelle, and the other to the new Prince of Orange. They were bound for Antwerp, but are taken, and will be tried before they depart. Here is great mompeling [mumbling] among the strangers, and it is written from Calais and from Antwerp of some great trouble in the Court of England, and dare say that her Majesty's person should have some mishap, which God defend! and for His mercy's sake defend her from her bloody enemies which gape for it. Here go divers speeches which were not good to be true in these perilous days; we long for a post which these contrary winds keep back. Here comes in daily store of French wines, the best burdens at 25*l.* and 25*l.*, and some at 20*l.* and 22*l.* the ton; the Rhenish wines fall very bad this year, which must be mended with French wines; for great quantity are sent to Dort of the white wines and of the sweetest to be brewed. Mr. Captot shall be married to a proper young maiden of Antwerp, old 20 years. She is Robert Toullemer's wife's daughter. He is 45 years and more old, and full of misery, that he cannot stir hand nor foot at this present, so full of gout. It is an unfit marriage, but money doth much. [P.S.] The Spaniards which went to succour La Fere are overthrown by the King of France and beaten, and will not come to any agreement but stand to his mercy. The news is come at this instant. The Prince of Orange is at Lutsenborgh and the 15th or 20th will be at Brussels. A ship coming from Malaga laden with fruit, is taken to Dunkirk, and of 20 men in her all slain saving 3; and was taken under Dover.—Middelboro, 10 December, 1595, new style.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 69.)

LORD COBHAM.

1595, Nov. 30.—Materials to be bought to furnish my Lord [? Cobham's] horses and geldings, for service with saddles.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (145. 212.)

COBHAM HALL.

1595, Nov. 30.—Remembrance for Glyndefylld, at his coming to Cobham Hall. Relates to repairs, farm stock, woods, rents, &c.

2 pp. (145. 214.)

JERSEY.

1595, Nov. 30.—Account of Anthonie Poulett, of money employed upon the fortification of the Islet of St. Helier:—21 Oct. 1594 to 30 Nov. 1595.

58 pp. (209. 5.)

SIR EDWARD WINTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov.—Your honourable kind letter I have received with no small contentment, to find how it vouchsafes you to remember so poor a countryman as myself. I sent you of late some few pasties of red deer, such as the barrenness of this country and my unskilful woodmanship

could yield. Hereafter, if ought be amiss in these, it shall be amended, since my wife hath promised her best cares herein, whom of late I have brought home to my house from her father's. I presume to send you 100*l.* which, by the Council's order, I was commanded to pay to my lord of Pembroke. I have herein written to my Lord Admiral, whatsoever you shall think fittest to be done by him or consented to by me, I will be most ready to obey your orders. Of what temper the man is your honour knows sufficiently. I am sore afraid of an unwelcome office to be cast upon [me] this year; I beseech you to keep me from it; I mean the shrievalty of this shire. I assure you it will be wonderfully to my hindrance many ways. But I will hope you will not forget me herein, nor despair of her Majesty's willingness in granting a matter so reasonable. Your Barbary falcon I received, which if I should praise very much, you would rather commend me for a courteous knight than a skilful falconer. But howsoever, I thank you for her, though I think she be dead or this. The tassell of a goshawk had been fitter for our woodland country.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (36. 143.)

SIR MATTHEW ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Nov.—My pen is seldom put to paper to men of your quality, yet neither proceeds it of disdain or unwillingness, but of ignorance to write and fear to offend, being a favour many times in these days for a man to interpret his own meaning. Such is my present need of your help that either I must be relieved or live an aged sickly life. My son who lately, by your mean, to my great cost, was licensed to go see the wars of Hungary, my end altogether to make him able for her Majesty's service and to remove him from his studious solitary life of Southampton House, I am given to understand that his wife, looking no further than to a desire of her husband's company, or at least a seeming thereunto, seeks his return by all means she may before the next spring's war be grown to end; neither regarding his reputation nor my great charge of setting him forth, drawing me into so great an interest debt as this bearer can inform you how low it hath brought me. I have not importuned you, I trust, at any time, nor for any person or matter, but if my love to yourself do not deserve this much of you, yet let the love poor W. Arundel bore you, besides the service that Thomas himself may hereafter do you, win so much from you that he may be someways employed for her Majesty's service for trial of his loyalty and wit, and to deliver him from the scandal that either he durst not tarry, or he undertook the journey to cosen his father of all his horses and 1,100*l.* By this your great favour you bind him to acknowledge you the author of his good, and offer me that contentment I can never deserve but with my poor prayer to Almighty God to comfort you in all your proceedings, as I shall be comforted with your favour towards my poor son.

Endorsed :—"November, 1595," and by Cecil, "To make him answer."

Holograph. 1½ pp. (36. 45.)

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE to the QUEEN.

1595, Nov.—With regard to an ordinance of the Queen concerning the letting of College lands, praying that the first example of the violation of the laws be not made in their case.

Endorsed :—"1595, Nov."

Latin. ½ p. (136. 35.)

STANSFIELD v. BINDON.

1595, Nov.—*Re* Edmund Stansfield and Frances Viscountess Bindon, his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas Viscount Bindon and Arthur Gorges, defendants.

Reasons why the writ of dower awarded to the escheator of Dorset should be cancelled and another awarded. *Signed*, Tho. Flemynge, Willm. Gibbes, Edward Phillipps, Lawrance Tanfeilde.

Endorsed :—" Nov. 1595.

1 p. (172. 94.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Nov.—" Monseigneur, vous avez ici un extrait, non quant aux diverses occurrences (qui sont semblables a ce que vous en avez), mais des termes ou sont les affaires, selon le discours de Mons. de Villeroy, *Quæstionis est*, si je dois suivre son jugement en les supprimant. Je ne sçay a que est echappée cette parole de l'envoy de Monsieur de Sanci : mais je ne crains bien qu'elle est bien mal fondée, et néanmoins qu'elle vous servira de reponse pour gagner autant de temps. Mais j'ai tort de troubler si longtemps l'appareil de vos guerres theatriques. Ne vous ebahissez pas s'il prend envie a la France d'en faire echange avec celles qui lui sont si longuement sanglantes. Adieu." *Signed*.

Endorsed :—" Nov. '95."

Seal. 1 p. (172. 102.)

M. COMPAYGNE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595, Nov.]—I should be extremely glad to hear that you are coming to the aid of Calais. The Comte Saynt Pol will to-morrow be here at Boulogne, with 2,000 foot, to throw himself into Calais. When he knows you are so near he will doubtless send you his news. The King is still before La Fere. I send the numbers of the enemy and I think "que, syl vous plet, vous achamyne que lon leur fayra resevoyr hounq afront."

Undated. French. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (172. 123.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 2.—Thanks him for being a mean to her Majesty for granting him a pension of 40*l*. "I do send you the enclosed to be delivered to her Majesty, which chiefly concerneth her service, and partly my distressed estate. That which pertaineth to her Majesty's service is of mine own ragged handwriting, for I would not commit the trust thereof to any other, praying you to read the same to her Highness. Before my commitment here I had a letter ready to the effect of the enclosed, and sent it you, and I being driven to keep my chamber with a sore leg, my son could not find you. I sent it to the Countess of Warwick, who returned the same to me for that she was commanded by her Highness not to meddle with Irish causes; which letter, upon further advisement, I altered, for in the same I besought the direction of that service to the Earl of Ormond, and do think it fittest the direction thereof shall be to Mr. Justice Walshe. He is a native of Waterford, hath been many years Chief Justice of Munster, is well acquainted with the mariners and serviceable men fit for that purpose in Waterford, Downgarvan, Yoghill, Cork, and Kinsale, and can with

more ease and less charges travail therein than the Earl. I am well beloved in those places myself, and will not only make choice of such as shall be fit for the service, but also instruct them sufficiently how to proceed to the winning of the Spaniards' favour, and to execute their service effectually without danger. This service I doubt not will take good success, with easy charges to her Majesty. None of them shall know the cause of the other's going. We will provide one that shall go and return unto you with expedition with intelligence of their preparation of shipping and men—where they lie, who is their chief, their several captains' names, and what they intend to do. If the Earl of Tyrone do not come to submit himself, I mean to prepare for him, besides other acceptable services I determine to do for her Highness there. It is necessary that few be made acquainted therewith.

Immediately after perfecting the patent of my pension, I was arrested by one that lent me from time to time 60*l.*, and driven to pawn my patent unto him; and being committed here for 30*l.* more, he refuseth to be bound for me or to lend me any money to defray my charges; so as I am like to perish in case her Majesty do not help me. As I have written to her Highness, I lost 800 crowns beyond the seas in coming hitherto for her service, besides that I have continued here at great charges, whereby I was brought greatly indebted. I beseech you to be a mean to her Highness for commanding 100*l.* to be delivered unto me to quit my patent and to pay this debt and other little sums I owe, and also to grant me the 20*l.* concealment, which is no hindrance to her Majesty, but may bring her other successors yearly rent, whereas now she hath none. I have and will deserve the same, and will in this or any other service travail at mine own charges. It shall animate others, when they shall hear I am well used, to do her Highness good service; it shall greatly redound to your honour, and in especial among such as know the services I have done, to rid me out of these troubles. I have heretofore made proffer of services to one, as I shall tell you hereafter; if it had been accepted her Majesty should be greatly eased of her wars in Ireland. It made me forbear offering any more, but I hope these attempted by me now shall be better embraced."—The Compter in the Poultry, 2 December, 1595."

Signed. 1½ pp. (36. 47.)

Letter to the Queen, enclosed:—

1595, Dec. 1.—*My long continuance here these three years and three months, a poor suitor to your Highness, hath brought me so deeply indebted I am forced to trouble you with these few lines, most heartily rendering great thanks for your granting me 40*l.* pension yearly during my life out of your Highness' Exchequer here, which is more to my contentment than 90*l.* pension I had of the King of Spain: beseeching your Majesty as well in consideration of the loss of 800 crowns I had beyond the seas in coming hither for your service, as of my charges here, to command me a reasonable portion of money to pay my debt, and to grant me 20*l.* of your concealed lands in Ireland where I may find the same. It is a grant that shall bring yearly rent to your Highness and your successors, and shall be a living for me and my posterity for ever. Albeit my abiding here is necessary to deliver my opinion of any English or Irish the enemy shall send hither about any mischievous action, yet if it please your Highness, with the advice of any of your Council, to employ me for Ireland with your letters to Justice Walshe*

according to the effect of the enclosed, I will step thither, and will proceed therein in such sort as I doubt not but it shall take good success.—The Compter in the Poultry, like a poor prisoner, 1 December, 1595.

Endorsed:—"From Jo. Danyell, prisoner in the Counter. His offer of service. A letter to Justice Walshe and some money to pay his debts."

Signed. 1 p. (36. 46.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (COKE) TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 2.—These are to certify you of those special questions whereof by your letter you require to be advertised.

First, Wood is sentenced to lose both his ears, the one in Cheapside, the other at Westminster, and to be branded in the face in this sort; on the one cheek an "f" for his forgery, on his brow a "p" for his perjury, and on his other cheek an "s" for subornation.

2. Wells is to stand on the pillory at both the said places, and to have both his ears nailed, the one at the one place, the other at the other. For the time (if no restraint be to the contrary) he is to receive his first punishment on the next market day at Cheapside, as I think. Concerning the mitigation of his punishment in respect of his voluntary confession, wherein you require me to signify what I think, I beseech you give me leave to deal plainly and sincerely as becometh me. I do assure myself that in respect of many circumstances it will be an occasion of great slander to her Majesty's justice if any part of his punishment shall be mitigated; and this I speak of certain knowledge, whereof I hold myself bound in duty to advertise her Majesty by you, lest hereafter I might be blamed for neglect of duty.

It were a good device to give occasion that Wood hath confessed that which he hath done upon promise of pardon (as some already do give out, as I hear) if in truth he should be pardoned.—This 2 of December, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (36. 48.)

EXPORT OF CLOTH.

1595, Dec. 3.—Warrant to Lord Burghley for Andreas Hofman, on behalf of the Duke of Hulst, to export a quantity of broad cloths, dressed or undressed, one half to be long and the other short, as follows, viz., 400 cloths this year, and 200 in each of the two following years, free of all custom.—Manor of Richmond, 3 December, 38 Elizabeth.

Endorsed:—"Memorandum, That this letter was issued a^o 1596, for that none was expended before."

Sign Manual. 1 p. (36. 49.)

(ii.) Copy of the above, except that the licence is for 400 broad cloths only, no time of exportation being mentioned.

1 p. (36. 50.)

SIR NICHOLAS PARKER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 3.—Acknowledges favour in his long suit for the reinforcing of his broken troop. Hopes that, if occasion offer for service, he may not be forgotten with others of his profession, for he has nothing to live on but Her Majesty's pay.—Dewsborough, 3 Dec. 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (172. 103.)

LORD COBHAM.

1595, Dec. 3.—Names of Lord Cobham's servants.
2 pp. (145. 216.)

The EARL OF HUNTINGDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 4.—Bear with me that I have not sooner written unto you since I received your letter dated the 25th of the last month; for as I was not well when it came to my hands, so have I ever since been troubled with an ague. I see by your letter how gracious her Majesty is still to my poor wife, which I can no ways in any sort do anything to deserve, much less requite, but with my prayers to God for her Highness' continued preservation. So soon as I dare venture abroad I will satisfy my wife's request, now that her Majesty hath licensed me so to do. I am but newly returned from a bad journey and am troubled still, as I told you. I do heartily thank you for that you write of David Ingleby, for not above two days before, I was constantly told that he was in another place not far off Durham, and from this country he went thither; but now I need not to employ any person about that business any longer. Since Anthony Atkinson did so thoroughly fear him, he hath removed to many places and never rested long in any, or else all my espials have deceived me; but now I see I may leave them, which I am glad of, though I should have been more glad to deliver him to her Majesty than I am to hear of his departure.—At York, 4 December, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 51.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT DACKHOM to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 4.—Is doubtful of the safe delivery of his letters of the 23rd of this present (*sic*); knows not what danger may come to Ostend by not advertising Essex of the enemy's great preparations in Bridges (Bruges), Iper (Ypres) and other of their towns, their army already making head of 8000 men not far from Dunkirk, their artillery and munitions of war being in like forwardness, and all their commanders having had their general assembly at Brussels. Looking into their proceedings, with the desire they have for that government, it cannot be thought but that their continual posting from place to place concerns them. Their only desire is, if the enemy set down before the town, that Essex would have a care of them.—Ostend, this 4 of December, 1595.

P.S. Is given to understand of certain Englishmen in Dunkirk who have assured the governor they will deliver him good prisoners that shall be taken in Kent. Five ships well manned are gone forth of Dunkirk six days past, and three new ships are making there and one at Newport.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (36. 52.)

LORD BURGHLEY to the OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF LONDON outwards.

1595, Dec. 5.—Communicating the terms of the warrant in favour of Andrew Hofman, factor of the Duke of Hulst, Archbishop of Brema. [*see* Dec. 3.]—The Strand, 5 December, 1595.

Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 53.)

THOMAS SMITH, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 5.—This letter, which I write by her Majesty's commandment, is to deliver you her pleasure concerning Wood: That forasmuch as his confession hath been voluntary, free, and of his own accord, her Majesty most graciously thinketh good that some part of his punishment be remitted, in such sort as that he may lose but one ear, and have but one mark in any part of his face, where it shall be thought meet to be set. Thus much for the first [see p. 483]; and for the second, her Majesty's pleasure is that the order of the Star Chamber be continued and executed. Herewith it pleaseth her that you acquaint my Lord Keeper and my Lord Treasurer—From Richmond, 5 December.

[P.S.] Since the former commandment her Majesty hath given me order for this postscript, which I will set down precisely in her own words, that "In all this (above written) she referreth herself to my Lord Keeper and my Lord Treasurer, that they may do herein as they shall think meet."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 54.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 5.—Her Majesty told me of an advertisement you had out of Scotland, which she willed me to see. I came forth after you, but you were gone. If you will send it sealed by this bearer. I will return it to you precisely again; or else I will meet you about where you will.

Endorsed:—"5 December, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1/3 p. (36. 55.)

EXPORT OF CLOTH.

1595, Dec. 5.—Certificate of Thomas Phelippes, collector of the customs outwards in the port of London, that he has received from Andreas Hofman, agent for the Duke of Holste, a warrant authorising him to transport in this next year 400 cloths, half long and half short, without custom.—Custom House of London, 5 Dec. 1595.

Endorsed:—"Beweis des Ich des Herrn Tresirirs schreiben überantwort."'

1/2 p. (A. 94.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 5.—I purpose shortly to see you, yet will not omit to entertain the mean time with my respect towards you. I heretofore wrote to you that I would not intermeddle with the occurrences of these parts: the reason, because I supposed Mr. Bodley gave you the first of his advertisements, and so imagining still, I depart from that superfluous office. I determine about the midst of January to be in England, having renewed and added in words of more restraint an oath in the behalf of her Majesty to the burghers of this town. I had much labour and long debate about it: but they be sworn to join to her Majesty against all their compatriots in any matter wherein they would dissent, and such like circumstances of duty and truth. It is the best assurance I can make to tie their consciences, being weak in number and destitute of all munition to a town of war. I have, about the fortifications of the town, repaired what was much out of order. The rest I must leave to another's care, if her Majesty take my return into offence, which my estate in

health and in fortune compels. In this farther am I bold, that neither contempt, because my patent allows me, nor neglect of my charge, because I will leave all things as far as belongs to my duty well established, can be imputed to me. This I will presume to your Lordship, to show 180 as warlike men, and who know their ranks in any form of battle as well, and the use of their weapons, as any soldiers wheresoever employed in service.

I look to have Sir Fernando Gorge shortly. When I gave his first pass, he promised to resolve me so soon as he might: but that being expired, he wrote for another, which I granted, but withal let him understand of the necessity of my being in England, and both for that, and my own honour and ease, the government could not be long vacant without his repair, or my substituting another lieutenant. His day is at hand, and my occasions are too long deferred in the uncertainty of his resolution. If the western employment be worth him, I am glad; if not, he may enjoy this, which he knows, and where he shall be welcome: but he failing me, I will trust Captain Torner, for whose honesty and sufficiency I may assure the town no less safe than by my presence.—Brill, Dec. 5.

Endorsed:—"Rec. 17 Jan. 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (204. 26.)

RICHARD STAPERR and EDWARD HOMDEN, Levant Merchants, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 6.—Whereas we lately were suitors for your mediation unto her Majesty for her letters of congratulation to the Grand Seignior upon his coming to the kingdom, and did partly inform you of the necessity of the same, for that the Eastern princes, the Venetians, and others holding intercourse with him, had not only written but sent their royal presents unto him, the stay whereof on her Majesty's behalf might draw the Grand Seignior to some hard conceit, and consequently endanger our people in their lives, and ourselves in our goods remaining in the country; we have presumed by further arguments to induce your favour to our suit, whereby it may appear the continuance of the enterprise is to be nourished, as well in respect of her Majesty's benefit by custom of the goods carried in and out, as by the good the commonwealth receiveth by the maintenance of shipping and mariners *communibus annis* into the Straits, as may more particularly appear by the note enclosed.—London, 6 December, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 56.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 6.—I am but newly arrived in these quarters, and therefore have had no time to bring anything to pass, but do not doubt ere long, if the Count Frederick of Berck, who hath the command of these parts for the enemy, be of a stirring humour, or otherwise lie open to my endeavours, to forge some such matter as may be expected from so mean a chief and forces; which forthwith shall be laid before you.—Doesbergh, 6 December, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 57.)

SIR RICHARD MOLYNEUX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 6.—Having laid special wait in all places near, as also in divers other parts of this county, that in these troublesome times all such persons as by their behaviour might give any suspicion of bad

affection to our estate should be apprehended and brought before me, it happened that this day two men, which did pretend to travel through the country, were brought before me, and upon strait examination one of them proved to be a priest and his name Hawkesworth, born in Yorkshire and brother to a gentleman in that county of good living, as by his own examination written by himself doth appear, which examination, with himself, I have made bold to send you; praying you to acquaint the rest of the Council with it and the priest's coming up, and that I may understand their pleasures for my own discharge.—From my house Croxstaffe, this 6th day of December, 1595.

Signed. Seal, broken. 1 p. (36. 58.)

SIR CHARLES PERCY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. $\frac{6}{16}$.—Although absent, "I will not leave to acknowledge my duty in writing, unto whom I must dedicate all my good fortunes in the wars, having received my beginning in them at your Lordship's hands, and since have continued them under your protection."—Douborough, 16 Dec. *stilo novo*. *Signed*.

3 pp. *Two seals. Endorsed*:—"1595," (172. 112.)

H. CONSTABLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 7.—Beseeching him to let him know how he stands in his gracious opinion, and what he may do to win or increase it.—Paris, 7 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (20. 90.)

SIR WILLIAM PERIAM, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 7.—This bearer, my lord bishop of Exeter his servant, made offer unto me of a warrant under the privy seal for the discharging of his lordship from the first fruits of that bishopric. But sureties are bound for the payment thereof, who by the same in law are not discharged. Therefore, if her Majesty pleaseth to remit them also, the same must appear by special words, as well as for the pardoning and releasing of his sureties as his lordship.—From Chelsea, 7 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 59.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 7.—Finding that you were not conveniently to be at London to-morrow night, I am bold to send to know whether Tuesday may be any more in your grace to visit poor Canon Row, where, as late as it shall please you, a gate for your supper shall be open, and K. Richard present himself to your view. Pardon my boldness that ever love to be honoured with your presence, neither do I importune more than your occasions may willingly assent unto.

Endorsed:—"7 December, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (36. 60.)

HENRY DE BOURBON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, before Dec. 8.—"Monsieur, en cherchant le moyen de respondre a la derniere lettre qu'il vous a pleu m'escire, j'ay heu ce bon heur de rencontrer M. l'agent d'Angleterre qui m'a donné commodité de

satisfaire a mon desir ; et par la mesme je vous confirmeré le voeu de mon service, dont l'affection vous est si dedyée que personne du monde n'y peut prendre plus d'avantage. Ayez cette creance, Monsieur, et que la reputation de votre merite peut tellement sur moy qu'elle m'oblige sur toute autre chose d'acquérir votre bonne grace par toutes sortes d'effets dignes de la qualite de vòtre bien humble et bien affectionne a vous servir, HENRY DE BOURBON."

Endorsed :—"Received, 8 Dec. '95."

Holograph. Seal. (172. 106.)

JOHN FERROUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 8.—Cecil's many virtues and the fervent desire he has long had to attend upon him, for want of a better mediator, make him to be his own orator. Prays to be retained as one of his household attendants and promises dutiful service.

Endorsed :—"8 December, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 61.)

SIR THOMAS WILKES^r to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec 8.—The bearer Richard Dingnam, desirous to pursue his dispatch himself, hath desired to have the warrant and to attend you for the same at London. I have therefore sent it enclosed by him, which I leave to you to procure to be rated and signed by my lord your father and the rest of the lords that may happily meet there with him. His lordship will shew you to whom the warrant is to be directed for the payment of the money.—At the Court, this 8th of December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 62.)

HERBERT CROFTES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 8.—In favour of the bearer, his brother in law, Mr. James Boyce, to be steward of the lordship of Norton, co. Radnor. The appointment is in Cecil's hands in right of the wardship of young Tamwoorthe, and Croftes has been a suitor for it divers times. Boyce is "a gentleman of the best sort and quality in that country."—My poor lodging [in London], 8 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 107.)

SAMUEL WHARTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 9.—I am arrived at Plymouth, and have been brought before the mayor and his brethren, who have opened and perused my several letters, and have also found in my custody certain notes which I took for my better remembrance, some by direction of Mr. Wade and the rest of my own, which they have likewise sent unto you, as also the copy of my letter from York to you and of my letter to the bishop of Durham ; with all which Mr. Wade hath been acquainted in more large manner than your honour, and therefore I do refer myself to his censure, and have in this letter to him craved him to make you fully acquainted therewith. I did not intend to carry any of those papers (the four letters to Tanckard and Hodgson excepted) any further than Bayonne ; but now, I fear, I shall be hardly bestead considering my letters of commendation were so unadvisedly opened as it is not possible to seal them again, and so I have no means left but to excuse the inatter and say that they were opened at the passage, and being found not to be ominous, were in that manner delivered me again, which will be a

sufficient excuse as I shall finely handle the matter, my stay here considered, which may be hindrance to me. I desire I may either have a pass, sent with as much expedition as may be, or else that you will otherwise satisfy the mayor, that when our ship shall be ready to go hence I be not left behind; not doubting but all things shall fall out to your good liking and for my own credit.—At Plymouth, 9 December, 1595. [P.S.]—I am also constrained to put in sureties till they have received answer from the Lord Treasurer or your honour.

Holograph. Seal broken. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (36. 63.)

JAMES BAGG, Mayor of Plymouth, to LORD BURGHLEY and
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 9.—Here arriving lately a ship of London called the *Hart*, one John Gyles master, freighted (as it is said) by Alderman Watts, Thomas Honyman and other merchants of London, to go for Bayonne in France, and one Samuel Wharton coming as passenger in the same, of whom being a suspicion to be an espial employed for the King of Spain, having no pass, I caused him to be apprehended, and finding divers letters and notes about him which gave me no less occasion to think so of him, howbeit at last upon examination he alleged for himself that you Sir Robert Cecil were acquainted with his journey and altogether with his pretence, and that your honour knoweth the men that wrote the private letters to their friends, and what they are, and where they all dwell, I have put him under sufficient sureties until I may hear again from you. But by the way, for that it may the better appear whether the man be worthy of the trust that may in this behalf be reposed in him (which for mine own part I doubt), or whether he digress from what he hath professed, I herewith send such letters and papers as I found upon him, with his confession in all points; which being by you considered of, I will then be most ready to effect to the uttermost I may what your pleasure shall be to have further done, having omitted to make relation hereof to any other because, as the party confessed, none other but you Sir Robert Cecil were acquainted with his journey.—From Plymouth, 9 October, 1595.

Endorsed:—"From the Maior of Plymouth the 9 of December, 1595, at 8 of the o'clock in the evening. From Ayshburton half an hour after three o'clock in the morning. From Exeter half an hour after 6 in the morning the 10 of December. Received at Honiton half an hour after 9 in the forenoon."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 64.)

Encloses :

Confession of Samuel Wharton.

He saith that Sir Robert Cecil knoweth William Tankerd who hath written to Geo. Ashworth, and what he is and where he dwelleth.

For the letter written by Thomas Bernhere, he knoweth not the man nor him to whom it was directed.

Confesseth the notes set down, marked with the mark in the margin, to be his own handwriting and done to give advertisement of the effects thereof at his coming into Spain.

Saith that Sir R. Cecil knoweth John Hodgson who writeth a letter to his brother Thomas Hodgson, and where he dwelleth. Also he knoweth William Tankerd who writeth a letter to Charles Tankerd; and Ralph Hodgson who hath written to his brother Thomas.

Saith that the paper of receipts and payments of money is his own handwriting, which is also marked with the mark in the margin; and being demanded why he hath set down the total disagreeing with the rest, answered he did it in a fantastical mode without cause.

Confesseth that the paper of notes of both sides written, which is marked with this mark in the margin, is his own handwriting: also the letter to my lord bishop of Durham.

Saith that the paper of notes marked with the mark in the margin is his own handwriting.

Confesseth that the letter he himself wrote to Sir R. Cecil, which is marked with the cipher 4, is his own writing.

Saith that Sir R. Cecil was acquainted with the noting of my lord of Cumberland and Sir W. Raleigh their setting to the seas.

Being asked why he set down the Castle of Plymouth in his note, answered that he did it of sudden conceit, and would at no hand yield other reason.

He hath no money to defray his charge but is to be furnished by Thomas Honjman's brother remaining in Bayonne upon his coming thither, to whom Thomas Honjman hath therein written.—Taken at Plymouth, the 9th day of December, 1595, before James Bagge, merchant, Mayor there.

1 p. (36. 65.)

BRILL.

1595, Dec. 9.—Promise on oath of the bailiffs, burgomasters and magistrates of Brill, in presence of the governor and of the captains and officers of her Majesty's garrison there, to fulfill all conditions contained in the agreement between her Majesty and the United Provinces, and to support her Majesty's governor there, and also to reimburse the sums expended for payment of the soldiers employed in the Netherlands. "Soo help ous God en Jesus Christus en by zyn heylich woirdt."—9 December, 1595, stilo veteri.

Dutch. 1 p. (36. 66.)

WALTER COPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 10.—Returns the plots according to his appointment; if he will command Mr. Styckells any further service he will be ready to run or go. Beseeches him, on behalf of a young merchant, to direct enclosed petition to Mr. Cesar to be examined and ordered, or else reported back to their honours.

Endorsed:—"10 December 1595. With the petition of one Byrde."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 67.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 10.—If there had anything chanced worth your knowledge since my last, or that by Mr. Bodley had not been advertised, I would not have overpassed any opportunity. The States attend but an answer from Mons. Caron about their last letters unto her Majesty, and then would presently send deputies; to which end those of Holland in their last assembly (as is told me in private) have nominated Mons. de Brederode, Loozen and Valke, but whether the General States will alter or appoint other is uncertain. I have been partaker of those it hath pleased you to write unto Mr. Bodley, and thank you for remembering me therein, both of us depending on your favour, more desirous to do

you all service than enabled, in respect of the small occasions offered. You have seen the copies of the intercepted letters of Taxis, wherein he discourseth touching the peace. The States have taken occasion thereupon to write unto the Emperor and divers Princes of the Empire, praying that they will forbear to send any deputies hither, seeing there is no sure trust in the Spaniards, and all of them here fully resolved in no wise to hearken thereunto, or admit any conference. They have also written unto the Prince of Orange after a sort, congratulating his liberty out of the tyrannical hands of the King of Spain, who had not ceased (as he doth not yet) to persecute those of his name, and murdered his father, besides that he still proceeded in his course to afflict all he could those that held with the true religion and maintained their due right and privileges: praying him not to hearken so far unto the Spanish enchantments to be made an instrument, under the colour of a mediator of peace or otherwise, to hurt those who had so loved and honoured his said father and all of them of the house of Nassau. This letter shall be sent or delivered by means of the Count John of Nassau.

The last thaw fell out very luckily, for the enemy was in readiness, both in Brabant and near Linghen, to have made invasions, and surely it would have been hard for the States to keep their frontiers well garrisoned and well guarded, and withal to have defended the passages and entrances, which be infinite in frost time; the mutinied Italians being also come unto Turnhout in Brabant, with intent to have lived again upon the boors that contribute on this side, the which they had cited to bring up and pay three months' contributions out of hand, so as their proceedings nothing liked these men, and hath occasioned that there was order taken to will them to forbear their exactions or they should be held and used as enemies, Count Maurice having sent forth of Breda, Bargues, Heusden and other frontiers certain troops to surprise and beat the said mutinied if they can be taken at any advantage.

They of Holland, having been met this three weeks, are parted, and as is said, notwithstanding the difficulties that fell out, have agreed to grant the demanded contributions. Gelderland hath proportionately done the like, and no less is looked for from Utrecht, where they are now assembled. Friesland and Groeningen are also to meet shortly for the same purpose, and because it is thought there will be oppositions, it is determined to send hence certain deputies to insist and further those contributions, to the end that after it shall be known what all the Provinces will grant for the year to come, there may be also the sooner resolved and order taken about the levies and services against the next summer; sundry high duchies offering to bring men to be entertained in wartgelt and ready in 6 weeks or two months after warning given. Monsieur Buzenval, having of late had audience, assured the States from the King his master that he would make no peace nor agreement without their foreknowledge and liking; insisting withal that they would therefore continue in succouring of him. It was written from Antwerp that if the Prince of Sonay had not missed the surprising of Han, on the which he had an enterprize, the Count of Fuentes would have ere this been in field to rescue La Fere; and now it seemeth the soldiers are unwilling to serve without they be paid, and the provision of money is small.—Hague, 10 December, 1595.

Signed. Two seals. 1½ pp. (36. 63.)

WILLIAM WAAD, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 10.—Some infirmity hath made me withdraw myself from attending her Majesty's further pleasure, and I got an attorney of

the law that was my brother's servant to peruse all his writings; and by good hap this morning we have found the cases and all my brother's notes and arguments for her Majesty's title for Topham and those lordships that are to come to her Majesty of the late Dukes of Norfolk, which if happily they had not been found, I assure you I think no man doth remember the special points of the title. I left with Sir Tho. Gorge a note in writing of the special matters we found in Mr. Young's chest, which concern William Wiseman, Neville, and Wm. Shelley. I gave him also a copy of Dryland's confession, and Dryland himself is sent for. A messenger is likewise gone to Sir Edward Stafford for the examinations of Laton, and one examination of his Sir Tho. Gorge had. All the other papers in Mr. Young's chest are of matters concerning priests, seminaries and recusants, and most of them of old date, which, if it please her Majesty, may be delivered to the commissioners for those causes. Or, if her Majesty so please, there is an honest sufficient gentleman, Mr. Skeffington, that will be a fit man to follow those causes, and if those writings may be delivered to his hands, he may have light by them to follow those matters.—From my house in Wood Street, the 10th of December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 70.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 10.—This evening late I received your letter with the other enclosed, which maketh mention of the coming down of the 8000 men not far from Dunkirk with artillery and other munition of war, and that it is for the siege of Ostend. It is proper to every commander to be jealous of his place, and in time to seek to have everything necessary to the defence thereof, and to advertise what he heareth of the enemy's proceedings and preparations. But, my good lord, let the time of the year be considered, the seat of the country adjoining to it, and that there is no wood to be had nor place to lodge a camp but in the sandhills, and all desolate; besides her Majesty commanding the Narrow Seas, and that Ostend is a place always to be succoured by sea with men and victuals in despite of the enemy, which caused the Duke of Parma to raise his siege from it: in my opinion it is not likely, especially considering the opinion they have in France, that they mean to succour La Fere. Yet I wish that all their wants were supplied (if they have any), which being performed presently might be a means to alter any further resolution, if any be. Such advertisements as of late I have received from Calais, I send you enclosed, and for the better and true knowledge how their actions pass on the other side I have presently [sent] over to Calais a messenger, with a letter to the governor and other my friends, to know as much as may be. Her Majesty's ships being in the Narrow Seas will, I hope, look carefully to the descent of any Dunkirker, as that they shall not dare to attempt to land and take prisoners; and yet I can not say but that it is feasible, and therefore I have given warning. It were necessary that my Lord Admiral wrote to Sir Henry Palmer to prevent by sea. I pray make my excuses to her Majesty that I came so suddenly from the Court. I was enforced so to do to take physick, which being done I will not fail to do my duty.—From my house in London, the 10th of December.

Signed. 1 p. (36. 71.)

A copy of the preceding letter.

2 pp. (47. 9.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his son-in-law.

1595, Dec. 10.—If urgent causes for my health had not caused me to come from the Court I would not have come so soon away, and so I pray you let her Highness know. Upon the receipt of my lord of Essex's letter and yours I presently wrote a letter to the governor of Calais and other of my friends to be truly informed of the enemy's proceedings, and what the governor thinks of these forces now assembled. I mean to-morrow to procure one to go into their camp, if it may be. I presently despatched the packet to Gesey [Jersey?] which you sent me. La Noue is going with the Count St. Pol. to the King after he hath seen the state of Calais, Guines and Ardes.—From my house, the 10th of December.

Endorsed :—"L. Cobham to my master. Copy of his letter to my Lord of Essex." *See above.*

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 10.)

JOHN FERNE, Secretary to the Council at York, to LORD BURGHEY.

1595, Dec. 11.—I attended my Lord President to Newcastle the 25th of November, where he took great pains, as well to be truly certified of the estate of the Middle March as to consult with my Lord Evors (Eyre) what is fittest for him to observe in that so weak and disordered a regiment now fallen to his charge.

There is no religion in that country, for all Northumberland hath but four preachers. I fear there hath been little or no justice, either martial or civil, in that March, for the March laws are out of use and the common law contempned; and of that I suppose Mr. Justice Beaumont or Mr. Sergeant Drew can inform you what a disordered justice they found in Northumberland the last assizes. Warden Courts held in private chambers; yea, the common speech of the gentlemen of that country doth avow such injustice, violence, and oppression to be willingly permitted (if not committed) in that March by such as should have protected that I verily suppose, if the particulars were enquired by commission, there would be found matter worthy of as deep a mulct or fine as came to her Majesty's use since her reign.

The decays of that March in horses and furniture is such that there is not the fourth part which is said to have been heretofore. The people daily murdered by the Scots (and no revenge nor restitution made) are utterly dejected in spirit and courage, and many seek to inhabit the islands and fly from the frontiers; ransoms as frequent as in time of war; roads, incursions, and frays more common into the Bishopric than heretofore on the Borders. The gentlemen of Northumberland did on the sudden, at Newcastle, reckon above 160 masters of families spoiled and slain in their own houses since the 10th year of her Majesty's reign; which (as likewise other points touching decays, ransoms, &c.) they are appointed to certify to my said Lord President. Those mischiefs are furthered by evil-disposed English, for by marriages with the clans and families of Scots, and by common passage of safe conducts to Scots (though perhaps such men as are impeachable by March laws) frequent convenues and conferences are entertained between Scots and English; whereby Scottish thieves are guided, recetted, and abetted in their frays and roads.

These I thought duty to offer to your consideration, the particulars better known to my Lord President, whereof I suppose he hath or will shortly give you full advertisement; but even now his lordship is sick,

and so hath been since his coming from Newcastle. And for that some part of this letter, though true, yet happily [may be] offensive to some, I beseech you to conceal me, for I know they are ready to revenge, which I pray God my Lord Warden feel not. None dare sell him corn in Northumberland, as it was said in Newcastle.

It pleased you in October last to authorise me by your letters to order a cause between one Wilson, a poor man, and one Moseley, an alderman of York. The matter I ended to the poor man's liking, and Moseley was very reasonable; Wilson had no just cause of complaint.—At York, 11 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (36. 72.)

EDWARD DYER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 11.—There was no lack in Cecil's favour that the business of Aberguilley succeeded no better, but error in them that preferred the cause, as at the hearing well appeared. Thankfully acknowledges his goodness and hopes the same may remain towards him. Requests him to hear the bearer and to accept of a motion concerning another matter committed to his relation.—At London, 11 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 73.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 11.—Has been indisposed for eight or ten days but hopes now to come and see him in a day or two, to communicate the last despatches he has received from the States General. Is sending to the lord Chamberlain for an audience with the Queen, to whom the States also write, "avec autre chargé qu'ils me donnent a sa dite Majesté."—Stretham, 11 Dec. 1595.

P.S.—Is sending him a couple of Dutch cheeses and a little barrel of preserved cherries from beyond sea.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 108.)

MAURIC BERKLEY to LORD BURGHEY.

1595, Dec. 11.—Of his cause with Mr. Henry Cholmeley, with regard to the Valdey lands in Cosson. Cholmeley has rejected his offers, and endeavours to weary him out, as by the enclosed note may appear. Prays for redress.—London, 11 December 1595.

Signed. ½ p. (204. 28.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 12.—The happy news of Her Majesty's well doing came hither presently after I had sent that page of mine into England, and was infinitely welcome to all men here. For myself I did praise God exceedingly for it, and though I did not fear God had intended unto us so great a mischief, yet I must confess I could not choose but be troubled with the bruits were here, nor hold myself from sending into England to be assured how Her Majesty did. We had been here many days, and had not heard out of England, the wind indeed sitting ill, and these wild reports were spread here from Antwerp and other places in Brabant and Flanders, and though, as I said, the wind was contrary, yet were some idle conjectures made that upon some ill accident in England there had been an arrest made of all shipping. That made me send a ship of war over, "who" I knew would return to me with all speed, and tide it over against the wind. I am exceeding proud that it pleased

Her Majesty to take my poor carefulness in such gracious sort, and that she would have vouchsafed me so much honour as that my said page should have had leave to see her, at which time I should have wished my estate changed with his. And very humbly I do kiss Her Majesty's hands for vouchsafing to say that in that public misery I should have lost as much as one. And this I know, I have no knowledge of any earthly second world, and therefore, if England should lose her, I should think that for myself I should lose all. Hither came also at the same time the news of the end of the wars in Ireland, at which these people here did very much rejoice. God send that the rebels prove worthy of the grace Her Majesty shews unto them.

Here are small matters in doing. I understand the States either have or will send to stay the deputies of the Empire which should come for the peace. Of the Cardinal there is no certainty, but here have been some to desire licence for him to pass into Antwerp for him forty or fifty tun of wine, which I think will be granted, as was before unto his brother. The speeches continue still of the besieging of Ostend, but I do not see any great appearance yet, and here it is more feared that the enemy will attempt Calais, and it is held an easier matter for him to perform. If he do, the coast of England will have a bad neighbour, and we shall certainly have the war in these islands. Dunkirk doth exceedingly molest these countries, and fain they would have Her Majesty join in some action for the taking of it.—Flushing, 12 December 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp (20. 93.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 12.—My lord of Huntingdon did return from Newcastle about ten days since, where he had been about the affairs of the Middle March; and upon his coming home he fell sick of a cold, as himself supposed, but sithence that his sickness is grown to some extremity, so that I doubt much of his recovery unless it please God shortly to restore health. Until within these two or three days there was hope of amendment, but now I fear we are rather to expect death than life.—At York, 12 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (36. 74.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 12.—The examinations that I have of Laton be in a box that I have at my mother's house at London, and therefore I have [sent] my mother the key to desire her to make a man of hers go thither to take them out and to deliver them either to you or to Mr. Wade, or whom you shall appoint. They be all sealed up together in one packet with hard wax. Give me leave that my mother may tell the Queen that your honour hath sent to me for them; because the last time I was so commanded to deliver them to Mr. Wilkes at my lord your father's, she sent again expressly to me, and charged me herself after, not to deliver them then nor at any time upon what commandment soever to any other, but to make her first acquainted with it.—From Kenilworth, this 12th December, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 75.)

MARGARET, LADY HAWKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 12.—This last night late I received a letter from Mr. Hawkins by one Captain Welshe, who came into their company by

chance, and went with them some 40 leagues beyond the Canaries. It should seem by the said captain that Mr. Hawkins hath forborne to send any advertisement to her Majesty, my lord your father, the Lord Admiral, or any other his friends at the Court, only for that nothing was done worth the writing. Nevertheless he thought it not amiss to set down himself what befel at the Canaries lest it should be misreported; where-with he willed me to make your father, my Lord Admiral, and yourself acquainted. I entreat give me your advice whether I were best to acquaint her Majesty herewith, or that I may find so much favour at your hands if you think it necessary to make it known unto her; for although it be not as good as I wish and daily pray for, yet I thank God it is not very ill, and I would be loth that her Highness should understand by any other that I should hear directly from Mr. Hawkins and would not make it known to her Majesty howsoever it were, for so I think it my duty. I send you a true copy of his own letter by my servant the bearer.—From Deptford, 12 December, 1595.

Endorsed:—"The Lady Hawkyns to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 76.)

ROBERT, LORD SEMPILL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 12.—Sends his salutations, till the season of the year wherein he intends to return to Scotland, when he intends to pass through England, where he hopes to kiss the Queen's hands and Essex's. Offers services. There is constant bruit here of great preparation in Spain for this summer, but uncertain if their intention be for England or Scotland.—Rouen, 12 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (204. 27.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 13.—The time serveth fitly for the execution of the services I offered her Majesty, if her Highness, with the advice of her Council, do think meet to allow thereof; which offer was not in regard of any further consideration, nor to free me out of these troubles, but of mere and jealous goodwill to do her Majesty acceptable service with little charges, and would have rendered my person therein but that I am well known among them and could not pass to do any good. I know my reward if ever they shall light upon me.

In case her Highness be loth to depart with money, if it please her to grant me 40*l.* in reversion of her lands in this realm for 40 years, I will surrender my patent of annuity presently upon the passing of a lease accordingly under the broad seal; so as thereby her Highness shall receive her yearly rent and enjoy my annuity during my life. In obtaining this I will deliver you 100*l.* immediately after her Majesty shall sign the book, and you or any of your friends shall have the buying thereof before any other. Otherwise, that it may please her Highness to pass my annuity in the name of another at whose hands I shall receive seven years to purchase; but for mine own life I cannot receive so much as would pay my debt. Or else that her Majesty would give order that I may receive seven years' purchase, viz., 280*l.*, and I will surrender my patent. My only and whole confidence is in you.—From the Compter in the Poultry, 13 December, 1595.

[P.S.] I beseech you to procure the 20*l.* concealment for me in hope that I may have a stay of living in my country.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (36. 77.)

JOHN DANYELL.

1595, [Dec. 13.]—Petition to the Queen, praying her to grant him 20*l.* of her concealed lands in Ireland that he may pay his creditors, enjoy his annuity, and do her Majesty any service he may. Or otherwise to grant to his proper use 40*l.* in reversion of her lands held in England for and during 40 years, and he to surrender his patent of annuity upon the passing of the said lease under the Great Seal.

(36. 94.)

MONTMORENCI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. $\frac{13}{13}$.—The letter he received from Essex three days ago confirms the assurance he has long held of Essex's affection towards him and all good Frenchmen, servants of the King. Hopes for an opportunity to do him service.—Camp at Folembay, 23 Dec. 1595.

Endorsed :—"The Constable of France."

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 115.)

SIR WM. CORNWALLIS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—By chance my lord of Canterbury came from her Majesty into the lobby, asked if I saw you and where you were, desired me to send to your chamber; I did. Meantime he advised with himself and willed me wait on him to your chamber. There he stayed awhile, and hearing you were gone in to the Queen, he leaves his will with me, which is that her Majesty caused him to come and signify her pleasure to you that you should write to the Fellows of St. John's in Cambridge for choosing [as] their Master one Master Stanton, a man, he said, well known and liked of by yourself; and that it might please you to write in such sort as her Majesty's denomination may differ little from a commandment, and that it may be so ordered as it may be there before Tuesday night. Thus his Grace hath made me by mere chance a messenger unto you, which I should have done myself, but that my business, the day near spent, calls me to London.—At your own chamber.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 79.)

[JOHN WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. I doubt not but that Mr. Stanton hath been commended to her Majesty by my lord your father, and indeed he is in my opinion the worthiest and fittest man for that place, and therefore I heartily pray you to further the matter with the best speed you may. The letter must be earnest and in the nature of a commandment, otherwise I doubt the event.—From Lambeth, 14 December, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (36. 80.)

ROGER, LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—Received his letter dated the 10th of December this 14th. Is in very good health and ready to attend her Majesty's service and commandment. Will only pause one day to order his poor family, and on Thursday, if the Lord so will, make his personal appearance at the Court.—14 December, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (36. 81.)

Copy of the above. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (36. 78.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 14.—Michel Sumachi, a Greek merchant in Venice, has become bankrupt for a great sum; and as he owes much money to Giovanni de Rivera, in London, the latter must fail too if the Venetian creditors arrest a ship with goods consigned by Sumachi to him, which he daily expects here. He desires a safe conduct for the said ship and goods. This must be managed secretly as Orsini and other Italians are acting for the Venetians.—From my house (*di casa*), 14 Dec. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. 1½ pp. (172. 109.)

ROGER MANNERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 15.—In favour of Mr. Stanton for the Mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge. If it be ordered that a *Mandamus* be granted in his behalf, if it be delivered to the bearer, there is a Cambridge man attending to carry it with all speed to Cambridge.—At the Savoy, 15 December, 1595. [P.S.] Wednesday next is the election day.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ p. (36. 82.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 15.—This Rumble you write me of is the man I wrote to you of about four months since, which by the notice given me by my Lord Admiral at Nonsuch last resembled the party described. He was servant unto Francis Throckmorton that was executed, for whom I have ever sithens laid wait; and your honour did command me for that cause and because he never came to you with my letter at that time, I should seek to get him by any means. Now it appeareth you may have him at your pleasure, seeing he is a suitor to you for that which I then sent him for with my letter. But for the matter of starch for which he is a suitor, [there] are seven barrells landed by one Holden, a rude paltry fellow, then deputed under that licence, without either paying custom or compounding for the same, or once acquainting the officers of the Custom-house therewith by making entry or speech, which by the statute is forfeit and kept in her Majesty's storehouse for them that hath best right unto it, which, as the matter was handled, I can assure you, is for the Queen's Majesty and the waiters that seize it. But if it please you to take order for a more orderly course to be held hereafter by those deputed for that cause, the waiters' charges borne, the starch shall be, I dare undertake for them, at your commandment. But a young gentleman had part in these 7 barrells, who was greatly suspected to be one of the brothers of Francis Throckmorton, and was with me, whereof you may do well to examine this Rumble.—London, 15 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 83.)

————— to —————

1595, Dec. 15.—“Good Cosin, I had hear but two frindes which wear my onely stay in this time of my banyshment, my good lord bishope of Cassan and Mr. Thomas Frogmorton, who deied of lat, one two dayes after the other.” Had they lived two months longer I had gone to Spain to be employed in the service of God's church, for the Catholic King means to “hasard for England” this next year, “and I doubt not of the good success of this Godly enterprise, for the burthen of our ships

and the goodness of their sailing, and the number of the artillery which they carry, being compared unto English ships." The only stay is the "benediction of the Novar." A friend of mine came from Spain in September last to solicit cardinals Cagitan and Alexandreina "for to further his (the Catholic King's) action with His Holiness; but before he was arrived at Rome, the Pope had given the benediction to the Novar. Yet we hope well, for the King of Spain doth send Don Pedro di Medistese to Rome for to further this action with the Pope, for they say no English Catholics will take part with the Spaniards unless the Pope will excommunicate all that will not serve for the benefit of the Church. The lords of Scotland did offer the King of Spain to maintain the Catholic Faith in Scotland and to trouble the English at home, that they might not hinder the proceedings of the King abroad, if he would but allow them pay for three thousand men yearly." The King means to give aid to none who do not take part with him. He intends first to take certain havens in Ireland, to "fortify the retreat of his ships" and to encourage the Irish. Perhaps he may take Hull towards the spring to second the lords of Scotland. Most of his mariners are "Ragoseseise" (Ragusans) and twelve galleons left Naples in May last with 600 pieces of brass. The Indies supply 60 ships and 10,000 men against England. My coming from Rome was a great hindrance to me, but I had no means to stay, my friends being dead.—Venice, 15 Dec. 1595.

The Cardinal of Austria waits in Turin till the spring. He dare not go by Burgundy with so great a treasure as he carries, which is 4,000,000 of gold. Money came from Spain to Naples and Sicily in November last, and 600 men are being raised in Naples for the Low Countries under Don Alexandrein de Mounte.

3½ pp. (172. 110.)

WILLIAM WILLIAMS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 17.—The loss of my best friend pushes me to beseech you that as your Lordship's refuge has been ever ready to all men distressed, to me it may not seem alone scant. Since the death of my kinsman, Sir Roger Williams, to whom can I more justly fly than to him who was his patron? Sir Roger purposed to have recommended my service to your Lordship, and by the assurance I had I altered my determination to go with Sir Francis Drake and came to the army here, and since the dissolving of it, came by Sir Roger's direction and recommendation to the Governor of Flushing, with whom I have ever since remained. Sir Thomas Morgan and Sir Mathew can inform your Lordship of me.—Flushing, 17 December, 1595.

Holograph. 1¾ pp. (20. 97.)

Minute to the ARCHBISHOP AND COUNCIL OF YORK.

1595, Dec. 18.—Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late cousin of Huntingdon, President of our Council there, though for his good, yet to our great grief and loss, for the lack that both we and our realm shall have of his service; whose place there, though we cannot so readily supply as we desire and is meet, yet we think it most necessary that in the mean time our subjects within the jurisdiction of that commission should not lack the relief of justice, but be heard and ordered as heretofore they have been by you that are of our Council there in the absence of the said President; therefore we do not only require you, but do also hereby authorise you, to continue

your assemblies and sessions to hear and determine causes as heretofore you have done, until we shall authorise some other to be there as our President of that Council.

Endorsed:—"1595, 18 December."

Draft by Burghley. 1 p. (36. 84.)

SIR PHILIP BUTLER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 18.—I have received your letters of December 16, with her Majesty's warrant enclosed for the payment of 2,000*l.* to Mr. William Killigrew, which remaineth unpaid out of the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the office of Treasury of her Majesty's Chamber; wherein, if I be not deceived, there is a mistaking, for that it is supposed to be for the remain of the 38th year of her Majesty's reign, whereas in truth it is for the 37th year, the last 1,000*l.* whereof, by the former course used in that office, is not payable before February next. Nevertheless, if her Majesty please to have it now, it is all one to me, for then I have fully satisfied all that shall be due to that office until Easter term. I have sent up my deputy to attend you, praying you the warrant may be amended in that point. And whereas you write that the money should be brought forthwith to the Court, I am an humble suitor that Mr. Killigrew may receive the same at my office in London, as heretofore, which course I would be glad to hold still, for that the matter is weighty and not without danger.—From my house, Woodhall, 18 December, 1595.

Signed. *Seal*. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (36. 85.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 18.—Would have written long ere this, but, being absent on business of his own, had nothing worth writing. Has now returned from the States, having "given them better satisfaction than they looked for." Count Fuentes, on taking Cambray, promised the King of Spain Ostend, but now finds the enterprise more difficult, and after deferring it until the winter, now defers it until the spring. Thinks he will never attempt it; for the States are employing much money upon it and are determined to make it very strong. The Cardinal will not come until March. If "this bruit of a siege prove indeed nothing, then will I be a suitor unto your lordship to procure me her Majesty's leave, now at the latter end of all my cares, to repair into England to kiss her Majesty's hands and give some relief unto my spirits."—Ostend, 18 Dec. 1595.

Holograph. *Addressed*:—Earl of [Essex] (*name lost*), Master of the Horse. 3 pp. (172. 113.)

THE KING OF FRANCE, to M. D'ESTREES, Lieutenant-General for the Government of Paris and the Isle of France.

1595, Dec. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Recommending the bearer, the Secretary of the Earl of Essex, for any assistance required in an affair that imports his service.—Folembrai, 28 December, 1595.

French. *Signed*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (147. 117.)

The like to the Duc de Montpensier.—Folembrai, 28 December, 1595.

Signed. *French*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (147. 116.)

THE KING OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595], Dec. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Je suis assuré que vous avez defendu ma cause contre ceus quy ont osé douter de ma foy anvers la Roynne, ma tres chere

seur, sur le dyre d'un charlatan mal congru, car je juge de vous par moy mesme, et vous prouves que j'eusse tres volentiers fait la samblable pour vous au pareille ocasyon. Quelle plus grande ynjure aussi peut on faire a un prynce qui prefere son honneur a sa vye, que de mettre sa foy au compromys sur un si foyble et debile sujet? Je m'en plains a la Royne, non que j'aye opynyon qu'elle s'an soyt emeue, mays d'avoyr andure que l'on an aye osé parler: je vous y apelle pour seconde toutesfoys an qualyté de tesmoyn seulement, car ma cause et mon espée sont trop bonnes pour avoyr besoyen de secours a fayre mouryr de honte aux quy ont osé fayre comptes de telles ympostures a mes despans.— 28 Decembre, a Foulambray.

Holograph. Endorsed:—“1595.” 1 p. (147. 118.)

RICHARD STAPERR and EDWARD HOLMDEN, Turkey merchants, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 19.—We have been suitors unto you for her Majesty's double letters of gratulation unto the Great Turk, in respect that he hath been more than a year in his empire and hath not as yet been saluted by any her Majesty's letters, as other princes in amity with him have done, which her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople hath earnestly written for, and we, by our experience of the fashion of those parts, do know it necessary, and more than time that her Majesty's letters were there for doubt of his displeasure, whereinto if he should enter he is not to be reclaimed, for he doth not govern by counsel as other princes do, but according to his own will: and for that we your suppliants, the merchants trading those parts, have in his dominions the greatest part of our estates, besides our servants and factors, which, if his displeasure should arise, were all lost and our people in captivity. The premises considered, we have appointed and made ready a ship to carry one of her Majesty's letters by sea, meaning to send the other letter by land; which ship shall depart at Christmas if she stay not for her Majesty's letters. In regard whereof, and that we cannot without great danger make our voyage into Turkey but in the winter, we most humbly beseech you to pardon our importunity for the despatch of the said letters, that we might send them away for doubt of the worst, and specially for that other Christians trading thither do much envy ours, and hath offered great sums heretofore to cut us off, but could never find good occasion to do it, and therefore we would be loth they should now find this occasion or upon this opportunity enforce another reason of the ease of the Turk's charges, for that the Turk hath no benefit by our trade whereby he should much regard it, in respect that he giveth above 500*l.* a year allowance out of his coffers to her Majesty's ambassador towards his maintenance there.—London, 19 December, 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (36. 86.)

CAPTAIN R. MORISON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 20.—It is not unknown to you the manner of Sir Roger Williams his making over his company unto me. I was to pay him for having it 300*l.* he was indebted for arms, which was much in so poor a man's means as mine, besides my long and chargeable stayings in England for the making it over. Since, the merchants, finding Sir Roger 100*l.* indebted, received above his allowance, which they are to stand to the hazard of, delivering it upon excessive interest before the time, they charge it upon me as holding the same company. I must be suitor to

you to be charged with no more than since the company was made over unto me is received, being a precedent never heard of, that the former captain his debts should be charged upon his successor. Besides, Sir Roger having been a captain so long could not but have her Majesty more in his debt upon old accounts . . . Besides, Sir Roger was indebted unto me 120*l.* for money lent out of my purse, for which, unless by your favour, I know no means to be satisfied. I have sent the bills of his hand by my lieutenant, who can make known unto you the manner, besides testimony of his nearest friends that I made means by not two months before his death.

We understand Sir Ed. Norris will be a suitor unto you for some companies out of Flushing for the strengthening of his garrison, instead of two, upon some his discontents put out. I entreat you, unless it be to go to the wars, I may not change my garrison, being under so honourable a governor.—Flushing, this 20th of December.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 87.)

MAURICE KYFFIN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 20.—An ode of 14 lines, requesting Cecil's assistance in his cause. Concluding

"Wisdom's dear choice, extract of noble race,

Weigh and redress your suppliant's grievous case."

Endorsed :—"20 December, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (36. 88.)

CAPTAIN EDMOND WAYNMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 20.—Prays him to remember his long and bitter imprisonment, the cause of which he will not debate, and to speak to her Highness for his liberty and maintenance till it please her to employ him.—"Your honour's poor prisoner in the Queen's Tower."

Endorsed :—"20 December, 1595."

Holograph. ½ p. (36. 89.)

J. GUICCIARDINI to ESSEX.

1595, Dec $\frac{20}{30}$.—I received this day your Lordship's letter of the 7th of November, and thereby understood the proceeding and success of Zimenes his cause, wherein I rest nothing at all deceived, having from the beginning conceived the same opinion of it. And so much did I let the Duke understand when the matter was first propounded, and particularly all such objections as I knew would be there made against it. Nevertheless it pleased him to follow his first determination, and therein to proceed as your Lordship hath seen, and withal to command me to solicit the cause with your Lordship by my letters. Many times since, the matter has been expostulated at my hands, and my being not able to make, at any time, any direct answer unto it, hath haply caused, if not my inclination, at least my diligence to be suspected. Your Lordship's letter hath cleared all doubts, and likewise satisfied the Duke, who (howbeit the effect answer not fully his desire) doth very gratefully accept of your Lordship's travail and kind offers, which he expressly willed me to signify unto your lordship. The plush I sent unto your lordship in a chest of silks of Mr. Baptist Hicks, the mercer, to be consigned in London to Mr. Wrightington, who had orders from me to deliver it to your Lordship. As I was ready to end my letter, the party's secretary [*In cipher, deciphered*] by the commandment of his

master delivered me a little note, whereof I send a copy enclosed. [*Wanting.*] I had no time to have any conference with him about it, and therefore not able to penetrate the meaning.—Florence, 30 December, 1595.

Signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (20. 104.)

THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND to the LORD ADMIRAL and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 21.—Having now understood that the ships of Hamburgh are gone about Ireland, all saving three, and that they were laden plentifully with all manner of warlike provisions; though it grieve me I cannot do her Majesty the service I would, yet doth it the less trouble me that nobody pays for it but myself, and that it shall neither be accounted unluckiness in myself that I speed not, nor blameful, seeing her Majesty is not charged. I have needfully observed the winds since I came, and both by mine reason and by the report of a ship newly come into Dartmouth, I do conjecture that these ships cannot yet get about Scotland; so as having no other use of all my victual I have provided, and knowing that I must by going further southward of necessity meet either with those or some other ships which carry provisions for the composition of this great navy, and be able daily to send intelligence of his preparations, I have thought it my part to acquaint your lordship with my purpose, and to remember you, Sir Ro. Cecil, for a letter from the Queen authorising my doings; for though I shall be as careful of her Majesty's subjects as of my own well doing, yet if I shall lose but a man, having nothing to shew for my warrant, my danger is more than willingly I would adventure. Therefore, if her Majesty will not trouble herself with a commission, if I may but receive two lines under her hand to continue my former last commission at my going out this summer, it shall be sufficient. I will not fail to send you advertisement both often, and the truth of what can be learned from those come out of Spain. No man can look for much to be performed now (the grounds of my projects being altered), so I am sure her Majesty will think that whatsoever I am able I will do.—Portsmouth, 21 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (36. 90.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 21.—Thanks for his letter of the 16th inst. The Earl of Huntingdon is dead since his last advertisement. "This Allyn, accused of suspicion to coin money in his house, as appeareth by the letters written thereof, by us here attendant, to you, is a very rich man (as I am informed), and therefore you may command the more heedful inquisition to be had of his estate, which else happily upon his apprehension (especially if he be faulty) will be by cunning practice concealed."—From York, 21 December, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 91.)

SIR RICHARD BERKELEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Dec. 21.—Has this day received his letter of the 18th inst. signifying her Majesty's pleasure for his repair to Court. Will repair thither with speed, and will wait on her Majesty within few days.—At Stoke, 21 December.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 92.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 21.—I was very loth to trouble you yesterday with many words; your speeches in wishing me to follow others made me so sad since as I know not what to do. I was enlarged upon bail till Wednesday next; if I be committed again, my patent being in pawn, myself not able to defray my charges, I shall be utterly undone, for I shall be cast among the common sort of beggars, where I cannot live long. I am glad I have done her Majesty good service, but it is a hard hap, through my long continuance here a suitor, to end my life in misery; and a very bad ensample for others to do her Highness service. At the arraignment of all such as came hither about wicked practices, her Majesty's Attorney reported John Daniel to have been the first discoverer of those practices. My pension of 5s. a day, besides the loss of 800 crowns, I have forsaken. Good Sir, I beseech you upon my knees, for the love of God and in the way of charity, to have compassion of my hard estate, having a wife and 9 children, and not to forsake me in this extremity, and to be a mean to her Majesty for granting either of these my requests her Highness shall think meet.—From my chamber, this 21 December, 1595.

[P.S.]—In case her Majesty will grant the lease in reversion I will deliver you 150*l.*, besides that you or your friends shall have the buying of it before any other. Want of apparel causeth me to stay from the Court.

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 95.)

Examination of JOHN GOUGH, of Dublin, merchant.

1595, Dec. 21.—Saith that he arrived in Bilbao in Biscay the 15 May last, and there sold his commodities, and thence went for Seville, and by the way went to Madrid, and there saw three Irishmen in prison. One is Captain Butler, a Munster man, the other two are Thomas Tirrell and Nicholas Luttrell, of Dublin, and are there detained, being thought by the Spaniard to be spies. There is given them by the King during their imprisonment 9*d.* a day apiece. At Madrid also he met with an Irish bishop that hath dwelt under the Archbishop of Burgos, the said Irish bishop being at the court of Madrid suing there, but what his suit was he knoweth not.

As for all other Irishmen that were there before his coming, he saith they all were gone thence on Easter Monday before he came, whereof one Richard Stanist, a physician, departed from Madrid upon that Easter Monday to be counsel to the Duchess of Feria in High Almaine.

He saw no Englishmen in the time he was there.

He departed from Madrid to Seville the 7 June, and there arrived within eight days, where he recovered the money that was due unto him from Bilbao. There he saw also an Irish bishop serving under the Cardinal of Seville, who hath been there these three years; but is not able to say another thing concerning him, neither can he tell his name.

In Seville he lay at the house of one Hugh Leighton, an Englishman, who hath dwelt there 20 years and married the daughter of one John Fletcher of Sheris (Xeres).

In Seville also dwells the Father Parsons the Jesuit, who buildeth a college there, and hath with him many English students. He remained but 8 days in Seville and departed for St. Lucars, and passing down the river saw 12 great ships of the King's in trimming for this army, but whither the army is bound he cannot tell.

From St. Lucars he came to Sheris, and there remained at Mr. John Fletcher's, a broker for wines, the space of three months with the Scottishmen, and at the vintage they freighted a Fleming for London; their ship being laden came to Calais, and there they understood how Sir Francis Drake was in the Canaries by their host, one Laurence Semayne, a Dutchman.

Signed. 1½ pp. (36. 96.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Dec. 21.—Give me leave to trouble you sometimes with my private letters, albeit I know you are fraught with the affairs of this kingdom; *audax benevolentia non solet reprehendi*.

The state of this Council consisteth especially of a Lord President and four learned lawyers, with the secretary. The lawyers have divided themselves, by the consent of the Lord President, to wait at York every one his quarter, with the secretary, who doth always attend. At the four sittings they are all at York, which sittings continue commonly three weeks a sitting. Mr. Edward Stanhope doth attend this quarter from Christmas until the Annunciation, and now dwelleth, himself, his wife and family, and keepeth house in the Minster garth at York; the secretary lying near unto him. These two, with help of them that be near York, can dispatch all ordinary matters of the Council (as hath been accustomed) until the next sitting, which beginneth the first Monday in Lent; before which time her Majesty may resolve, &c., for without a President or Vice-president no decree passeth. My Lord Darcy, a very honest and honourable gentleman, hath very uprightly supplied the place of late years in the absence of the Lord President. This country, albeit most willing to obey whomsoever her Majesty shall appoint, yet wisheth that one may be sent hither *ex antiqua nobilitate*. For such one, in my opinion, will be most able to serve her Majesty and content the people, especially at this time when it is most requisite that the Lord President should be also Lieutenant.—From Bishopthorpe, 21 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (36. 97.)

KING'S LYNN.

1595, Dec. 21.—Brief of the charges laid out by the Mayor and Burgesses of Kings Lynn for the setting forth of the "Expedition" for the Queen's service, by order from the Council of 12 Dec. 1595.

1 p. (141. 168.)

THE COUNCIL AT YORK to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595, Dec. 22.—According to your letters dated the 17th inst., we have made known to the Earl of Huntingdon his secretaries your pleasure to understand by them what matters his lordship had collected together to be certified up of the state of the Middle Marches in his last painful journey thither; and both his secretaries do answer that none of those affairs did come to their hands, neither were they acquainted with anything done by his lordship in that journey touching the state of those marches. Wherefore we think they were committed by himself to his private casket, which we locked in his closet, and whereof the lord Archbishop hath the keys. Concerning the knowledge of Mr. Ferne, who attended his lordship in that journey, he doth

now write privately to you of those matters, as you gave him on charge. As to what parts of our commission are suspended by the said Earl's death, and what might be needful to be ordered by her Majesty before she shall appoint a President, the general commission (whereby principally the state of this Council is established, for matters of government and judicial acts of the Court) is directed to any four, whereof two must be of the Quorum, of the which Quorum there are now only living the two Justices of Assize, Humphrey Purefly, Edward Stanhope, William Cardinal, John Gibson and Robert Beale. By which commission we do find that we, so authorised, may deal in causes for the quiet government of the country, and send forth process for the expediting of causes towards the hearing; but for the holding of any sittings, whatsoever the commission doth warrant, yet upon due consideration of the instructions in Articles 22 and 30, we do think that neither the Court can be full nor we adjourn or appoint any sittings without a President, Vice-President, or special commission from her Majesty. The next sitting is adjourned by his lordship to the first day of March being the first Monday of Lent; and we find that after the death of three several Presidents, Sir Thomas Sargrave, one of the learned council attendant, was the chief man that held these sittings during those vacancies, with the rest of the council attendant; but by what special warrant we do not find by record or testimony, being now about 28 years since the Earl of Sussex entered.—At York, this 22nd December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. (36. 98.)

RELIGION in NORMANDY.

1595, Dec. 23

1596, Jan. 2.

—Mardy. A l'assemblee generale des estats de la province de Normandy tenus à Rouen fut propose, tant par celuy qui fesoit la response aux demandes du Roy que par la conclusion du cayer des dicts estats, qu'il ni auroit en la dicte province de Normandy qu'une seule religion Catholique Apostolique et Romaine, et que l'heresie et oppignon, autrement dicte la Religion pretendue Reformee des Calvinistes, soit abolie et chassée hors de la dicte province. Et suplyé au Duc de Montpensier, representant la personne du Roy, comme gouverneur en la dicte province, que le dicte article et demande fut acordee en la dicte province; et suplye le diet Duc qu'il en ladvertir le Roy et faire tant envers luy que la dicte demande et article fut per luy acordee aux estats de la dicte province, tellement qu'ilz ne font que attendre la response du Roy pour cest effet.

Note at foot.—"The propounder of this in Parliament was one Pennet, a canon of Notre Dame in Roan."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (37. 34.)

GUICCIARDINI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 23.

1596, Jan. 2.

—Ever since my last letter written to your lordship about a fortnight ago, I have, in respect of the causes therein contained, kept myself, by the Duke's commandment, out of sight in a retired place; which accident hath kept me from the speech of his Highness. Howbeit his secretary hath been with me, to whom I delivered my letters, and performed such general compliments as I thought convenient, reserving the rest until I may have opportunity to do them to himself. I have received at this instant from thence these advertisements.

The Turks' galleys' return to Constantinople hath greatly rejoiced the ministers of Spain, and especially the prince Doria, who against a

hundred and ten galleys of the Turks had seventy in all, whereof he could scarcely choose forty good. It is thought that if they had attempted anything in Sicilia, they might, besides the spoil, have gotten some port; which they may at any time yet safely do, whensoever they shall attempt it, the country is so unfurnished both of men and weapons, their militia consisting only of 9000 foot and 1600 horse, all unexpert soldiers. The Pope sendeth into Hungary his nephew with 10,000 foot, whereof 4000 Italians, the rest Wallons, besides 1000 horse of Wallons paid by him; so that this war of Hungary giveth of all other least disturbance to Spain, who maketh rather his benefit thereof, the Turk being so engaged there as he cannot attend him, which otherwise he would do if he had peace with Hungary.

The King of Spain, though he have lost by this last preparation by tempest thirty-six ships, 3000 foot and 300,000 crowns, yet doth he still threaten, and makes new provision for another invasion.—2 January, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Guicciardini's letters to the Earl of Essex deciphered by his Lordship."

Cipher. Seal. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (37. 35.)

Rendering of the foregoing letter in Essex's handwriting. (37. 36.)

[JOHN WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to the LORD KEEPER and LORD BUCKHURST.

1595, Dec. 24.—Sends, according to their request, such examinations in the Earl of Hertford's cause as are in his custody, viz., of the Earl himself, of Hugh George, John Theaker, Edward Stanhop, esquire, Edward Stanhop, Dr. of the Law, Thomas and Richard Wheeler, Roland Towers, Peter Tethrington, Henry Ironmonger, Silvester Hulett, John Drake, and Thomas Redman.—From Lambeth, 24 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (36. 99.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to the LORD KEEPER and LORD BUCKHURST.

1595, Dec. 24.—Her Majesty hearing that Sir Thomas Wilks was not well, commanded me to signify unto you that if you have not already sent Mr. Wade or some other to the Earl, you may forbear till the holidays be passed.—From the Court this 24th December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (36. 100.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 25.—Praying that by his favour Captain Morton, one of the captains of the garrison, may recover a debt due unto him by Sir Roger Williams.—Flushing, 25 of Dec. 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (20. 101.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 25.—Whereas you have vouchsafed to give me understanding of a most false accusation by some of my Lord President his servants, namely, being requested five or six days before my letters of the 12th of this month, addressed to you of that matter, to send up advertisement by post of his lordship's sickness, and being estesones demanded, four days after, if I had done so, that I should answer I had forgotten, whereunto you require my answer; I do with a good conscience

and even upon my soul deny, that any such request was made so long before my letters to you, or any such so careless and gross an answer given by me. For until the 11th of the same month, being Thursday, though his Lordship had been sickly and kept his chamber, no danger or extremity in the sickness [was] suspected, either by Mr. Cardinal, one of this Council, then attendant here, or by myself; but rather, such as his Lordship had in October last, being then sickly ten days together. And this both we and others did judge because it was given out by his lordship and his servants, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before, that he would take his journey towards London the Thursday following, and had indeed prepared all things for that purpose. I had been admitted to his lordship's presence but once before that Thursday, and Mr. Cardinal as seldom, but on the same Thursday, the 11th inst., we were admitted again into his chamber. Finding him unfit for such a journey, as we thought, we dissuaded him from that attempt, and that night at 9 of the clock one Mr. Nevell, his servant, told me it were good I did write and send up by post, that his sickness might be imparted to the Countess of Huntingdon. Next day, understanding his lordship to decline greatly, I resolved to adventure the sending of a packet by post to you, without his lordship's warrant, and yet his lordship had expressly commanded none to write, lest my lady being then sickly (as he was advertised) should hear thereof; for it is an offence to the Lord President here, being present, if the Secretary or any of his Council do send any post without his warrant or hand to the packet, and such an attempt never put in practice here by any my predecessors: because the President reserveth the pre-eminence of advertisements to himself. So no danger or necessity being manifest to me till December 12, I durst not send any post without his privy and warrant, for by that presumption I might have incurred his displeasure. I most humbly pray I may be cleared of this most false imputation, shifted from themselves and most maliciously laid upon me by those that, in respect of their better knowledge of his lordship's estate, might have taken a fitter course in those affairs.—At York, 25 December, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (36. 104.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 25.—I am so greatly abused by this false information (in not advertising my lord [of Huntingdon] his sickness in convenient time) that my sorrow is now doubled; first, by loss of so good a Lord President; secondly, that I should be reputed the only man careless of his good or the duty of my service here. My answer to this false accusation I have sent enclosed to be shewed her Majesty if you think so convenable; for proof whereof I refer myself to the reports of Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Cardinal, if this answer worketh not satisfaction.

I told Mr. Stanhope how I was abused; he hath written to Mr. John Stanhope that I am greatly wronged. First, by reason my lord his sickness was not thought perilous or worthy advertisement till two days before his death, and that his preparation was to go presently to London; and secondly, that no packet may be sent by post without the President his warrant, and therefore till necessity urged I could not without offence to his place presume to send a packet by my own warrant. His lordship's servants knew best his estate, and it became them to have ridden post to my lady if they knew any such cause; which was concealed from us of the Council [of York] till Thursday evening. Mr. Cardinal and I found such careless regard in his attendants in the end, that we having written a letter to a physician, it lay unsent two days after. Their

excuse was that my lord's pleasure was to neglect it; and indeed his lordship sought (as it now seemeth) to conceal and extenuate his grief, labouring merely of melancholy and thought by conceit taken of the weakness of the Middle Marches. Further, my Lord Keeper wrote to me that the Countess's servants did excuse themselves in that I would not help them to .passage for their letters by post, which is utterly false; and if they had requested it, yet so long as his lordship was not suspected to be in danger, I might not sign any warrant for the post, and so I intend to advertise his lordship. I cannot conjecture how this false information should be raised against me unless by the practice of one Nevell, (one of the examiners in this court, and servant to my late Lord President, that brought up the advertisement of his death), peradventure incited by malice; for he practiseth to obtain his place under the great seal by a great lord's favour in the Court (as it is said). And because that were to the hurt of justice, and a wrong to Mr. Beale and me, I have written to Mr. Beale to stop his proceedings; and if by interception he understandeth my endeavours against him, perhaps malice worketh this. I beseech your favour for the satisfying of her Majesty to whom I am most unjustly accused, as in the end upon proof will plainly appear.—At York, this 25th of December, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Ferne's private letter to my master."

Signed. 2 pp. (36. 101.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 25.—Has not had leisure to write sooner, but has despatched "l'amico" according to Cecil's directions, and sends his writings. He himself is departed and perhaps near the other coast. From Zealand they write that they have letters from Lisbon and Seville, but no news of any extraordinary provision of armada. The letters are of 19 Nov.—From my house, 25 Dec. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (172. 116.)

JOHN WETENHALL to the LORD AMBASSADOR of SCOTLAND.

[1595,] Dec. 26.—Cannot write of the success of the letter you procured me for the mill, because of the Earl of Huntingdon's death; but it shall be executed before New-Year's Day. Finish my suit for Hammer Wood; I hope you received the warrant my lord Treasurer gave me for it, which I sent to you from Ware. If there is delay until the term begin, Attkinson, my adversary, will cross your proceedings by a petition from the tenants. I have another suit for your Lordship. It is a concealment of lands, and I would give 200*l.* to obtain it; but if it were known that I discovered such suits I should purchase much displeasure of some who look for preferment out of those lands. Wishes success to his book.—Heaninge, St. Stephen's Day.

Holograph. Addressed, "in Ly[me] [St]reete." *Seal*.

1 p. (172. 132.)

SIR EDWARD DYMOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 27.—The Earl of Lincoln being yet not departed the city, but procrastinating his journey, makes me bold to follow your directions, and [I] have herewith written unto the Lords of the Council for liberty to go into the country; wherein I beseech your furtherance.—From Newington, this 27th December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 105.)

SIR EDWARD DYMOKE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1595, Dec. 27.—Prays liberty to go into the country for awhile to settle his business there, which to his great charge, by the Earl of Lincoln's delays, he has been forced to neglect. Having taken order for his poor family, which he is constrained to disperse, will attend their pleasure.—From Newington, 27 December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (36. 106.)

GUICCIARDINI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 28.

1596, Jan. 7.

—The 2 of this present I wrote to you in some haste, being upon the point of the post his departure, and how I shall perform my desire in this I am uncertain, being in expectation to be called upon for my letter. The advertisements out of Spain of the -- of December, affirm that the Cardinal in the Low Countries is very hardly bested for want of money, having, by reason of the King's late refusal to pay the merchants, lost his credit wholly with those which were wont to furnish him in those parts. And howbeit here in Italy they use all diligence to send a million, it is thought it cannot come to them so soon but that he will be first in great extremity, and perhaps the soldiers in a mutiny. The King's ministers in these difficulties do deal with the Lisbon merchants to supply their wants, but do hope for little help. The Adelantado's fleet is yet in the port of Ferrol, and hath had commission to disembark their soldiers and lodge them about the confines of Galizia and Asturia; not intending, as it should seem, to try their fortune any more this winter after the late blow they have received, by which it is confirmed they have lost 16 ships, whereof 3 were great galleons with a great store of artillery. Besides, they want as many Fleming hulks, which they think are returned home without leave, not knowing what shall become of the soldiers which were in them. They make account that one way or other they have lost above 3,000 men; and this hitherto has been the end of these late rumours and preparations. They now report that the English and Flemings begin to arm anew, which makes them fear they shall have enough to do to defend themselves. The King is out in interest almost a million every year, and his yearly expenses otherwise importeth two millions, which is more than his revenues unpawned amount unto, so that his affairs seem to be in evil terms.—7 January, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Guicciardini's letter of 7 of January in cypher deciphered."

Cipher. 1½ pp. (37. 50.)

Explanation of the above.

Essex's holograph. 1 p. (37. 52.)

GUICCIARDINI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 28.

1596, Jan. 7.

—I had no sooner ended my other letter but that upon some new occasion I am driven to trouble you again with this second, which (besides that I am commanded by the Duke) I am the rather moved unto for mine own discharge, being part of my negociation at my late being in England. The matter is concerning the corn which, by his Highness' appointment, was laden at Dansich, Lubeck and those places, to be brought into this State, for the which the Queen had granted her passport for their passage through her narrow seas; which

passport, it seemeth now by her Majesty's letters to the Duke of 11 November, she hath called back, to the great loss and prejudice of such as are interested in it, and indignity (as he esteemeth it) to himself, affirming that if he had not most confidently relied upon her Majesty's promise, the ship should not have passed that way, or at least he would have taken some other course. And as for the reasons alleged by her Majesty, he saith they are the same which were objected before she had given her promise, and yet notwithstanding was content to grant her passport. As for the doubt conceived lest the corn should come into the enemy's hands, that he affirmeth to be utterly vain, for that in Spain they have corn to spare, and had he not already made provision of this, and relied upon her promise for their passage, he might have had to serve his turn from thence—as both the Pope and the Genoese have had, and as the King had likewise granted unto him. He saith that if her Majesty had need for her own country she might have had plenty, both where this was laden as also out of Holland and Zealand, without staying of this, and that whosoever hath given this counsel, doth neither love her honour nor affect her service. I assure you I never knew him more moved for anything than he is now for this, and I greatly fear, if her Majesty hold still this determination to stay the corn, it will not only be an occasion to break off all matters of correspondence between them, but also cause her subjects and their ships to be neither welcome nor yet secure within his State. He is fully persuaded that this hath been rather the advice of some of her Council that do not affect him than that it hath proceeded from her own will, and that therefore she may the more easily be drawn by your good means to command them to be released, wherein he very confidently expecteth your best furtherance, and to that end commanded me to write this letter, wherein I must again most humbly entreat your lordship to see what may be done for his satisfaction, both for her Majesty's reputation and honour, which seemeth to be greatly engaged herein, for the hope he conceiveth of your good endeavours, and, lastly, for my discharge.—The 7 of January, 1596.

Cipher. Seal. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (37. 51.)

Explanation of the above letter.

Essex's holograph. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (37. 53.)

HENRY MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 29.—My lord [Burghley] hath willed me to return this letter of Mr. Edmondes enclosed unto you, being himself at this present sick in his stomach that he cannot write to you, but would not have you to trouble yourself to come to him.—From the Strand, this 29th of December, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (36. 107.)

HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, Dec. 29.
1596, Jan. 8.].—Mon cousin, Parmy les autres oblygasyons que je vous ay, desquelles je ne veus nullement perdre le souvenyr, yl faut que je vous aye ancor cete cy, que vous me facyès recouvrer un levryer dyrlande et une levrete de mesme quy ne soynt poynt chastrée, afyn que j'an puyssse tyrer race. Vous savez come j'ayme la chasse, et ce sera pour me fere passer le tams, et quelques foyz prandre des sanglyers, et essayer sy la bonté de ces chyens la respond à la réputasyon quyls ont. Croyèz que je les aymeray byen et les garderé pour l'amour de vous quy me revancheré de ce présant an ce que vous me voudrès employer de la

mesme volonte que vous le sauryès desyrer es ocasyons quy s'an ofryront pour votre contentement partyculyer : et sur ce Je pryé &c.—Ce viii^{me} de Janvyer, à Rouan.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"1596. For Irish hounds." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.
(147. 119.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 31.—So little matter worth the writing doth the present time afford that I had once purposed to have stayed from troubling you till better subject were offered, had not Mr. Bodley requested me hereby to make his excuse, as being now entered and in the midst of his business with the States upon the receipt of the last packet from my Lord Treasurer, wherein the motion of the project by him heretofore made is revived, and have been handling about it somewhat with the Advocate Barneveldt; whereof and what else may concern the negotiation and his dealing within these three or four days, he will write your lordship particularly. As I wrote heretofore to you, I did according to your advice write then unto Sir Robert Cecil about my suit, taking knowledge of his kindness as from your lordship, but hitherto no answer is come, and [I] will expect in great devotion to hear somewhat further thereof from you when leisure shall best serve, being even ashamed to be so troublesome, but your most noble mind and kind nature emboldened me thereunto. Since my last the men that were gone out of the garrison towns of Brabant to seek and raise the mutinied Italians by Turnhout missed of their purpose, for they having had some intelligence aforehand by the boors were risen and retired towards Tylemont with their carriage, having with them good store of money raised from the boors. Now it seems the tregue between them and our men is broken, and wheresoever they shall meet there will be blows, yet is their faction entertained, and their deputies are said to be sent into France to offer their service unto the King, meaning not to serve the Spaniards longer if they can choose, for the Cardinal's coming makes them doubt somewhat will be done against them by his forces, while he will leave these men in quiet, amusing them with the colour of peace. By advertisements from those parts it is affirmed the said Cardinal is thought to be come by this time unto Luxembourg, whither most of the nobility from Bruges is gone, with the bands of ordinance, to meet and conduct him thither, so as we live in quiet and fear no alarms so long as this open weather lasteth. Of late three companies of horse that lie in Nimeguen, commanded by Captain Edmonds, a Scot and tall soldier, went into the land of Juliers thinking to have charged a regiment of "Duytches," but [they] were risen afore and possessed the land of Limbergh. While he was abroad he understood where a company of Neapolitan horse lay under the conduct of Jehan Maria, who in cold blood had slain Captain Robert Vere at the conflict by Wesel. To him Edmonds made, but being forewarned passed rearward and lodged that night in the faubourgs, where about midnight the others passing the Maese, he and his were taken napping and clean overthrown, few or none escaping. This done he proposed to pass through Brabant into Heusden, and in the way did light upon Coquel, who is now governor of Boldueq, and was going towards Brussels convoyed with a company of horse and one of foot. These Edmonds charged, brake them presently, slew and took most of the foot, and pursued the horse so fast as Coquel, to save himself, took a strong horse with a few that were with him, leaving their horse to the prey of the pursuers; who, seeing

they could not come by him, were contented with that they had, and came home, most of them double-horsed, besides prisoners and other bowt [booty].

We hear the Count Hohenlo is on his return, and hath so handled matters with the Duke of Brunswick that he is possessed of all the places and land the said Duke held in this province, as Woerden, Lyesuelt, Bodegrame, and other places, the value of which gift is counted at least worth better than 20,000*l.* sterling. What may be cause of this liberality or contrechance is not yet known, but will appear within a while, and doth somewhat stomach other great men that would rather have*his place than his company. The Count of Egmont is likewise come hither again to take possession of his living, and dwells in that house where his sisters kept, questions being very like to rise between him and her that married the Count of Solms, who is still in Germany seeking money to pay his debts made at the marriage.

Monsieur de la Troillerie is returned, but corn could he yet get none, having left it to the following of Mons. Buzenval, who is as unlikely to speed as the other if there come in no more, whereof the appearance is small: for it is credibly reported they of Danske are in want themselves. We have report that La Fere is surrendered by composition, which if it fall out true, then shall we have the States' men again very shortly, being weakened much. Upon suit of the deputies of Embden, showing the doubt they were in of the Count van de Lippe, his dealing in the matters between them and their Earl and lord, the States have granted that, if need require, Count William may and shall assist them with 8 companies of soldiers. Your lordship seeth how long I am, contrary to my meaning, and being unworthy of your reading, pardon the fault I make, and judge thereby how long I would be if I had such as might better like you and content his mind that desires nothing more than to manifest the desire he hath to continue your honourable favour.—Hague, this last day of December, 1595.

Signed. 2½ pp. (36. 108.)

SIR HORACE VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Dec. 31.—I must and will acknowledge myself bound to your lordship in all the service I shall be able to perform. I have received those graces by your favour that do inforce me to aspire a better fortune than that which for this present I do enjoy, and I have no other hope but by your Lordship's favour, which I will endeavour to continue with my best and most affectionate service. If any employment that I may be capable of do fall out, I humbly entreat your Lordship to remember me. Howsoever I fail in my worth, in my desire to do you service I may compare with the most.—Hage, this 10 Janewrie, *stylo novo*, '96.

Holograph. ½ p. (173. 8.)

JOHN DANYELL to [SIR ROBERT CECIL.]

1595, [Dec.]—If you think fit grant me your accustomed favour and furtherance touching the contents of these lines following, whereby I may not henceforth trouble her Majesty or your honour for any sum of fines or forfeitures. Here is Edward Gold who, as he telleth me, proved before the commissioners appointed by the Privy Council 153*l.* to be due unto him. If you be pleased to procure that he may receive the

same wholly here he will give me 53*l.*, and for the other 100*l.* he to be referred into Ireland.

It may be I shall hit upon some other of my countrymen that shall be contented upon the like consideration to give me so much or more, so as thereby I shall be able to quit my patent out of the merchant's hands. In case you be well pleased to yield this my request let me understand thereof, whereby I may deal firmly with the parties.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"The Queen doth not use to force poor men to give bribes to others for their debts, and therefore I intend to meddle in no such."

Holograph. 1 p. (36. 93.)

HENRY NOEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Dec. 31.—Cannot attend him because a burning ague has left him no strength to endure the air. "The success of those letters which your honour procured is that they of Canterbury are willing to observe her Majesty's good pleasure; for the Bishop's estate is none in law besides, for some ill part played, is not now gracious with them." Asks him to write to Canterbury that it is the Queen's pleasure to have a speedy despatch.

Holograph. *Endorsed*: "Ult. Dec. 1595." 1 p. (172. 117.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS HAYES.

[1595].—"Certain articles laid down by Thomas Hayes, Captain, to persuade his accounts;" and, "Certain objections made by Sir John Norrys, Knight, from my casting, and answered by Captain Thomas Hayes."

"Imprimis, my company is cast [cashiered], notwithstanding it is one of the first that was drawn out of the Low Countries to the services of Brittany," &c. Endeavours to prove his company was not "cast" from 14 October, 1594, as Sir John Norris asserts, whose objections he answers, and demands pay from 7 October, 1594, to 18 February following. Concludes by craving "that I may have my accounts for myself, my officers, my soldiers and my dead pays, made up according to my several musters, and warrant to Sir Thomas Sherley to make present payment to me accordingly. But if there will be no muster books brought to light for me, my request is it may stand with your honours' [the Council's] good likings to determine what I shall have, and to command warrant to Sir Thomas Sherley to pay me the same."

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. (29. 77.)

CASE OF HENRY MEGGES and CHRISTOPHER and HENRY RENOLDS.

1595.—By an agreement between Henry Megges and Christopher Renolds, attorney for his brother Henry Renolds, it was ordered by Lord Buckhurst, July, 37 Eliz., that Megges should mortgage the moiety of Boskennon in Cornwall unto Henry Renolds for assurance of 139*l.* which Christopher did challenge as due to Henry, but if Megges could by Christmas following bring proof of payment of any part thereof, or shew matter either in law or conscience sufficient for discharge thereof, so much should be allowed out of the first payments.

Details of Henry Renolds' demands and of Megges' counter demands. (33. 66.)

List of OFFICES now VACANT.

[1595.]—List of vacant offices in the gift of the Queen and others.

Note at foot.—"18 several men's places void."

Undated. 1 p. (35. 86.)

GEORGE HERBERT, prisoner in the Tower.

[1595.]—Intelligence given by Mr. Danyell of George Harbert, now prisoner, having a reddish head inclined to baldness.

1. He served Chas. Arundell beyond sea at Bruxelles &c., and was with him at the time of his death.

2. He had 20 crowns pension of the King of Spain, a month.

3. He was bedfellow with John Chalener, also Chas. Arundell's man, and like pensioner to the King of Spain.

4. He was very great and inward with Sir Wm. Stanley, Hewghe Owyn, Father Holt, Father Warthington, Jacques, &c., and privy to every act of Owyn's; chiefly.

5. Privy to all their letters into Spain to Fr. Parsons, to Sir Fran. Inglefield, &c.

6. Privy to the journey of Hewghe Owyn, sent to Rome to Cardinal Allen three years past, when the said Challener, his old fellow, became his man for some great purpose.

7. Privy to Father Archer and Father Wallpoole their cause to travel from Stanley &c., to the king of Spain, and to the return of Wallpoole to Stanley.

8. And to the cause of Father Wallpoole's coming over into England with Henry Lingen and Thomas Wallpoole, brother to the "Jhezewit."

9. He cannot but know the plots devised for Britain betwixt the King of Spain, Stanley and the English rebels, and so for the plots for Ireland.

10. He could not but know of the Earl of Tyrone sending of the brother of Hew Booy to the Spanish regiment into the Low Countries to bring over Hew Booy about Christmas last to the Earl of Tyrone, Hew Booy being as proper a soldier as is in Christendom of the Irish race, and many ways singular.

11. Of all the practices of Ostend by Stanley, Jacques and Owyn he could not but be privy.

12. So of all the practices with Patrick Cullen and with Polewhele. So of York and Williams their coming over and practices.

13. To know his knowledge of one James Whyte, an Irish student at Doway, born in Clevealle, and by Sir Wm. Stanley had 15 crowns a month pension of the King of Spain to maintain him at Doway (rare for a scholar to have) and is now returned to Clevealle into Ireland, and is Sir Wm. Stanley's for life.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Danyell's intelligence of George Harbert, prisoner in the Tower."

1 p. (37. 2.)

SIR EDWARD DYMOCKE, knight.

Answer to the complaint of Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

[1595].—Whereas the Earl chargeth him with practices to take away his life, his reputation and credit with her Majesty and Cecil, answers that, as the taking away the Earl's life is heinous and to his great slander, he desires that the Earl may set down particulars how he hath sought it, and that it may be examined.

For the supposed conspiring to take away the Earl's credit, if it be meant, as he taketh, of the complaints of many poor men to her Majesty, the Earl hath his bill depending in the Star Chamber where he and others have denied it on oath.

Item. Whereas the Earl charges him with riot upon himself and his men in the highway, whereby some of them have been slain : answers that the Earl hath his bill for this also depending in the Star Chamber, where he doubts not to clear himself. For the killing of the Earl's men ; taketh this to refer to one Mawer, whereof his men were most maliciously drawn in question by the Earl (knowing by whom the said Mawer was slain) and have been lawfully acquitted.

Item. Whereas the Earl charges that he made his servants and tenants cut the banks of great rivers leading to his mill : saith that he knoweth no great river, nor any which cometh to any of the Earl's mills, which is in most places above 10 feet within the banks ; and if there be any diversion from the ancient course, as is pretended, the Earl hath his remedy by the Common Law.

Item. Whereas the Earl supposeth he hath thrown abroad many libels against him : denieth this and desireth particulars to be set down what they be.

Item. Whereas the Earl supposeth he hath formed a seditious libel in the name of the country against him and Cecil : denieth the same to be seditious, and will prove it to be true ; saith also that there is nothing therein contained or meant against Cecil.

Item. Whereas the Earl chargeth him with setting up a challenge containing most horrible railing terms, by ruffians in several towns and at inconvenient times, to the raising of tumults and provoking his lordship to quarrel ; saith that coming up in Michaelmas Term last, to answer such complaints as the Earl pretended he would exhibit against him, and others did by the Earl's procurement to Cecil, there was a motion of a concord made by the Earl of Essex, whereby he was well contented, and thereupon going into the country there was sent to him a most slanderous and railing libel, wherein he was termed "mungrill, a curre, a rebell, a pesant of the order of clownes, ale-knight," with many other slanderous, as may appear in the libel itself, whereof he made the Earl of Essex acquainted, refusing to do anything therein or any other matter betwixt the Earl of Lincoln and him because of his word to his lordship ; and still after did forbear until towards Whitsuntide last when, hearing nothing from the Earl of Essex, and the libel still spreading itself abroad, and not knowing against whom to seek redress (the author being unknown), he did cause to be set up a general challenge against the authors and protectors of so vile and base an indignity, which they durst not justify, which if the Earl of Lincoln doth take unto himself, he doth himself that wrong which Sir Edward never meant unto him. For as the challenge was not particular to any man, much less to the Earl, so likewise Sir Edward did not think his lordship could maintain that wherein he was termed a mungrell, or peasant, without some touch unto himself, being so near allied, and whose predecessors before the match in his house were never counted any such. And whereas the Earl supposeth the same to be done to the raising of tumult, the manner of the doing, and the circumstances both before and after, do shew the contrary ; for the same was done only by one man, neither Sir Edward nor any of his men nor any other being by to aid encourage or assist them, neither at Tattershall, Folkingham or Slefford. What tumults could then arise ? And for the doing thereof in the sermon time, he hopes to prove that it was not so ; but if it were so, peradventure the doer being charged to do it in all quiet sort thought that the

fittest time when fewest were abroad. And for the circumstances before and after, he did for half a year or thereabouts bear and suffer the same without doing anything, and since the doing thereof (the same being subscribed) he doth likewise satisfy himself with that which quietly and privately hath passed betwixt him that did subscribe the same and himself without moving either quarrel or tumult, and so still meaneth to do if he may be suffered, notwithstanding he hath been threatened to be suddenly stricken and beaten. They which did set up the same are not any ruffians, but known quiet honest men, the one Sir Walter Hungerford's nephew and the other having served Sir Edward from his childhood, and neither being that Hoskyns which the Earl supposeth serveth the said Sir Edward, and who, though he hath good cause, never did complain of the Earl, and therefore Sir Edward could not conspire with him to that end.

Item. Whereas the said Earl chargeth him with going armed to the assizes and sessions with greater troops than heretofore, denieth that he or any with him ever went otherwise armed than with such ordinary weapons as men usually carry, but he hath had a greater regard of himself because he hath been threatened by the Earl and Lord Clynton. For his company, it hath been fewer of late than heretofore.

Item. Whereas the Earl charges that he has lately put his brother and servants to lie in troops near his house with petronells and pistols, and hath retained men inured to murders and manslaughters; saith that the same is utterly false; but true it is (which peradventure the Earl meaneth) that there being many questions between them touching liberties and franchises of hunting in certain land of his wherein he hath by most gracious grant of her Majesty and her progenitors free chase and warren, for the preservation of his liberties he hath appointed certain of his men to keep his woods and grounds, one in Thornton, one in Roughton, and one in Uffall, which be a mile in sunder from one another, with express charge only to take up such dogs as they find there hunting. These grounds adjoin upon the Earl's grounds, who grieveth that he may not usurp as he was wont. But to such miserable estates would the Earl bring the country unto as that no man dare by word or action defend his credit, reputation or inheritance for fear of his complaints. Saith also that his men and the Earl's have met and continued all this summer in friendly behaviour and usages with one another.

Item. Whereas the Earl chargeth him that no man can withstand his malicious conspiracy, for that few or none are in commission of the peace within ten miles where the Earl dwelleth but himself, his allies, brethren and kinsfolk, being many, and such as depend only upon him; saith that the Earl doth not only inform untruly but doth all these gentlemen wrong to give Cecil to understand that they combine to maintain him in the supposed misdemeanour. The Earl hath two houses—Tattershall in Lindsey and Sempringham in Kesteven: about Tattershall there be in commission, Lord Willoughby of Parrham, the Earl's brother and respondent's uncle, likewise a deputy lieutenant, Sir George Henneage, Mr. William Henneage, Mr. Marbury, Mr. Gedney, Mr. Philip Thirwhitt and Mr. Francis Copledike, no ways allied to him, and these are all within that compass which be in commission. Within ten miles of Sempringham, Mr. Savile of Humby, Mr. Lacye, Mr. Pell, Mr. Robert Gene, Mr. Ed. Carr, Mr. William Carr, Mr. Bartholomew Armin, Mr. Edmund Thorold, Mr. John Meares, nothing allied unto Sir Edward, only Mr. Armin's son, not being in commission, hath married his kinswoman, and there resteth only Mr. Charles Dymoke, his uncle, being

eight miles off. So within the Earl's ten miles is my Lord Willoughby and Charles Dymoke, two of seventeen.

Item. Whereas the Earl chargeth that under colour of being deputy lieutenant he presumeth that other justices dare not look into his actions; saith that he taketh this to be the greatest grief and the greatest cause of the Earl's complaint that he is yet one of the deputy lieutenants; not that he presumeth anything by colour of that, for he is informed that the Earl boasteth that he hath already thrust him out of the commission of the peace, and will thrust him out of the rest or he have done.

Endorsed :—"1595."

2½ pp. (37. 3.)

HENRY GOSNOLD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595.—Since, upon my repair unto you in Court, after some sufficient conceit moved concerning me, it pleased you out of a just and favourable respect had of me to cast that imputation upon the present nature of the time, which in some hard construction might have been wrested to the prejudice of the person; now that the cloudy disposition of those times is by distance and alteration overblown, I am humbly bold, not only to revive mine honest and dutiful justification, but also to add thereunto my most humble and earnest petition for some assurance that there remains no relic of any such impression as, in pursuit of employment in Court (whereunto I have always aimed mine endeavours) may prove an impediment, if not a peremptory bar, to my preferment; and the rather for that, by the loss of my late disastrous lord and master, that like a froward constellation hath blasted the hopes of his friends and servants, I am wholly left to the framing of a new fortune, wherein to be crossed would utterly dismaid and drive me to despair of all means of recovery. Herein if your honour vouchsafe to relieve me, I shall be willing to make dedication of my pure service and dependency to your absolute discretion and commandment.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (37. 5.)

The HERALDS COLLEGE.

1595.—The Officers of Arms are these, in course and order.

Three Kings of Arms.	{	Garter—William Dethick, principal king of Arms.
		Clarencieux—*Richard Lee, king of Arms for the South, lately preferred.
		Norroy—Yet void: king of arms for the North.
Heralds of Arms.	{	Windsor—Dead.
		Richmond—*Richard Lee.
		Lancaster—Nicholas Paddy.
		Somerset—William Seger.
		Chester—James Thomas.
Pursuivants of Arms.	{	York—Ralph Brokesmouth, <i>alias</i> Brookes.
		Rouge Dragon—John Ravens.
		Porteullis—Thomas Lant.
		Blue Mantle—Robert Treswell.
	{	Rouge Croix—Thomas Knight.

Lancaster was first bred up under old Mr. Garter, *alias* Sir Gilbert Dethick, fifteen years: hath besides now full twenty-one years served her Majesty in the office, first a pursuivant of Arms, and so preferred in course to his place which he now enjoyeth of Lancaster by your honour

upon commendation of the Earl of Shrewsbury, then Earl Marshal. Was chosen into the office the same year with Richard Lee, now Clarendieux, many years before the rest.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley :—"1595. The state of the heralt and parcevant."

1 p. (37. 6.)

JOHN KILLIGREWE.

1595.—Draft of charges laid against John Killigrew.

Endorsed :—"1595. Note against John Killigrew."

2 pp. (37. 8.)

Letter from the said Killigrew addressed (as it would seem) to Cecil, giving his answer to the various charges in the foregoing note, "being merely a slander to the dead and libel against the living." Is not dismayed thereat, for the providence of God, in time past extended to his grandfather and father in the like malignant accusations, doth not a little encourage him, for they were charged with thirty points of treason, all founded on this that they, being contrary to that time protestants, did keep his uncle Harry in the French court, the King then at war with England, and did secretly succour and victual his uncles Peter and Thomas at sea; through which jealousy they were removed from the charge of the Castle, and came up to their answer, when their innocency appearing, they had in recompense 2,000 marks of their accuser by order from his Honour, and were restored to their credit and charges, as he trusts in God he may be.

Then follow the charges with answers thereto arranged in double column.

The accusations are to the following effect.

That having squandered 6,000*l.* of his wife's patrimony and being deeply in debt besides, he left the Court, after having by great friends there stopped the course of justice against his mother for a most infamous murder and robbery at Falmouth, promising in the country to make large satisfaction for his father's faults, but in lieu thereof he overwent his father's worst steps, for he kept not within the compass of any law, as his father now and then, from fear of punishment, did, but has lived as a professed outlaw many years, and hath bred many more like himself in lewdness and lawlessness.

Having thus brought himself into desperate case, that he lived chiefly by oppressing his tenants, being a landlord in name only, by robbery of strangers in harbour there, by cosening his friends and neighbours, by selling her Majesty's provision of the Castle, by receiving of stolen goods, by consorting with pirates, and abuse of his place and command.

Of late, that he had not only neglected all necessary preparations against the enemy, but had met with mates, and provided instruments, to deal with him in his behalf.

That thus there had been a straight league between him and the pirate Elliott by the space of half a year, almost in his house, at bed and board. That he relieved Elliott in his piracies with victuals and men, and received part of his pillages and spoils, Newland fish and one ship laden with salt, which he sent into Ireland. Also, that he supplanted or suborned the captain of the *Crane* who sought to apprehend Elliott in Melford, giving the latter warning so that he escaped in the night, for which there was sent a bribe of 200*s.*, part whereof was paid in Holland.

That the pirate made known to his company that, if he would not beg his pardon, his purpose was to turn to the enemy, which he did, and

came with them as chief pilot when they came to Falmouth and commanded a troop of horse. It is like he presumed much on the acquaintance of his host.

A Spaniard taken in the action of Calais was sent down into the country to pass into Spain. That Killegrewe feasted, lodged and entertained him at his house, using close and secret conference with him.

That his trusty servant, Stephen Wilky, put to sea last spring in a small carvel which he forsook off the coast of Spain, where he remained with the enemy.

That Dick Tristram, *alias* Rawlyn, a follower of Killegrewe's, went with Wilkey and, by the confession of the Spaniard lately taken and examined, became a sworn soldier of the enemy, and a likely instrument to further Killegrewe's treachery.

Lastly, that two several advertisements of his intended treasons had been lately received, one from Bayonne and the other from Bordeaux, by Monsieur Candalier. It was table talk at Bordeaux what composition he had made with the enemy, what price was paid, and who was the factor.

The answer.

Confesses sale of his wife's lands for 3,500*l.* as done by her consent.

To be in debt, living so many years at Court with small allowance from his father, he holds neither strange nor dishonest.

His mother's innocence appeared by the confession of her suborned accuser.

Denies generally the other charges.

Touching alleged dealing with pirates, answers that it is hard for a common entertainer of strangers in his house to know all men's deserts.

As to the treason charged of being privy to the traitor Elliott's actions, might refer to his former answers to his accuser's general charges, but for Cecil's satisfaction protests he was never more inward with Elliott than with a hundred others. Did indeed buy a ship of salt which, if not a lawful prize, he must restore, but touching the alleged shifting of Elliott away by any confederacy with the Captain of the *Crane*, this is the truth. Learning that men-of-war were at Melford (a place out of his command) he went there, and finding Elliott and one Bishopp, captains in two men-of-war, with a prize astern, asked Elliott what it was. He said of Deepe, bound for the Indies, of which he intended to make spoil, but Killigrew procured a promise of its release, with the men on board, who presently were fetched from under hatches in his presence. Left two men, Salisbury, his lieutenant, and one James, now serving in Scilly, on board that night to see the promise kept, but Elliott, putting them ashore, escaped by night with the prize, as the said men can testify. At parting, Elliott saying he understood the *Crane* was at Falmouth, requested his man to carry a token to the captain, three bolts of Holland, and one to the master, giving him for his courtesy three bolts also (for which he has since compounded with the owner for a far greater sum than they were worth), which he took without mistrust, being assured that he had been graced by Sir John Norris and Sir Ferdinando Gorge, employed by Boocher and lately in the Calais action, neither was Elliott held as a pirate until long after.

Traverses the charges touching Wilkey, Tristram, and the rest of the accusation.

Endorsed:—"1595. The true answer of John Killegrewe to the wicked libelling against him."

Unsigned. 2 folio pages closely written. (37. 9.)

— to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1595.—Whereas Edward Owen with sundry others were on 5 June, 30 Elizabeth, for a certain crime committed by him as principal and them as assistants, adjudged by the Lords in the Star Chamber to pay 2000 marks himself and the other six 200*l.* apiece; and the said Owen was further adjudged to be whipped, and entered further into a recognisance of 500*l.* for his appearance in the Star Chamber at the day of hearing, which he failing of, his lands are now extended for and rated at 35*l.* a year, which is all that he can be found seised of, or her Majesty can recover of him and them, they being fled and kept secret, the writer prays that he may have the benefit of the said extent until the recognisance be discharged. And touching the fine and punishment of whipping, if her Majesty like to remit the same in regard of the reasons moved by him (as the many wrongs and assaults offered him, the loss of a finger and eye by the plaintiff's means, the violent usages to his mother, used even to her destruction, with sundry such like, besides the utter undoing of his estate, wife and children) that the writer may have the benefit of procuration thereof, which may be worth 200*l.*, but no way more, as his friends, the disbursers thereof, swore.

If her Highness be otherwise purposed to chastise Owen, or be persuaded of his further ability for satisfaction of his fine, prays he may have part of the fine allotted to him.

Endorsed :—"1595, by Mr. Lock."

1 p. (37. 10.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALKER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595.—Being wholly unknown unto his honour, notwithstanding the long time of his continued service, craves that his boldness may not be imputed to any presumption, but rather to the extreme dealing shewed against him. Has been a member of the town of Berwick thirty-nine years, thirty-five of which he has been lieutenant and captain of a band, serving therewith in Scotland, Ireland and other places, and how he behaved himself therein, the marks he carries gotten from the enemy will affirm. Yet for all this, the Lord Chamberlain, now Governor of Berwick, has discharged him from a cause which he has at large made known unto Lord Burghley, whose goodness he has so tasted of that he and his family are justly bound ever to pray to God for his preservation.

For his service generally, he refers to those in the garrison of Berwick who have knowledge; but for that in Ireland, where he served with other captains of the town (as Captain Case and Captain Pickman), he had the place of Sergeant Major committed to him by the Lord Justice and Council, and how he served therein refers the same to Sir George Caroe and Sir Edward Stanlye, knights, with others.

Prays that when his cause shall come before the Council he may have Cecil's favourable speech to the Lord Chamberlain for his former deserved place.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (37. 11.)

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND THE TURK.

1595.—After the debating of these matters, B. Federoviche entered into other familiar talk, and withal asked me whether I was to go for England. I then not minding the contrary said, with his good favour, it was my purpose, but he replied again, "Stay with us; thou art well known to us all, and we think well of thee, and shalt find such favour as thou shalt not think the time long"; with many more gracious speeches,

too long to rehearse, persuading me to stay. So I shewed him that, if there came any other over in my place, then I was to return home, otherwise to come back again. Upon which he was satisfied and said, if I did go, God be my good speed, and withal delivered unto me a message that I should certify her Majesty, if I were admitted unto her presence, or else to her honorable Council, if I did go home; otherwise to write thereof. The message followeth. First, he declared unto me that the Emperor's Majesty, for Christian love sake, had sent unto the Emperor of Germany 1000 timber sables, 600 timber martins, 6000 beavers, 1,500,000 squirrels, [worth by estimation 80,000*l.* sterling *margin*] to help him in his wars against the Turk, enemy to God and all Christendom, and therefore it behoved all Christian princes to join together against that infidel. The message was this; that I should certify how that it was given the Emperor's Majesty to understand by the Pope's Legate this last winter, how that her Majesty did not only favour the Turk, but also aided him against other Christian princes, whereat he did not a little marvel to hear that none but her Majesty should join thus with the Turk, to the great dislike of Christian princes, and therefore did wish that all Christian princes might join together as one, and, with God's sufferance, to the overthrow of the Turk. But again he replied and said, that neither the Emperor nor he himself did believe it to be true, and therefore would suspend their judgements till they heard further thereof; and willed me, if I did go for England, to certify, if I might, her Majesty or her Council thereof from himself in this sort as he delivered it unto me, or else, if I went not, to write hereof. My answer hereunto I thought good to make it so brief as I could, replying that those affairs did not belong to merchants, but so much I took knowledge of, that her Majesty to join in force or send munition unto the Turk or to aid him against any prince in Christendom, were a thing not to be credited. But if there were a league between her and the Turk in consideration of trade that her merchants have thither, to seek the good of her own country, as also other princes would do the like, that may not be imputed that her Majesty did or would join with her forces to the Turk against the Emperor of Germany or other princes in Christendom. Further I said it were more fitter, if it pleased his Majesty to write unto her Highness hereof than for me to be any messenger therein. His Honour's answer hereunto was that insomuch as there was no such sufficient ground of the truth of this cause, although it was reported by the Emperor of Germany's ambassador and the Pope's Legate, his Majesty and himself would not write thereof, because they gave little credit thereto, and would not write unto so worthy a prince upon no other certainty; but hereafter, when they understood the truth, the Emperor would write. Meantime, he willed me to deliver this message from himself in such sort as is aforesaid. I thought good only to write your worship hereof. If you and others whom it pleases you to acquaint hereof, think fit to certify the Council, according to the noble man's desire, and procure her Majesty's letter for answer to this point to the Emperor, and another to the Lord Burris Fedoroviche, it will, I know, give wonderful great content; taking acknowledgement that this advertisement came by her merchants as speeches by the Lord Burris Fedoroviche unto their agent here. Of this matter he spoke last year after my coming from the ships, when I delivered her Majesty's letter, but he then gave me no order to report thereof. And now I leave it to your worship and others' consideration for the fittest course to be taken.

Endorsed:—"1595. Russya. From John Mirrik, agent for the Company of English merchants trading there."

Copy of part of a letter. 1 p. (37. 12.)

MUSTER MASTERS.

1595.—Counties that have Lieutenants :—

County.	Lord Lieutenants.	Captains appointed to be Muster Masters.
Bedford.	Earl of Kent.	Captain Williams.
Berks.	Lord Norreys and Sir Francis Knolles.	Captain Peacock.
Cambridge.	Lord North.	Captain Cheston.
Cornwall.	Sir Walter Raleigh.	Captain Brackenbury.
Cumberland.	Earl of Huntingdon.	
Derby.	Earl of Shrewsbury.	Captain Hales.
Devon.	Earl of Bath.	Two appointed, and Captain St. Leger mentioned for the third.
Dorset.	Lord Marquis.	Captain Brombridg.
Essex.	Lord Treasurer.	Captain Twitty or Captain Raynes.
Ebor.	Earl of Huntingdon.	Captain Simmes for one of the Ridings.
Gloucester.	Lord Chandos.	Captain Boucher.
Hertford.	Lord Treasurer.	Captain Henry Gill.
Hereford.	Earl of Pembroke.	
Huntingdon.	Lord St. John of Bletsoe.	Captain Lovell.
Kent.	Lord Cobham.	Captains Thomas Wyatt and Thomas Gaye.
Lincoln.	Lord Treasurer.	Captain Buck.
Leicester.	Earl of Huntingdon.	Captain Osborne.
Norfolk.	Lord Chamberlain.	Captains Jackson and Allen Lewes.
Oxford.	Lord Norreys, Sir Francis Knolles.	Captain Chatterton.
Rutland.	Earl of Huntingdon.	Captain Throwghton.
Surrey.	Lord Admiral.	Captain Dutton.
Salop.	Earl of Pembroke.	
Southampton.	Lord Marquis, Lord Mountjoye.	Captain Hampden Pawlet.
Suffolk.	Lord Chamberlain.	Captains Gilbert Havers and Edward Worlock.
Somerset.	Earl of Pembroke.	Captain Dawtrey.
Sussex.	Lord Admiral, Lord Buckhurst.	Captain Covert and Captain Holland.
Westmorland.	Earl of Huntingdon.	
Wilts.	Earl of Pembroke.	Captain Longe.
Worcester.	Earl of Pembroke.	
Isle of Wight.		Captain Degory Hinder.

Counties that have not Lieutenants, with the names of the gentlemen to join with the sheriffs :—

Bucks.	Sir Henry Lee. Sir Jo. Goodwyn. Sir Robert Dormer. Thomas Tasborough.	Captain Elmes.
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Cheshire.	{ Master of the Rolls. Sir Hewgh Cholmeley the younger. Sir William Brereton. Peter Warberton of Arley. Thomas Wilbraham.	Captain Hawkyns.
Lancashire.	{ Sir John Byron. Sir Richard Mollineux. Richard Holland. Richard Aston of Middle- ton. Ralph Ashton of Lever.	Captain Latham.
Middlesex.	{ Sir Michael Blunt. Sir Owen Hopton. Sir George Carew. Thomas Knivett. Robert Wrothe. William Fleetwood.	Captain Levans.
Northampton.	{ Sir Thomas Cecil. Sir Richard Knightley. Sir Edward Mountague. Sir William Hatton. Sir John Spencer.	Captain Par. Lane.
Nottingham.	{ Sir Francis Willoughby. Sir John Byron. Sir John Hollis. William Cecil.	Captain Bostock.
Stafford.	{ Sir Christopher Blunt. Sir Edward Littleton. Sir Edward Aston. Sir Humfrey Ferrers. Richard Bagolt.	Captain Wilson.
Warwick.	{ Sir Thomas Lucie. Sir Fulke Greville. Sir John Harrington. Sir Humfrey Ferrers.	Captain Stanton.

Endorsed :—" 1595. A List of ye Muster Masters in every county."
 2½ pp. (37. 13.)

The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595.—Noble brother, This [bearer] whom I must needs commend, desires much to do you any service in this Irish employment. He hath entreated my letters to you to bestow a company on him. I shall think that you will hereafter like so well of him as I wish. I will see you before you go, so my wishes and best love shall close up this letter, and I rest, your brother in whom you have all interest, Northumberland.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. Undated. Part of seal. (37. 15.)

WILLIAM PADDY, physician, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595.]—Can send no more or less comfort than that his Lady niece [Elizabeth, countess of Derby] is as much better as so little time can effect. Her weakness (as he has ever foretold) is like to be much and long, for it is now at the highest which can be in a living creature, and

for the conception, it must be hoped that out of her own storehouse she that can overcome such a sickness may supply nourishment. There shall be nothing omitted in care for her perfect recovery, whereupon a consultation will be held at 5 o'clock this evening when all the rest of his fellow physicians will be present.

Endorsed :—"Without date. Dr. Paddy to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (37. 16.)

PETER PROBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595.—Agreeably to the Queen's pleasure, has appointed Arden to wait upon Cecil at his house, from whom the Queen has promised that the latter should receive what she would give him. She has bidden Proby let him know that she had no distrust in him yet, to satisfy that was informed against him, that he should keep the commandment given him by Cecil, and not presume to come to the Court wheresoever, and that if he persevered in well doing and could get any intelligence of worth from his brother or any other abroad or at home, he should find her Highness' bounty towards him hereafter. If the Queen has not told Cecil thus much concerning Arden, has thought good to let him know this her pleasure told to himself, whereof he has said nothing at all to Arden yet.

For himself, beseeches remembrances of his poor estate. His time in her Majesty's service has been seventeen years; his services not in words or fables but in deeds, with great charge, pains and danger. Desires not any great matter but a convenient pension. Had of his late master 20*l.* yearly, duly paid quarterly by his steward, his diet, lodgings, carriages and riding charges, and was always provided with horses at his honour's charge. Had besides 20*l.* yearly of his honour, sometimes paid by his commandment by the clerks in the Treasury, and sometimes by him out of such fees of towns that he was officer unto. Had further his honourable speech and letters for himself and friends very readily. Hopes the Queen will think all this was worth 100*l.* yearly, or he could not have maintained himself and family. It is God's will to take this his means from him, for which he thanks Him as if it had pleased Him to continue it, hoping that the Queen will have him to serve in such place as she told him he should shortly know. Prays Cecil to move her Majesty for a pension, for when he knows what to trust to, he will be able to put his creditors in hope of satisfaction.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (37. 17.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY.

1595.—Petition to be discharged of the sum of 5488*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* where-with he has charged himself in his first account, upon his own confession, as money defaulted by him from divers captains in her Majesty's pay, to the use of the States of the United Provinces; namely, 520*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for victuals to soldiers, and 4568*l.* for money delivered by the burgesses of Briell to bands lying there in garrison; which he hopes your lordship will think reasonable, because the States owe him a far greater sum, having served them with a regiment of 1800 men from the beginning of May 1586 unto the midst of December following. Sir Thos. Sherley needed not to have charged himself with this sum in his account in the name of the States, for he hath the captains' bills for the same, but that his purpose was and is to deal plainly.

Endorsed :—"1595. The humble suit of Sir Tho. Sherley."

Unsigned. Undated. 1 p. (37. 19.)

Petition of JOHN SMYTHE.

1595.—Whereas he ought to pay for the coal mines and salt pans at Offerton and Sunderland for certain years, yearly to her Majesty for the debt of Robert Bowes, 800*l.*, and that one year is now fully complete and ended, prays that she will accept payment of 400*l.*, to be delivered into the Exchequer at or before the 16 of this month, with three several bills of Robert Varnon, Surveyor of Victuals at Berwick, for 300*l.*, due at days already past, for corn delivered there, and 100*l.*, to be paid in the Exchequer at or before the last of this month, in full satisfaction of the 800*l.* due for the year past.

Prays also that he may henceforth pay the same in victuals for Berwick garrison by 400*l.* every six months, which he will afford to the Victualler at such reasonable rates and prices as other men do.

Further that the patent for salt may be so strengthened as he may enjoy the benefit thereof, otherwise he shall not be able to make performance of the yearly payments aforesaid.

Endorsed:—"1595." *Signed*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (37. 20.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

[1595.]—*Memorial of the Earl of Shrewsbury's Causes.*

Objection.—There hath been long ago warning given to the Earl for retaining persons about him ill affected in religion, by whose countenance given to men of that condition, many dangerous persons lurked in that shire, and most of the gentlemen grew afraid to enquire after such offenders; insomuch as some commissioners of the peace, for fear to offend the Earl, did find means to keep notable recusants from appearing at sessions and from being indicted at the assizes, to her Majesty's no small prejudice.

Proof.—Mr. Harper, a gent. of good living, a justice of the peace, the Earl's follower, one thought to be forward in the Earl's service, and therefore, being hollow, the more dangerous, did by his letters now to be shewed write to a notable recusant, an inward favourite of the Earl's, that he and his wife should keep themselves out of the way for a time, for he and others had received private directions to proceed against all wilful papists from the Lords; assuring him that he would do his best with the justice of assize, and that if now he and his wife escaped, he would contrive all matters according to his desire and his friends hereafter; wishing him not to forget the bringing of the Earl's letter with him to the justice of assize.

Objection.—George Moore, a notorious papist, and Williamson, reconciled to the church of Rome fourteen years past, employed in the Earl's causes, since his lordship knew them to be so affected, and especially used by the Earl in contriving the riot. This Moore is now in Antwerp, a malicious rebel, whither he fled not long before Williamson's departure.

Proof.—When Williamson was convicted for the riot which was committed upon Easter Day morning, and came after to the Earl for relief in his fine, he told him that he durst not then speak for him, being noted for recusancy; but if he would make for a while some external show by coming once to Church, the Earl would then assure the Queen of his conformity. Which is well known he did accordingly very confidently, when, knowing the contrary, he affirmed him to be a very good Protestant.

Objection.—The Earl was known to be an apparent encourager of the riotous pulling down of the Wear, though not suffered to be touched in the Star Chamber, such was her Majesty's favour towards him.

Proof.—First: He always laboured to the Council by his letters and servants that the Wear might be pulled down.

Secondly: He sent up a book of the names of 500 men that spake against the Wear, where it was after directly proved that a great number of names were set to it which were never made acquainted with it.

Thirdly: Of all those persons which were convicted the greatest part were the Earl's own servants, tenants and followers.

Lastly: For more evident proof these are letters extant of the Earl's own hand, and from others, whereby are directly manifested their directions both before and after, and yet are there good witnesses to be produced that, for divers letters sent about that matter and other dishonourable practices for lying in wait for certain persons whom they hated, an order was given by the Earl and others that the carriers of letters should always see the parties in their own presence burn them; but as it happened that was not duly observed at all times.

All these misdemeanors have been passed over, and her Majesty never withdrew her favour from the Earl until this last act as followeth;

* Objection.—Nicholas Williamson, born a gent. and condemned for a riot, employed long before by the Earl in all his causes and purchases and protected after, fled into Holland, where he might have tarried at his pleasure, but being otherwise disposed, he went to Antwerp and lay in one George Mace's house, a practiser in the Earl's father's time for the Queen of Scots. There did Westmoreland and Fra. Dacres board, and thither daily resorted unto him Stanley, Jaques, Holte, and other traitors, as Williamson confesseth. From thence he went towards Scotland, and was taken on the Borders, and in his company one David Lawe, a Scottish priest made by the B. of Ross. He was then brought to London, examined by the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil, and committed to the Gatehouse, close prisoner. Within few days after it fell out plainly that Williamson was sent by Creicton, the Scottish Jesuit, who writ to Rome that he had employed to persuade the King of Scotland to be a Catholic, without which he could not get the Crown of England, saying further that if he would hear him he should have *multos nobiles et multos plebes in Anglia*, for this Williamson knew many men's minds in England, and that he had sent David Lawe to conduct him.

Proof.—Creicton's own letters intercepted, and sent by the Count Maurice to the Queen, wherein all these things were written, and since shewed Nicholas Williamson.

Objection.—Francis Dacres wrote to the King by him, that if he would break with England, he would help him to a party on the Borders.

Proof.—Confessed by Lawe, who was taken in his company, that Dacres told him his letters were to that effect, and confessed by Williamson himself that he brought letters to the King from Dacres; and since, by letters intercepted going to Rome, it is written that Williamson's taking makes Fra. Dacres change all his former purposes as despairing of success in those parts.

After this dangerous person had been apprehended, committed close prisoner in March last to the Gatehouse, often examined by the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Attorney, publicly known to be in for capital treasons, about two months after by the Earl of Shrewsbury's commandment, without either warrant or privity of her Majesty's Council, suddenly

the house where his wife lay and a steeple hard by was searched by the Earl's servants, and divers bags of writings sifted and seized, a thing which upon petition would have been granted to the meanest subject upon good cause shewed, but being done without leave can no way be excused; for, seeing this Williamson hath been long before beyond the sea, and in all that while the Earl never made seizure of any of his papers until he was called thus in public question, the offence is much the greater, for it is most likely that there was some great cause why such a person should venture on such an act, whereby he hath not only thrown himself into vehement suspicion in the world, how little matter soever may be found since his men's first ransacking, but also came in danger for a notorious contempt against her Majesty's Crown and dignity, to be further punished by the rule of justice and honour, according to former precedents in cases of far inferior nature.

2 pp. (37. 21.)

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON.

[1595].—"Interrogatories ministered to Nych. Wylliamson," nine in number, relating to certain writings left by him in his house or elsewhere, and as to his relations with "one Jordan, one Pygott, one Persall of Staffordshire, one Hacker and one Langley."

In Cecil's handwriting. 1 p. (37. 24.)

PRINCIPAL PERSONS OF VARIOUS COUNTIES.

1595.—Lists in Lord Burghley's handwriting of the chief persons in certain counties in England.

Endorsed by him :—"Principal men in sundry shires."

Rough draft. 2 pp. (37. 25.)

Another list of persons, drawn up in tabular form and endorsed by Lord Burghley, "Selected persons," with the words, "in divers shires, 1595," added in another handwriting.

5 pp. (37. 26.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT HITCHCOCKE to the COUNCIL.

1595.—In consideration of his services in the wars, prays for letters requiring every innholder, tavernor, common table keeper, common cook and ever other common victualler, to have openly affixed in their houses a copy of a printed table or breviat (enclosed) setting forth the benefits to the realm of the due observance of fish days: the table to be obtained only from him, for which he is to charge 6*d*.

Endorsed :—1595. *Note*.—"This passed not." 2 pp.

Enclosure (printed) :—"A brief note of the benefits that grow to this realme by the observation of fish days."

1 p. (1700.)

[COURT OF WARDS.]

1595.—Comparison of receipts of three of the best former Michaelmas terms with this last, 1595.

1 p. (2309.)

1595.—Account, containing :—"Disbursements during your Lordship's minority," "Payments, 1591, during your Lordship's being in France," receipts, and debts, and notes touching the manor of Hodgoston. The

payments are to Lord Rich, Sir Thomas Parot, Henry Bo[urchie]r and his sister, Mrs. Mayho, 1591, upon condemnation and outlawry, and others.

Endorsed:—"1595."

2 pp. (2458.)

MANOR of MYCLETON.

1595.—Particular of the manor of Mycleton, Gloucester.

Endorsed:—"Lord Lumley. 1595."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (2457.)

WARDSHIP.

1595.—"Charges laid out by Mr. Thomas Buskell and myself for Mr. William Cholmelie's wardship. 1595."

1 p. (2460.)

MEMORIALS.

[1595].—Card. Salviate into France, a Florentine, Governor of Ancona, shall be nuntio.

Toledo is of the house of Toledo, a Spaniard, and was a jesuit, and the first jesuit made a cardinal. He hath lived in Rome thirty-six years.

Card. Deza opposite to France.

From Barcelona to Nyza, a town of Savoy. From thence to Savona. From thence into Lombardy.

The Infante met him at Niza. From thence over the Alps to Savoy. From Niza to Savona, so over the Apennines to Turin, so over the Alps to Savoy, after into Burgundy, so to Lorraine, and thence to Luxemburg, and so into the Low Countries.

This man is called Johannes Adolphus filius Adolphi of the order of the Garter. Governor of Staden.

Archbishop of Bremen and Lubeck marrieth the P. of Denmark's sister and he hath married his sister to the Archduke Charles, Governor of Sweden, and the second to the Duke of Mechlebeck.

400 men. English custom a noble.

200 after. Stranger custom a noble.

200 after.

Rough notes in Cecil's handwriting.

1 p. (37. 29.)

CAPT. RICHARD TURNOR to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595].—Your Lordship having been to my knowledge sufficiently advertised, hath caused me thus long to abstain.

Our rising from Groull was no less shameful than sudden, the equality of the armies (or advantage, if any were, being ours). We left some store of munition behind for want of carriage or for haste, now, thirty days spent in taking new breath, we are marched towards the enemy again, hardly resolved to fight. The enemy is in camp about Berke, on the other side of the Lype, over which there is a passage to come over at their pleasure. We are strongly entrenched a league short of Wesel, close by the river, between both the armies three great leagues. Notwithstanding, somewhat the presumption of their parts or shame of ours will cause to be done, whereof I will advertise your lordship as shall happen, if please God. In the mean season, I wish your lordship had the like opportunity: the army appears well resolved and wants but leading.—From the camp.

Holograph. Undated. 1 v (37. 23.)

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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[1595.]—In Rome the Spaniards seek with all diligence to hinder the King of France his absolution, holding for an infallible consequence that if he be not absolved, he cannot be established peaceable King in France. The Pope, fearing to displease either part, resteth doubtful what to do. Howbeit it is thought that if he see the King prosper he will quickly incline that way, and already seemeth every day more and more desirous to receive him into the Church. The best and speediest means to resolve this ambiguity in the Pope, and to prevent the designs of his enemies, it is thought here, is for the King to march speedily with his power to Lyons, to which resolution there are many necessary causes to move him, amongst the which one most important is the establishing his affairs in Provence, which is the mark the Spaniards so diligently aim at, their only end being to get into their hands the city of Marsilia with those ports, which would yield them very great commodity of harbour for their ships and galleys, which was the prey so speedily sought after heretofore by the Emperor Charles V. when he sought to bridle both France and Italy. To conclude, it is here thought by the King's friends most necessary for the removing of all lets at Rome touching his absolution, for the utter overthrowing of the designs of his enemies and the facilitating of his own proceedings, to march with all speed to Lyons, which they expect with great devotion, and do already prognosticate unto him good success, being the rather confirmed in that hope *by the good success of Dediquieres* in the taking of Eseilles, a place of great strength and importance upon the confines of France and Savoy, in which enterprise the Spaniards at Eseilles shewed very little valour, to the great discouragement of the Savoyards.

1 p. (171. 91.)

M. DE LOMENIE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595.—Is still detained for want of wind as he wrote before. Is under a great obligation to this captain, the bearer, who, late last night, received a letter from the Admiral summoning him to come up with speed. Begs favour with the Admiral for him. The weather is so bad that there is no news from France.—Rye, Saturday morning.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 86.)

WOOD SALES.

1595.—Tabulated statement of five sales of wood, Shorne Wood, Okenden Wood, and three hedgerows, showing the parcel, the price, the amount paid, and the amount still due.

Endorsed:—"Woods sold in A^o 1595," with names of five farmers who owe their Lady Day's rent.

1 p. (172. 140.)

"SHIPS now home in the port of PLYMOUTH."

1595.—"Of the Earl of Essex his squadron: the bigger ship of Flushing; the *Dydan*, a hoy.

Of the Lord Admiral's squadron: *The Lyons Whelpe*; the *Stricker Hospital*; the lesser ship of Flushing.

Of Sir Walter Rawleigh his squadron: the *Swyftesure*; the *Peeter* of London; the *Popynjay* of Memblyck; the *Centuryon*.

A Spanish ship, the *St. Mathew*, out of the which I take it there hath been very many things purloined and embezzled, as sack and other things of good value.

Since the writing of this there hath come in the Lord Thomas Howard his ship and Sir Walter Rawlye's ship, and the Vangarde."

Endorsed :—1595.

1 p. (204. 29.)

The QUEEN to the KING OF SCOTLAND.

[1595?].—My dear brother, May it agree with my deserts that what hath been should either be so forgotten as it be not acknowledged, or so neglected as if ought were forsloven that meet were for the season? Was it my guilt or your error that your rebels, when I knew they were such, had so strong hold in your favour, as many a month passed ere you were pleased to count them but yours in stanchest sort? Yea! when they were full near you they must not be seen, but so dandled as best merit could scarce crave more! What needed an army to pursue such as might soon be had? Why put you your person to such a laborious voyage, when many a day afore you might with less pains and more honour have had them? But who was then in deep lethargy that gave so long a breath to so evil a cause, and bred a caused doubt no suspected lack but too plain an oversight. And must I, for all my warnings, for all my presents, for all my watchful, hourly, care, be so well rewarded as one that either brake vow or overslipt matter? For the first, I never knew you at other need than that your will made you, and so that turn might easily be borne with less than that I sent you. I neglect your causes! Would God you cured as well your diseased state as I have narrowly watched to see it preserved! That many months hath passed since my letters visited you not, lay not the burden on the shoulders that deserved it not, but remember what courage was given to proceed further, when yet the thanks are to be given for that was last bestowed. And well it were if that were all. I irk that my pen should write the rest. Suppose you that so long a reign as mine hath so few friends or wants so narrow intelligence as that complaints and moans, made to foreign estates, of straight dealings made by such as ought most have helped you, could be kept secret from my knowledge? But if you should be asked what you would have done more than pursue them to your confines, I think you would have answered them at leisure to make them suppose more than could be said. Now, dear brother, think with yourself what means this is to get a new or keep the old. I am more sorry that by my example they may have cause to doubt your true measure to them when better and firmer have had so evil requital. There is no king or potentate to whom, I thank God, I need yield account of my actions, and yet so sincere they shall ever be as they shall ever pass current with honour amid all their censures, and will disdain that any have the precedence of both my words and actions; of which even themselves have given me so good testimony that I believe your persuasions came too late to make them believe the contrary.

Judge now, with me, whether my silence have had just ground, and whether any of my rank, if I had used them so, would have forgotten so unseeming a part. If I may perceive you to regret such a treatment and to assure to bind such one to me as you affirm, you shall be sure that if any your traitors with their combined faction shall any way assail you, shall find me awake, as having no drowsy humour when your affairs need speedy assistance, and would not have you doubt that

I trust more at your enemies' hands but the worst they can and most they may. If you had believed it as well, your lords had not been in place for aid, nor out of your hands to treat as you list. With my assured affection to your person and for your good I end, committing you to God's safest tuition.

Endorsed :—"Sa majeste au Roi d'Ecosse."

Copy, undated. 1½ pp. (133. 131.) [*Printed.* Camden Society. Ed. Bruce. p. 168.]

SIR HENRY DAVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595?].—It were a very hard accident to this condemnation (I dare not say unjustly) laid upon us that our misfortune should be accompanied with the diminution of your good opinion, wherein, as I dare boldly refer myself and my cause to your own honourable consideration, so will I also depend upon the continuance of your favour, wherewith I expect only to be protected. And now I am with utter extremity driven to that refuge, for my estate, forfeited unto her Majesty's hands, must by you be preserved or without you perish. Before God and your lordship I neither feign nor enforce this pitiful motion which in this time neglected will drive me to an uttermost extremity.

Nothwithstanding, if ever I deserved, let that merit prevail to assure you that my duty towards God, my allegiance to my sacred sovereign, and the respect which your favours justly exact of me, or the least of these three, are sufficient to retain me within the bounds of an honest man, but my own country shall never see my beggarly estate a reproach to my family, a disgrace to my former life, or a desertless dependant upon the general extended bounty of my Lord of Essex. The deliverer hereof will inform you of a ground to proceed upon, and then I doubt not a noble consideration of my unlucky suit, expecting my doom of banishment or hope of return from your solicitation.

Undated. 1½ pp. (24. 78.)

Patent for STARCH.

[1595?].—Her Majesty granted the patent of starch to Sir John Packington, with intention that the profit thereof (except 345*l.* yearly to Sir John himself and 120*l.* to Madam Medkerek and Mrs. Bowne) should be to Mr. Young; and Mr. Young, doubting hard measure at Sir John's hands, entreated Sir Robert Cecil to enter into the cause, and to take some assurance from Sir John, in his own name, that Mr. Young might stand the better secured of good dealing. Mr. Anton, having notice of all this matter by Sir John Packington, made means to Sir Robert Cecil for his furtherance to Mr. Young, that he might be interested in the whole cause. But before full composition could be had between them, Sir John making haste to despatch, it was required that the interest should be passed from Sir John Packington to Sir Robert Cecil upon trust that Mr. Young should be satisfied, which was done. It was then concluded, because Mr. Anton's friends were not in the city that should be bound with him to Mr. Young, that Sir R. Cecil should give security to Mr. Ellis by the nomination of Mr. Young, either for the payment of 500*l.* yearly, or to make over an absolute deputation of the patent before a day certain. Afterwards Mr. Young was contented to take security of Mr. Anton for his money, and nominated Mr. Ellis to take the assurance in his own name, upon consideration between them two that this 500*l.* by the year should be employed, first to the discharge

of a debt of 400*l.* due to Mr. Ellis by Mr. Young; next for saving harmless Mr. Young's sureties of 3,000*l.* debt to the Queen; then for the payment of 1,200*l.* other debts and some other duties; and that the residue should be to the use of Mr. Young's children. Mr. Anton according to the former agreement entered into bond to Mr. Ellis with a sufficient surety for the payment of the money, whereupon Mr. Ellis determined to employ the money according to the foresaid consideration, but is brought by process into the Exchequer and required to allow the whole yearly payments to the Queen in part payment of a debt of 9,000*l.* due by Mr. Young. He therefore prayeth that in respect this assurance was passed to him by Mr. Young's nomination, upon so just and charitable consideration, and for that the interest, neither of the patent nor of any assurance for any money, was ever settled in Mr. Young, he may be at liberty to employ the money according to the considerations aforesaid.

1 *p.* (32. 27.)

(i.) Abbreviated copy of the above.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (32. 28.)

LORD COBHAM.

[? 1595] (1.)—List of [? Lord Cobham's] horses and geldings.

1 *p.* (145. 211.)

(2.) List of horse furniture [? Lord Cobham's].

1 *p.* (145. 213.)

RICHARD and MARY CULLEN.

[1595.]—The case of the Queen's Almoner against Richard and Mary Cullen and others, in the Star Chamber.

The plaintiff prays for execution for a sum of 180*l.* ordered to be paid on 21 May 1595.

1 *p.* (2296.)

The Principal and Fellows of BRASENOSE COLLEGE to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

[? 1595 or later.]—The old school of Myddelton, co. Lancaster, where Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, and his brethren were taught in their childhood, for the smallness of the stipend of the schoolmaster being almost forsaken, the Queen's Majesty, at the humble suit of the said Dean, founded there her free school, by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Free School in Myddelton, co. Lancaster, and gave unto the same 20*l.* yearly, out of the cathedral church of St. Paul in London, for the stipends of the schoolmaster and usher; and her Highness appointed thirteen her scholars to be chosen out of the same school unto the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, Oxford, where the said Dean and his brethren were also brought up in their youth, unto which college her Majesty annexed the school, and made the principal and fellows of the said college governors of her said free school in Myddelton.

The said Dean purchased of the Lord Cheyney, in reversion, the manor of Upburie, and rectory of Gillingham impropriated in the county of Kent; and, in token of his gratitude towards her Highness, gave the same after unto her Majesty, which should have still continued in silence (as it did many years before) had not great injuries enforced the contrary.

The Queen gave the said manor and parsonage unto the said College for the exhibition of her thirteen scholars, and to the further amendment of the stipend of the schoolmaster and usher of the said school, and to the increase of the commons of the said principal and fellows, who had before by their first foundation but 14*d.* apiece weekly.

And, for that the said Lord Cheyney survived sixteen years after the said purchase in reversion, the said Dean maintained six of her Majesty's said scholars at the University during all the said time, which, besides the former purchase, did stand him in 300*l.*, and more.

And further, for that the old school house was very little and uncomely, being covered with straw, the said Dean hath caused a fair large school house, with lodgings for the schoolmaster and usher, of stone to be builded in her Majesty's name, wherein he bestowed the sum of 180*l.*, which, with the purchase and finding of her Majesty's scholars during my Lord Cheyney's life, cost above 2000 marks.

The Lord Cheyney, before the said purchase in reversion, had made a lease of the said manor and rectory unto one Peter Rowle, which lease is by mean conveyance come unto the hands of Sir Edward Hobie, knight, and the lease is charged with the yearly rent of 5 marks in money, and eight score and eight quarters of sweet strawdried malt, to be paid at Christmas and Midsummer.

But for that by the said lease warning is to be given under the hand and seal of the said Lord Cheyney, his heirs or assigns, unto the said Peter Rowle, his heirs or assigns, for the payment of the said rent in malt at a certain place, Sir Edward Hobie denyeth to pay any such rent, for that the College, being a body incorporate, hath no hands, as he saith. He doth also allege that the said Dean is to have some benefit of the said rent malt as a cause why he ought to pay no such rent.

And for that the said Dean hath been enforced by these charges to lay out 200*l.* of Edward Blount his child's portion being in his hand; which sum, for that the college hath agreed that the said Edward Blount shall receive of the rents due to be paid out of the said manor of Uppburie and parsonage of Gillingham, Sir Edward Hobie allegeth that also as a cause why he ought not to pay the said rent malt reserved in his lease, but to pay so much or little and at such times as shall please him.

And although the Dean and College were humble suitors at divers times for the space of two years and more, first unto the lord Treasurer, the lord Admiral, the lord Chamberlain, Sir Edward Hobie's nearest and dearest friends, that some reasonable order might be taken between Sir Edward and the said College, yet Sir Edward would not stand unto their order but would have the matter tried by law, that he might by long delay still enjoy the fruits of the said manor of Uppburie and parsonage of Gillingham, given by her gracious Majesty unto the College, without payment of any rent.

The said Dean and College, for that suit in law would be so long and chargeable, were enforced to make like humble suit unto the Lords of the Privy Council that it would please them to take some order therein.

Their lordships referred the cause unto the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice and of the Master of the Rolls that now be (then attorney and solicitor to her Majesty); who, after a year's delay made by the said Sir Edward, returned their opinion unto the said lordships that notwithstanding the said condition of hand and seal, or any other matter that they had heard, the said rent malt with the arrearages were to be paid upon the land holden by the said lease, though no warning at all were given. Which rent with the arrearages came at that time to the sum of 700 marks.

Whereupon the said Dean and College renewed their humble suit unto the said most honorable lords in the time of the last Parliament for some good order to be taken.

Their lordships would have the matter deferred unto the end of the Parliament and then my Lord Treasurer and my Lord Admiral promised to do their endeavour to make a good end.

The Parliament being ended, Sir Edward would neither commit the matter to the order of my Lord Treasurer and my Lord Admiral, though being his best friends, nor to any other, but would still have the cause tried by law only.

But the said Dean and College, being wearied by the said long suits, and all in vain for that Sir Edward would stand to the order of none of them, and fearing the tediousness and charges of suit in law, and doubting how the College should recover anything of Sir Edward, though adjudged unto them by law, the College and the said Dean thought it the best jointly to make their most humble complaint unto her Majesty, that it might please her Highness to command some good and speedy order to be taken in the said cause, without suit in law. Whereupon her Majesty committed the hearing of the cause to the lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Buckhurst.

On their certificate of judgment, she commanded these lords to signify to the said Sir Edward her express will and pleasure that all arrearages due by the lease should be forthwith fully paid to the College, but also that the said rent according to the covenants of that lease should be hereafter justly paid unto the said College without further charge or molestation, which they accordingly did, first by their letters written unto Sir Edward, 9 August 1593, declaring that in their opinion 13s. 4d. was a reasonable sum for every quarter of malt.

And when Sir Edward made delays and excuses their lordships directed letters again unto him on 1 November 1593, and, thirdly, on 18 December 1593, requiring, in her Majesty's name, his full answer; yet did he as before make continual excuses and delays after the delivery of those letters before he would appear, and kept those of the College who did follow the suit in attendance in London and in the time of progress above a year.

During which long time, though the lords did take great pains to bring Sir Edward to some reason, making him offer both of great abatement of the arrearages with long days of payment, and of the price of malt to be due in the continuance of his lease hereafter, which they set far under the markets usually, so that the price of malt happening, as twice it had been of late, Sir Edward should in some one year pay less by 100 marks than should be due by his lease, yet he would not agree. Wherefore they set the College at liberty to seek their best remedy by law or otherwise. But, when the College had brought their action in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster for recovery of part of the said arrearages to the value of 500*l.*, he who continually for four years would nothing but law refused to appear. And, when for lack of appearance, he was at the point of outlawry, one Webb appeared as attorney for him, and saved him from being outlawed. And after that judgment passed against Sir Edward, the said Webb denied in open court upon his oath that he had any warrant so to appear, and so has quite overthrown their long and chargeable suit in law. By means of all which long and chargeable suits the College is now greatly impoverished and the scholars of the said school and College had been driven long ago to forsake both the school and universities, and her Majesty's foundation quite overthrown, had not

the said Dean lent them, as long as he was able, wherewith to supply their wants.

Whereupon the said Dean and College shall be once again enforced to make their most humble supplication to her Majesty that the arrearages, now 800*l.*, may be satisfied according to her former commandment, without further suit in law, and if this reasonable request may not be had, then that it might please her Majesty to command the said Sir Edward to appear to an action for the arrearages, to answer without unnecessary delays as tenants to the premises and to put in good sureties for answering of that which shall be recovered against him, the rather by reason his body is protected by her Majesty's service. The which humble suit might it please you, right honourable, favourably to further, you shall not only bind her Majesty's said thirteen poor scholars but also the principal and fellows of the said college, and the schoolmaster and usher of her Majesty's free school (in the which college and school are above three hundred poor students and scholars) continually to pray for your good honour.

Endorsed:—"The case between Sir Edward Hobie and the College of Brasenose."

Copy. Undated. 4½ pp. (138. 257.)

JOHN HEWES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[Before 1596].—Praying for allowance for bringing letters from Middleborough from the Duke Danvers, directed to the Queen, Cecil, Lord Cobham, the Lord Admiral, and others, which letters were taken away from petitioner by Lord Cobham.

Undated. ¾ p. (1692.)

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

[1595].—A paper headed, by Sir Robert Cecil, "Remembrances for the honourable Earl of Essex in the behalf of the poor Earl of Huntingdon, &c.," requesting Essex to move the Queen to make a composition between my lord and my lady for her jointure, to provide for recovery of the Queen's debt, to grant patents to the new Earl of the offices the late Earl enjoyed, and to let him have the lease of Lubscop.

1 p. (172. 131.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the QUEEN.

[1595].—How much credit he is thought to have with the Queen is shown by what the Duke of Bouillon desires of him. There are many things which should not escape your Majesty. I will add only two touches about the Count of Fuentes, which I have learnt elsewhere. One, that after the surrender of the citadel of Cambray he treated the French noblemen there to a distinguished banquet (*festin*); the other, that he wrote to Brussels, upon the surrender of the said town, that he gained it by means of the inhabitants who betrayed the French. Your Majesty can form your own judgement of these Spanish caresses. As to the Duke's request his letter will speak better than I. As to the place, it has always, after your Majesty's example, very kindly received and lodged the poor people of the churches on this side the Loire in all the troubles of the last 35 years. This has brought it many losses and the hatred of the enemies of the true religion. You would confer a benefit upon many poor churches in thus fortifying their retreat in case any new storm should arise.

French. Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (172. 124.)

CLERKSHIP of the BISHOP OF SARUM.

[1595 ?]—"Case of the Bishop of Sarum touching the office of the Bishop's clerkship, now in question."

Traces the various grants of the office during Elizabeth's time, as bearing on the claim of Edward Escort, who claims a grant in reversion after the death of Sir Thomas Heneage in Oct. anno 37 (1595.)

Undated. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (A. 51.)

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CORRIGENDA.

p. 27, 7th line from bottom, for Court read Count.

p. 70, 17th line from bottom, for Crany read Craig.

p. 162, last entry, for Expedition to Cadiz read Sir Anthony Shirley's Expedition.

p. 240, first line, for W. Chaderton, Bishop of Lincoln, read Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the Introduction to Part V. of this Calendar attention was directed to the increase in the number of papers belonging to the last few years of Queen Elizabeth's reign as compared with those of earlier date, and this feature is still more marked in this the succeeding volume, which covers only a period of 12 months, namely, January to December, 1596. The character of the papers continues much the same, a large proportion having reference to foreign relations, illustrating the part which England played on the stage of European affairs, and, in regard to one notable action in particular, furnishing many details of an enterprise marked by British dash and daring, and in its immediate results crowned with success.

Period of the
volume.

It may be remembered that at the close of the year 1595 the King of France was pressing the Queen for aid against the common enemy, which she, mistrusting his intentions, was extremely reluctant to grant; that there were many rumours of actively hostile action on the part of the King of Spain, whose ships and forces were gathering for a descent upon, as it was surmised, either Ostend or Calais; and that the King of France had undertaken the task of reducing the town of La Fere in Picardy. When the year 1596 opened, the plans of the King of Spain were still undisclosed, and the King of France was still engaged in carrying on his siege. It was at this juncture that a special ambassador was despatched to Henry IV., in order at once to convey and excuse the Queen's unsatisfactory reply to his appeal, and to conduct further negotiations. This ambassador was Sir Henry Unton, chosen for this reason, among others, that he was personally acceptable to the Sovereign to whom he was accredited.

Sir Henry
Unton's mis-
sion to France

Unton himself fully realised the ungracious nature of his mission, and had no liking for it. Rumour also had it that his reception was not altogether of an agreeable character (p. 13). But the King distinguished between Unton's public and private

capacity,* and in the latter aspect treated him cordially and familiarly, paying him marked personal attention when, as the months proceeded, it seemed likely that his journey would have a fatal termination. When the King's physicians would have dissuaded him from visiting the sick ambassador on account of the dreaded danger of contagion, his reply was, that "He had not hitherto feared the harquebuse shot and did not now apprehend the purples" (p. 102), and so saying, he betook himself to the bedside of his dying friend.

Such of Unton's letters as have not hitherto been printed in Murdin's Collection of State Papers are abstracted fully in this Calendar, but for those so set out the student is referred to that volume, with a note of the few misreadings there to be found.

France.

The correspondence of this ambassador and others in France, which forms a great part of the first 130 pages of this Calendar, gives numerous details of the course of events in France, and some gossip of a personal character relating to the King and those around him. Among the incidents so related is an account (p. 83), furnished by the King himself to Unton, of the capture of Marseilles, "for the strangeness of the success almost incredible."

Capture of
Marseilles.

Sir Henry
Unton.

The story of Sir Henry Unton's mission, sickness, and death is a sad one. To begin with, his errand, as stated above, was not only personally disagreeable to himself, but occasioned him real depression and distress of mind (p. 17). Misfortune supervened. After he had been in attendance on the King for some two months he met with an accident by a fall from his horse, when he was badly hurt and partially deprived of the use of one of his arms. At this moment (p. 80) he was full of dread lest the French King, moved by "our cold comfort and others' liberal offers," should be influenced in a direction dangerous to England, and was much perplexed by his ill-success. Then almost immediately came the severe attack of sickness already alluded to, during the course of which, nevertheless, he continued his business conferences with the King and dictated despatches home. Edmondes, who was at his side,

* cf. the Earl of Essex's secret instructions to Sir Henry Unton. Birch's *Memoirs*, I. 354.

writes at the foot of one letter (p. 103), "We have been forced
 " for the authority of this dispatch to make my lord ambassa-
 " dor act more the whole man than truly he is ; but I assure
 " your lordship he is yet in very great peril, having his fever
 " continually upon him, which hath brought him to great weak-
 " ness, and doth not suffer him to take any kind of rest." A
 letter (p. 112), describing the symptoms and treatment of the
 "malignant hot fever," is an interesting contribution to the
 history of medicine. The sickness began with violent headache,
 " and about the seventh day his utterance failed him ; but this
 " accident was no sooner cured by the careful learned skill of the
 " King's physician, but purple spots appeared about his heart,
 " whereupon, with the advice of the other physician, they gave
 " him *confectio alcarmas*, compounded of musk, amber, gold, pearl,
 " and unicorn's horn, with pigeons applied to his side, and all other
 " means that art could devise, sufficient to expel the strongest
 " poison, and he be not bewitched withall." The seventeenth day
 of his sickness was the worst. The writer continues:—"This
 " present Monday is the one and twentieth day of his disease,
 " in which space he hath not slept to their seeming which
 " watch about him ; his food is only jelly and such nutritive
 " extracted matter, and albeit his body be brought so low that
 " nature seemeth altogether spent, yet his memory and speech
 " serve him perfectly, though to little use." A fatal termina-
 tion came a day or two afterwards amidst general grief.

Symptoms and
 treatment of
 the "purples."

Meanwhile, in England, ambitious schemes were being
 planned "to terrify and ruin the great adversary" (p. 91), and
 in furtherance of the preparations directed to this end, Sir Francis
 Vere was summoned from the scene of his command in Holland
 to return to England. He left the Hague on an early day of
 February. His stay at home was not protracted. Within three
 weeks from the time of his arrival he was on his way back
 (p. 67), charged with the mission of engaging the States General
 to render aid in men and ships, a day and a rendezvous having
 been fixed for his re-appearance at the head of the Dutch force
 (p. 87). What the purpose in view precisely was Vere did not
 know, but he knew enough to surmise that some part of Spain
 itself was to be the point of attack, and in a long letter (p. 86)
 he discusses the bearings of such an attempt and the means to be

English plans
 against Spain.

Sir F. Vere.

adopted if the results to be obtained were to be other than temporary.

Action of
Spain.

The "great adversary" on his part was not idle, and presently, early in April, the Cardinal Archduke Albert, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, made a move. This proved to be the bold project of the siege of Calais, a project which, though not unexpected, caused, when actually carried into execution, something like consternation on those of the opposite side, and burst upon them as a surprise. "We all are amazed," writes Sir Francis Vere to Essex (p. 140), "with this siege of Calais, those of the country for the harm they shall receive by the loss thereof, and those who are to attend your Honour this voyage with the doubt that the same shall not go forward."

Capture of
Calais.

At once preparations were made in England to succour the city, and levies of men ordered, which were to be placed under the Earl of Essex's command, but they were soon laid aside, to Lord Burghley's disgust, who writes to his son (p. 141): "I am heartily sorry to perceive her Majesty's resolution to stay this voyage, being so far forward as it is; and surely I am of opinion that the citadel being relieved the town will be regained; and if for want of her Majesty's succours it shall be lost, by judgment of the world, the blame will be imputed to her." Four days before (p. 135) he had been comforted with the hope Essex had given him of being able to carry aid to the besieged place. But by the middle of April the town was in the hands of the Spaniards and their purpose achieved.

From this moment undivided attention was given to the preparations for the earlier scheme, which was to make Essex "famous for ever."

The Cadiz
Expedition.

The documents in this volume which furnish information with regard to this expedition, and its results and remoter consequences, are numerous, and although in the earlier stages hints only of the course of events are to be obtained from them, and for a complete account other sources must also be consulted, yet they supply enough for a lucid as well as vivid history of the affair. The expedition was under the joint command of the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral, with the common title of Lords Generals, and upon them also rested the burden of a

great part of the expense; but it was the Earl of Essex who

was the heart and soul of the enterprise, and who was the chief source of the enthusiasm which prevailed. The force was intended to consist (p. 162) of 12 of the Queen's ships, 12 from the City of London, and 20 from the Low Countries, with 5,000 men raised in the counties of England and Wales, whilst almost every English port was invited to furnish a vessel to transport the land forces. Among the subordinate leaders were most of the men of approved valour, Lord Thomas Howard, Sir George Carew, Sir Francis Vere, Sir Walter Raleigh (newly returned from his Guiana voyage), Sir John Wingfield, Sir Conyers Clifford, Sir Matthew Morgan, and a host of others, kindred spirits, all eager for battle with the Spaniard. Preparations took a considerable time, and Essex was indefatigable. Not content with the official communications for the levying and furnishing of suitable men and arms, he wrote numerous private letters entreating "honourable furtherance." The papers here calendared (p. 164) show him at Plymouth early in May* overwhelmed with business, having "not an hour's breathing time:" lodging the army and providing means to victual and pay it: aided indeed by the Lord Admiral and the council of war, but taking the heaviest share of the burden upon himself: "setting down every man's place and degree for avoiding of quarrels and setting down what doth belong to every man's place and office; also to make order for the well governing of the army and lists wherein we do give every captain his number of men, and every regiment his number of companies, in disposing of which I do mingle the old soldiers and the new that one may help to discipline the other." Sir Walter Raleigh was at this time in the Thames with his squadron, delayed by adverse winds, pressing reluctant men, "hunting after runaway mariners and dragging in the mire from alehouse to alehouse," while his presence at Plymouth was eagerly desired by Essex, who was "praying for a good wind," and promising to do him as much honour and to give him as great contentment as he could, "for this is the action and the time," he writes, "in which you and I shall be both taught to know and love one another." At this point comes in the Queen's characteristic part, her "unkind dealing," as Essex ventures to describe it to herself, which,

* He arrived at Plymouth on 28 April. See Cal. of S. P., Eliz.

though of a sort "to stick very deeply in his very heart and soul," was yet not sufficient to prevent him from going upon this service with comfort and confidence. In a letter to Sir Robert Cecil (p. 172) he "deals somewhat freely" with this matter. Says he, "I have undertaken and hitherto proceeded with a greater work than ever any gentleman of my degree and means did undergo. I have asked her Majesty no money to levy, no authority to press, nor no allowance to carry the troops from the places of their levies to this general rendezvous; but here I have our full numbers and here I keep them without spending our sea victuals or asking allowance or means from her Majesty. I am myself, I protest, engaged more than my state is worth; my friends, servants, and followers have also set up their 'restes'; my care to bring a chaos into order and to govern every man's particular unquiet humours possesseth my time both of recreation and of rest sometimes. And yet am I so far from receiving thanks as her Majesty keepeth the same form with me as she would do with him that through his fault or misfortune had lost her troops. I receive no one word of comfort or favour by letter, message, or any means whatsoever. When I look out of myself upon all the world I see no man thus dealt withal; and when I look into myself and examine what that capital fault should be that I had committed, I find nothing, except it be a fault to strive to do her Majesty more service than she cares for."

Five days afterwards, on the 12th of May, he writes again. Anxiously awaiting Raleigh and the rest of the fleet, he was by this time a little impatient by reason of many things. Raleigh, however, though Essex did not know it, was experiencing rough weather in the Downs. Essex himself was still without instructions, having not touched one penny of her Majesty's money, and spent infinite sums of his own:—"I pray you, therefore," he begs Cecil, "in friendship resolve me whether it be decreed by her Majesty that I only shall be undone and the service fall to the ground, to the end that I with it might be ruined; for except her Majesty had given out some words to show her mislike or neglect of our going on, this slackness of all hands could not be used. I pay

“lendings to above 5,000 soldiers, I maintain all the poor captains and their officers, I have a little world eating upon me in my house, am fain to relieve most of the captains and gentlemen and many of the soldiers that came from the Indies; and yet I complain not of charge, but of want of direction and certainty in your resolutions above. Therefore, I do conjure you to deal freely with me in answering this letter, and to let me have answer quickly.”

His patience was to be tried still further: the two leaders received letters of recall. This produced a general remonstrance from Lord Thomas Howard, Sir George Carew, Sir Francis Vere, and others (p. 188), and an additional separate remonstrance from Vere (p. 189), as one that had “cause to feel the grievousness of the change,” he having been nominated to take Essex’s place in the command of the land forces. They all deprecated the Queen’s proceeding with the most forcible arguments they could adduce. Essex’s state of mind is reflected in his letter to Cecil on the occasion (p. 190). “I pray you to rid me of this hellish torment I am in while we dwell in this uncertainty, and make me from this army if I must not go with it. For the recompense of my noble companion you must all in honour solicit; for me take no care, for my recompense shall be without her Majesty’s care or trouble, only, I desire to cast out with Jonas into the sea that the storm may cease.”

But the uncertainty did not last long. A few days later the Queen’s letters for the “dismission of the journey without further delay” were received, and enthusiasm revived. Anthony Ashley, coming at this moment upon the scene (p. 194), was struck, so he says, in common with all observers, by “the mutual love of these two honourable generals,” while the review of a large number of the troops, some 3,000 men, who were “taught to march, advance, retire, file, and unfile,” and did it with such dexterity that “the raw ploughman vying with the old soldier, all shewed themselves very sufficient and able men,” tended as much to his own satisfaction as it did to “the contentment of the gentlemen and country people who came to see them.” It is a curious commentary on the “mutual love” to which this witness testifies that on the same day Essex explains in a letter to Cecil (p. 195) the cause of the mutilation

of the sheet whereon the "lovers'" joint letter to the Queen was written, namely, that it was due to her "unruly admiral," who cut out Essex's name because he would have none so high as himself. Essex, however, though he states the circumstance, gives no sign of consequent ill-humour. He is aboard his ship—that suffices—and he shares "the joy in all the fleet, both of soldiers and mariners."

Meanwhile Raleigh had been plying up towards Plymouth with his squadron, and by this time had reached it. Some days still elapsed, nevertheless, before the expedition made a start. The constitution and numbers of the force as given at the last moment (p. 201) were, "soldiers from Wales and elsewhere, besides those " of the Low Countries, 6,200, and out of the fleet 1,200 English " and 60 Dutch mariners; the Queen's ships 15, of London and " the coast towns 77, and from the Low Countries 28."

The last message from the Queen, a "devout prayer divinely conceived," was received by those on whose behalf it was composed "cheerfully and thankfully," and was ordered to be recited "at " fit times as a prayer and invocation unto the Lord purposely " indited by his Spirit in His anointed Queen, His instrument " in this action." The last day of May saw them all embarked and ready to be gone (p. 202), "strong enough to abide the proudest fleet that ever swam"; the army the ships carried, "both " in numbers and gallant men, of strength sufficient to march " and retreat in safety from a more puissant enemy than we are " like to find; for in his own country, by the wisest, he is held " to be weakest." Such at least is Sir George Carew's estimate of the expeditionary force of which he was a member. The desire to take a part in this "glorious fleet and army," which animated so many, is illustrated by the action of Sir Edward Hoby (p. 202), who bade farewell to no one save Lord Burghley, not even to his own wife, "until she over dearly sought him out," lest the Queen might prevent his going, and who, though he was the eldest knight in the army, took an inferior place "to show what was in him."

In such confident frame of mind, then, with spirits as buoyant as the ships (not all too well found, by the way) which bore them, and with high hopes of both glory and profit, the expedition, after knocking about Plymouth Sound for a couple of days,

finally on the 3rd of June passed out of sight of those on shore, not to be heard of for many weeks.

When news did arrive, however, it was of a kind to gratify the pride of all Englishmen, for it told of the capture of Cadiz (p. 229). A description of the action,* dated at Madrid on the 28 June (O. S.), will be found on p. 226. It gives a favourable account of the behaviour of the English soldiery under the strict orders of Essex. Sir George Carew, dating his letters in a triumphant state of mind from "Her Majesty's city of " Cadiz, not in fancy, but won and yet held by her soldiers' " swords " (p. 229), launches forth into loud praise of the valour of the lords generals (Essex in particular) and Sir Walter Raleigh, time not permitting him "to discourse of all who in " this service have merited extraordinary honour." Even at this early moment, however, the first resolution to hold the town for the Queen and to despatch Sir Anthony Ashley into England "to that purpose," had been altered on a survey of the state of the provisions, and a determination come to to quit the place with as much expedition as possible. It was, in the event, held for fourteen days, then abandoned and in part burnt (p. 250). Sir George Carew, from whose letters—written in a hand which, he naively confesses, "at best leisure is naught, but in haste" bad beyond comparison,—these details are taken, testifies that the town was rich, but adds, "rich towns taken in fury and not by " composition run all to spoil, as well appeared in this city, " which was pillaged to a farthing, yet many nothing the better " of it, amongst which number myself is one, not having— " God is my judge—one piece of coin, any jewel, or more than " one piece of plate not worth 50s." In Elizabethan days it was held without question that to the victors belonged the spoils, and if none were secured there was a sense not only of keen disappointment, but also that the justice of the case had somehow not been met. Some of Carew's comrades were "more happy," their coffers being full. But even though in particular instances the material profits were not equal to deserts, yet for everyone concerned, and primarily for Her Majesty, "the glory" of the one day's victories by land and sea was ample,

* Sent by Dr. Hawkyns from Venice. See Birch's Memorials, II. 87.

and the damage and annoyance to the enemy equally satisfactory. Carew notes a new "precedent" set, that the English captives in the Spanish galleys were released and sent to their victorious countrymen; and points out the most grievous blow of all to the King of Spain, namely, "to have his weakness so much discovered which heretofore was so fearful to all the nations of Europe."

On the way home the expedition again landed (p. 268) on the enemy's coast, but there was no fighting, only a long wearisome march to the city of Faro, which was abandoned on the approach of the English troops, the people taking their goods* with them to the mountains; then, two days later, the city having been first delivered to the flames, a march of a like kind back to the ships, "the day extreme hot and the ground deep sand which was painful unto us," Essex going afoot both ways, "having no more ease than other captains."

The fleet was thence steered along the coast of Portugal in the direction of home. Sir Anthony Ashley and others had been despatched home previously, but on 24 July Essex despatched another messenger, possibly Sir Arthur Savage (p. 310), in front of the main body to report the state of the fleet and army. His success notwithstanding, Essex is fain to beg Cecil (p. 282) "to plead for your poor friends in their absence if any thing be informed to make Her Majesty to mislike our carriage," and in a letter written the next day, after the same manner (p. 285) prays Cecil "to be my good angel in pleading for me to her that is more mistress of me than of any man or anything in this world," as though he entertained a feeling that the achievements after all were not quite of a nature to ensure the Queen's entire satisfaction. The last port of call was the Groyne (p. 310), whence "they sent in to see what was in Ferrol," but finding no shipping there, and the proposal to visit the other ports betwixt that point and France having been negatived by the council of war called to discuss it, they set sail straight for England, "sorry," so Essex and the Lord Admiral write to the Queen, "that we are at an end

* There is no mention of the library which Essex chose as his share of the booty taken here. See Birch's *Memoirs*, II., 58.

" of doing your Majesty service, but glad to think we shall so soon come to see your fair and sweet eyes."

One opportunity of inflicting still greater damage upon the enemy the expedition missed. . . This was the intercepting of the West India fleet now nearing its destination, "the thing by all men looked for by their lordships to have been put in practice" (p. 322). Rumour assigned a reason not too creditable. Stallenge gives expression to it in a letter (p. 315) written from Plymouth after the return of the first arrivals. "I doubt not," he writes, "the Lord Generals are very willing to attend their coming, but their companies having got so much pillage, as is reported, I fear will hardly be kept any longer at the seas, but will allege any wants without cause whereby to return home." Sir F. Gorges gives confirmation to the rumour (p. 322) on the evidence of one who had taken part in the expedition, "that through the plenty that is amongst the greater number of them, and the present good success of their late enterprise, they cannot by any reasons or persuasions suffer themselves to condescend to the perfect finishing of the wars for a long season." Essex's plans and desires in this connexion are well known, though no evidence of them appears in this volume. On August 8 (p. 327) the whole fleet came into Plymouth, Essex at once landing and proceeding to report himself to the Queen, and the Lord Admiral taking the ships on to Portsmouth. So ended this gallant enterprise, surely, in its results better than Sir Francis Vere prophesied it might chance to be, "of no other use than of one summer's bravery," but yet hardly having secured that end, "the laying a foundation of a great work," which at its setting out was hoped for. From the moment when the ships touched land in England there would seem to have arisen a great struggle; on the one hand by those who had taken part in the expedition to secure for themselves as large a share of the spoils as by concealment or dissipation was in any way possible; on the other hand by the Queen's commissioners to discover and appropriate her due share. Many suspicions were aroused, some justly, as in the case of Sir Anthony Ashley, who found a lodging in the Fleet in consequence; some unjustly, as in that of Sir George Carew, who indignantly (p. 326) maintains his innocence. The latter portion of the

volume contains numerous papers illustrating this somewhat sordid side of the temper of the age. The issues of the expedition are summed up by a correspondent of the King of Scots thus (p. 372)—“The prosperous success as this late action of
 “Cales hath been so strangely carried by bad advice of late,
 “some ransacking the vessels for the Queen’s advantage, some
 “accusing their companions for their own advancement, the
 “Queen complaining of want of care in the generals to con-
 “serve the treasure, the generals excusing themselves by impos-
 “sibility in so great confusion, upon the sudden taking of a
 “town, and part of the Spanish fleet arriving safe and rich,
 “that might easily have been met withal if the ships had made
 “some ten days longer stay, while the last adventurers are
 “disputing and quarrelling about the loose ends, the profit of
 “the voyage is exceedingly spent, if not lost in the chiefest
 “part, and the world rather inclined to find fault with that
 “which was left undone than to praise that which was done.”

Naval matters.

Arising out of this Cadiz voyage in particular—but also in other connexions—the present instalment of the Calendar yields considerable information relative to British naval and mercantile history. The chief English port towns were called upon to furnish and fit out ships for this service and to bear the expense. Certificates of the amounts thus expended were afterwards demanded by the Council. Newcastle-upon-Tyne sent one ship of 160 tons; Hull and York combined, also one; Lynn, one of 160 tons, hiring it from Yarmouth; Yarmouth, one of 140 tons carrying 70 men; Ipswich sent two ships of 200 tons burthen each; London was “deeply engaged,” to the amount of 19,000*l.*; on the south coast Southampton furnished a vessel carrying 65 men; Weymouth and Melcombe Regis one carrying 30 men, while from Plymouth came a vessel of 120 tons burthen, another having been at first engaged but subsequently dismissed. Exeter also sent one vessel, hiring it from Topsham. Bristol was second to London, supplying three ships, two of 250 tons and the third of 200 tons burthen, but receiving contributions towards the cost from Bridgwater (50*l.*), Worcester (40*l.*), Shrewsbury (40*l.*), Cardiff (29*l.* 11*s.*), and Gloucester and Tewkesbury (200*l.*). It was, nevertheless, a matter of difficulty to exact the residue from its own citizens on account of their

"poor estate." Hull and York, contributing *inter se* in the proportion of three to four, made strenuous effort for power to claim contribution also from the cloth towns, Halifax, Wakefield, and Leeds, and succeeded in getting the Council to direct the justices to "levy some reasonable sum" (p. 424); but the justices there even then were not complaisant in the matter. Hull was unfortunate also in having to meet increased demands when their ship (with a new captain put in by the Lord Admiral) returned (p. 356). Incidentally it may be noticed that on the occasion of their seeking Sir Robert Cecil's aid for their relief, they were careful to send him his fee as high steward of the town. King's Lynn expecting contribution from Norwich (p. 272) had "good words" to begin with but "dilatatory answers" only to follow. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis would seem to have made the greatest show of spirit and enthusiasm, London, perhaps, excepted; they claimed to have borne the whole cost of their ship and its complement and in addition to have furnished 130 men, volunteers and pressed men. Southampton, finding the burden laid upon its citizens great, and the contributions received from the inland counties small, while divers of their neighbours ("of good means and ability") charged to the taxation failed to make good the sums they were appointed to pay (p. 287), sought from Lord Burghley some special order with authority to compel the payment.

The case of London merits a paragraph to itself. At the close of the year, months after the return of the Cadiz expedition, the city received the Queen's commands to fit out anew ten ships to aid the navy in defence of the country from an apprehended attack on the part of the old and now doubly incensed enemy. Thereupon, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty addressed a grave remonstrance to the Privy Council (p. 534). They represented that the charges for sea service alone within the few previous years, including 1588, amounted to the sum of 100,000 marks, and averred that their ability to meet demands of this nature had greatly diminished, partly on account of these very charges, but more especially on account of the great dearth of the previous three years and the three years' plague still earlier, "which hath so impoverished the general estate of this whole city, that many persons, before known to be of good

" wealth, are greatly decayed and utterly disabled for all public
 " service, being hardly able by their uttermost endeavours to
 " maintain the charges of their private families in very mean
 " sort." As evidence of the great poverty prevailing throughout
 the city, they instance the result of an effort made by the Lord
 Mayor, on the entry of corn "brought from the eastern parts,"
 to induce "the commons to buy so much corn, every man for
 " his own use, as might well serve for the expense of his private
 " family," an effort which failed absolutely. But there was some-
 thing behind this, namely, "great discontentment and utter
 " discouragement of the common people, touching their adventure
 " in the late voyage to the town of Cales, which albeit it was
 " performed with so happy success that the enemy was greatly
 " weakened, the army enriched, and such store of treasure and
 " other commodities (besides that which was there embezzled)
 " brought safe home as was sufficient to defray the charges of
 " that whole voyage; yet, as neither their principal nor any
 " part thereof was restored unto them, contrary to the meaning
 " of the contract set down in writing under the signatures of
 " two noble persons in her Highness's name, they are made
 " hereby utterly unfit and indisposed for the like service here-
 " after; the rather for that their whole adventure being to the
 " sum of 19,000*l.* or thereabouts, there is yet uncollected
 " 11,000*l.*, the rest of that sum being taken up in the meanwhile
 " upon several bonds given by the city upon charge of interest,
 " which ourselves, knowing the great difficulties of the said
 " collection, upon good advice have thought good hitherto to
 " forbear, rather than to collect with the hazard of so great
 " trouble of the vulgar sort like to ensue." Moreover, these
 taxations had begun to induce something besides complaint of the
 burdens thus laid upon the people, who "enter into considera-
 " tion by what authority the said payments are imposed upon
 " them by the governors and other ministers of this city." It
 is added, "The like want is in the chamber and common
 " treasure, which, being indebted the sum of 14,000*l.* or there-
 " abouts, is utterly unable at this present time to supply this
 " want of the common people within this city, for the payment
 " of the said debt of 11,000*l.*, or for any other public uses";
 and the remonstrance concludes with something more than a sug-

gestion that the Queen ought to be content "if in these services, intended for the public defence of the whole realm, the like proportion be yielded by us for this present service as is performed by all other her Highness's subjects." These sentiments, given tongue to in the last month of the year, may be contrasted with the disposition shown by them in the first (p. 6). At that time there had come committees with a "full declaration of their readiness to provide twelve good ships and two pinnaces," and the Queen, taking cognisance of their willingness and freedom of spirit in making the grant, and hearing from the Lord Admiral with how good and substantial an equipage the ships were to be fitted out, was fain to "confess that the manner hereof doth so much please us as we are desirous that by this our own writing notice may be taken of our gracious acceptation, and thanks returned to you all."

Several letters refer to the ill-fated expedition which had sailed in 1595 under Drake and Hawkins. Ere news of the result had been received the Lord Admiral, describing his own indefatigable labours in the preparations for the Spanish enterprise, incidentally reveals (p. 86) the popular views with regard to these two leaders by the remark, "It will be said that if Sir F. D. and Sir Jo. Hawkins had been here this would have been better expedited." However, as he was to learn not long after, their rivalry was never more to be feared by him. The first authentic news about them was brought by Capt. Troughton (p. 152), who reached Milford Haven with his ship the *Elizabeth Bonaventure* on April 22. The first communication (p. 173) from Sir Thomas Baskerville, who had succeeded to the chief command after their death, came more than a fortnight later from the neighbourhood of the Scilly Isles. It was but a fragment of the original squadron which he had kept together until then, "three of Her Majesty's ships and one merchant." He had likewise but a melancholy story to tell. "The success of this action hath contraried all expectation, for in it we have lost both the generals, Sir Nicholas Clifford, my brother, and many other worthy gentlemen, and gotten no great matter. Some pearl and silver there is which, I fear, will hardly bear the charge of this voyage." He did bring with him, nevertheless, what were perhaps of more value than he was disposed

Drake and
Hawkins.

at the moment to claim for them—"plats and papers I have gotten of the description of the Indies, ports, havens and fortresses, with the ways from the North to the South sea, and riches and commodities of many of those countries." Captain Troughton was the bearer of a death-bed message (p. 163) from Sir John Hawkins to the Queen, which will show the views then prevailing in loyal men's minds of the comparative force of duty to the sovereign as against duty to family, wife included. Troughton was "willed" (to use the suggestive word then so commonly employed) to acquaint the Queen with Sir John Hawkins's "loyal service and good meaning even to his last breathing; and, forasmuch as, through the perverse and cross dealings of some in that journey, who, preferring their own fancy before his skill, would never yield but rather overrule him, whereby he was so discouraged, and as himself then said his heart even broken, that he saw no other but danger of ruin likely to ensue of the whole voyage, wherein in some sort he had been a persuader of your Majesty to hazard as well some of your good ships as also a good quantity of treasure, in regard of the good opinion he thought to be held of his sufficiency, judgement and experience in such actions, willing to make your Majesty the best amends his poor ability would then stretch unto, in a codicil as a piece of his last will and testament, did bequeath to your Highness two thousand pounds, if your Majesty will take it; for that, as he said, your Highness had in your possession a far greater sum of his which he then did also release; which 2,000*l.*, if your Majesty should accept thereof, his will is shall be deducted out of his Lady's portion and out of all such legacies and bequests as he left to any his servants and friends or kinsfolk whosoever."

Sir John
Hawkins and
the Queen.

Lady Hawkins.

It is to be feared that the Queen had no scruples about taking it, for the disconsolate widow appeals to Her Majesty in connexion with a demand for that very sum, though she does not refer to it as a bequest. She writes in her distress to the Queen herself, from whom she had received gracious messages, "It pleased your Highness to give Mr. Hawkins leave to adventure 5,000*l.* in this late unfortunate voyage, which I can very well prove he hath disbursed and above 5,000*l.* more. All this being utterly lost besides the loss of his life which I account the greatest

“ only for very grief and sorrow that he could not effect that
 “ which he had undertaken for your Majesty’s benefit, is not by
 “ some thought sufficient, but they come to me now in your
 “ Highness’s name, for 2,000*l*. more towards the satisfaction of
 “ such as are yet unpaid; insomuch as in this world I see there
 “ is nothing but one affliction and misery heaped upon another,
 “ so as, next under God, I receive no worldly comfort in any
 “ thing but only in the continuance of your most gracious and
 “ merciful inclination towards me. If it be your pleasure to
 “ impose this charge upon me I must and will sell all that ever
 “ I possess, leave myself a beggar, put away my servants and
 “ sojourn with my friends, rather than leave it unperformed
 “ and have your displeasure. But yet I doubt not but your
 “ Majesty will deal the more graciously with me for Mr.
 “ Hawkins’s sake, who, besides the loss of his life, and the
 “ greatest part of his substance therewith in your service,
 “ received many former losses in his lifetime ”—some of which
 she proceeds to specify. This letter the Queen (p. 282) read
 over and over, but this Calendar does not disclose what her final
 answer was. The great sailor’s widow was not, however, in
 any case relieved from financial demands (*see* pp. 393, 400).

The condition of the rank and file in this expedition after Sailors.
 their return was distressing enough to excite Sir John Fortescue’s
 pity, “ 200 poor miserable wretches hanging at my gate who
 “ neither have meat nor clothes ” (p. 213). These maintained
 that they were engaged in the Queen’s name, and that conse-
 quently they were deprived of their share of such pillage as had
 been secured; they, therefore, claimed wages, which three
 centuries ago stood at 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, the then equivalent of a
 bushel of wheat (p. 427).

The letters of the Earl of Essex’s correspondents in the Low Countries—Bodley, Gilpin, Norreys, Vere, Sir Robert Sydney,
 and others—tell the history of the negotiations with the States General of the United Provinces and the progress
 of events generally on the other side of the North Sea. The Nether-
 lands.
 Bodley’s letters run to great length, describing in detail the
 difficulties which attended his mission, notwithstanding the
 aid received, unknown to his own Dutch countrymen, from
 M. Barneveldt. The States General was a ticklish body to deal

with, and Bodley was heartily sick of the business. "In truth," he writes (p. 111), "to speak of myself and mine own contentation (wherein God is my witness I speak unfeignedly unto you), if it were in my option to endure a year's imprisonment or two such other months' toil, my mind would account it a far better bargain to lose a year's liberty with some further discommodity." In the end he came over to England with certain articles which the States General were brought to the point of proposing for the Queen's acceptance, by impulses and persuasions originating in a quarter they little suspected; these were (p. 109) a full release of her auxiliary charges, the payment of 20,000*l.* sterling annually on her birthday till the end of the wars, and then immediately after for four years 400,000*l.* in four equal portions. In regard to them, however, they would pledge themselves to the Queen personally only, and could not be induced to extend their engagements to her successors. Deputies from their own body followed Bodley in the autumn (p. 364). The particulars of the progress of their negotiations in England must be sought for elsewhere than in the following pages. There is little other information here than that M. Noel de Caron, the Dutch Agent in England, feasted them at Streatham when they first arrived (p. 467), and later begged a doe from Cecil that he might treat them to venison on a similar occasion at his quarters in London. Of Dutch diplomacy Bodley had had quite enough, and when towards the end of the year it was proposed that he should return to the Hague he absolutely refused (p. 537).

With regard to the Spanish campaign directed against the Dutch and their allies, the chief event, after the taking of Calais already referred to, was the capture of Hulst in August (p. 344), weakly surrendered to the Cardinal Archduke Albert of Austria by Count Solms.

Border and North Country papers are somewhat numerous. They consist chiefly in communications from Dr. Tobie Matthew, Bishop of Durham, a zealous representative of the Queen's authority, and from the Archbishop of York and the Council of the North. This Council in December of the previous year had suddenly and unexpectedly lost by death its President, the Earl of Huntingdon. Three months later his body was, strange to relate, still unburied (p. 93). By the Council's direction it had

orth of
ogland.

arl of
untingdon.

been embalmed and enclosed in a lead coffin, but nothing further was done, and the body had remained in the bedchamber in which death had taken place, attended nightly by four servants, "without hearse or any other funeral rites," awaiting the widowed Countess's further directions. But she would seem to have been indifferent what became of it. After some delay, she refused administration of her late husband's effects. Thus was presented the spectacle (p. 95) of "so noble a man and so worthy a governor forsaken of friends, of brethren, and of wife whom he so tenderly loved," a spectacle not unnaturally giving "occasion to the Papists to speak many things." At the end of the month of March matters in this respect were not advanced, the Archbishop still awaiting (p. 123) "some resolution concerning the burial of this noble man."

The Bishop of Durham's letters are decidedly interesting. The business in which he was earliest concerned in the year now under consideration was that connected with the supersession of the aged warden of the Middle Marches, Sir John Forster. His somewhat difficult duty in this connexion the Bishop would seem to have discharged delicately and sympathetically.

Bishop of
Durham.

Towards the Recusants in his diocese he bore himself with quite a different spirit. He reported (p. 62) that Cleveland on the East, Richmondshire on the West, were "exceedingly poisoned" with professing Catholics, and he was not lacking in endeavour to catch the "dangerous priests and Jesuits" who were coming and going amongst them. One person in particular excited his apprehensions, Nicholas Tempest of Stella, dwelling at Newcastle with his wife, "a famous, or infamous, recusant." Tempest himself, "a cunning, scoffing merchant, as much of a Church Papist as any in England, a man of a pestilent wit, and as dangerous as any the worst subject" in the North, the Bishop would willingly have had "touched to the quick," but the people of Newcastle, a town "of great privilege and small trust in these affairs," barred the way. There was a doubt whether the High Commission was in force since his own promotion, he being named in it as Dean of Durham, and proceedings under it, therefore, had been in abeyance since the autumn of the previous year. But he was eager to have its powers renewed without the shadow of a doubt, and its members also to be "not numbered but weighed." He adverts

Recusants.

to a certain anonymous pamphlet or "pasquil" which "touched himself deeply," and others in authority also (p. 64), written, he suspected (p. 73), either by Dr. Favour, vicar of Halifax, chaplain to the late Lord President, or one Sampson Lever, son to old Mr. Thomas Lever, his lordship's servant, a poor man, but zealous not according to knowledge, dwelling upon a small farm a mile from Durham. But although he suspected he could actually charge neither with the authorship. In a subsequent letter (p. 168) he quotes an interesting remark of the King of Scotland, made to one William Whithed, "one of a shrewd head and hath "drunk of many waters," who reported to the Bishop that when the King and he were hunting together upon Berwick bounds, his Majesty remarked that the "governor needed not "to make the town so sure against him with watch and ward, "for he never meant to hazard the Tower of London for the "town of Berwick."

Sunday
observance.

An enclosure in one of the Bishop's letters (p. 179) incidentally discloses a state of manners among the writer's parishioners, who "consecrated Sunday to Bacchus," which in their pastor's eyes at least was too shocking to be tolerated. The good man writes: "Upon "Sunday we had a hopping. For the Sunday after St. Elen's "day is our day of disorder; it is a day of feasting and dancing. "I . . . sent for Richard Colson, a constable . . . I told "him that whereas many pipers and minstrels would be in the "town and they are all by our statute laws rogues if they have "not licences, he should either cause them to void the town, or "else, if they would needs play here, he should as rogues carry "them to some justice of peace to be committed or used as he "thought fit. The constable seemed not to dislike this, but "when the time came he suffered them not only to play, but "even in service time, and so until night; for at evening prayer "most of the youths were dancing after their pipes when they "should have been at the church, and yet not one of these "have their licences. I speak as much as I can against such "things, especially in these days rather of mourning than of "mirth, but my people are as in a dead sleep or a trance, past "sense of feeling." "I would I could obtain that the constable "for neglect of his duty were well fined," adds the grieved vicar, and the ominous marginal note, "Let a warrant go for

“ him presently,” would seem to point to a probable gratification of his desire.

Some eighteen letters fall under the head of Scotland. Of Scotland, these two from the Queen to the King, and one from the King to her Majesty, have been already printed, with others, by the Camden Society. Of the rest, four are more or less lengthy communications from Richard Douglas to his uncle Archibald Douglas, chiefly concerned with the subject of the former's endeavours to promote his uncle's reconciliation with the King, endeavours frustrated from time to time by hostile persons of influence in the Scotch Court, seconded apparently by Bowes, the English Ambassador in Scotland. Another lengthy communication (p. 370) advises the King as to the policy he should pursue with regard to the Queen and her ministers, and then proceeds to describe passing events at the English Court. A quotation from this letter has been already given (*see* p. xii, *ante*). When postulating the principles that seemed to actuate the Queen's ministers in respect to his master, the writer states that the “ princely and kind offices ” performed by the King to the Queen and her State were imputed to a kind of awe rather than to the force of his affection. “ Wherefore,” he continues, “ although it be most certain that England and Scotland being “ at this day as it were the bark and the tree, it is not possible “ for any man to love either of the realms faithfully and “ loyally that wisheth not a perfect union of both, yet in my “ heart I could desire that proportions of correspondency were “ more evenly kept and measured between your Majesty “ and the Queen than they are, and thus she might out of good “ ground assure herself that, notwithstanding all her leagues “ and treaties round about, yet no prince in the earth at this “ day doth so surely settle her in her estate as your Majesty's “ self, nor any combination as your neighbourhood.”

Archibald
Douglas.

The number of papers having reference to Ireland is not Ireland. large, but they include three or four lengthy letters from Sir William Russell, the Lord Deputy, setting forth the unfavourable state of affairs in that country, deploring the expenditure of the Queen's treasure to little purpose, and asking for additional forces. New levies were raised for service there (p. 350).

On p. 543 is a list of the forces in Ireland, showing how they were disposed.

Channel
Islands.

The few letters that appear here from the governors and others connected with Jersey and Guernsey relate chiefly to measures for the defence of the islands, or to information received of the movements of the Spaniards, and do not call for special remark.

Ecclesiastical.

A fair proportion of the contents of this volume relate to matters ecclesiastical, but the greater number of such documents have to do with other than spiritual interests. The newly appointed Bishops of Winchester and Bangor were concerned for an early restitution of temporalities: the latter bishopric was estimated not to yield 50*l.* per annum during the two years when first fruits would be paid to her Majesty. Dr. Day, Bishop of Winchester, complains pathetically (p. 64) of having been "taken" from his former living and not restored to his present state," and anticipates, unless relieved, extreme penury, and being made to repent that ever he was made bishop, wishing rather that he had ended his days in lower estate with quietness than, in his old age, in higher place, with grief and vexation of mind. His days were soon to end. He did not live to see the year out, but during the short time he occupied the see (p. 408) he established a reputation for "great housekeeping, painfulness in preaching, and diligence in executing his duty in all sorts under Her Majesty." He experienced some unpleasantness in connexion with the appointment of a warden of Winchester College after the elevation of Dr. Bilson to the see of Worcester. Armed with the Queen's warrant under the great seal, he proceeded to admit Mr. Cotton, the person first nominated to the office, but the sub-warden and fellows openly resisted him (p. 300), and shut the gates in their aged Bishop's face. This appointment of a successor to Dr. Bilson proved to be troublesome. There were three candidates, Mr. Harmar, a fellow, Mr. Cotton, who was not a fellow, and Dr. Tucker. An attempt was made to induce one of the fellows, "a poor old man," to resign in Mr. Cotton's favour (p. 180), but this proceeding being found to be contrary to the oath taken by the fellows, and "evident and apparent perjury," he revoked his resignation, with "great terror of conscience." In this step he was supported by the

Bishopric of
Bangor.

Dr. Day,
Bishop of
Winchester.

Winchester
College.

remainder of the fellows, and neither threats nor persuasions would seem to have had any effect upon their resolution. A number of letters refer to this business. There are two letters written in a very humble frame of mind from Dr. Fletcher, the Bishop of London, who was using every endeavour (p. 134) "to find again the taste of that which of all Her Majesty's virtues hath ever been the most admirable, to wit, her clemency." The Bishop of St. David's got into serious trouble over a sermon preached by him at Richmond (p. 139), the offensive part of which lay in the suggestion that the Queen was growing old. The Queen's wrath was great, and he discovered to his cost that his method of "encouraging her in well-doing" (p. 140) was not appreciated. The new Bishop of Worcester presented (p. 265) a report painted in dark colours of the state of his diocese, "as dangerous a place as any that I know." In that small circuit nine score recusants of note, besides retainers, wanderers, and secret lurkers, dispersed in forty several parishes, and six score and ten households whereof about forty are families of gentlemen that themselves or their wives refrain the church, and many of them not only of good wealth but of great alliance, as the Windsors, Talbots, Throgmortons, Abingtons, and others." Excommunication being the only bridle given by the law to the Bishop, and that being ineffectual because despised, the Bishop suggested that he and others should be trusted with the commission ecclesiastical, when he promised to endeavour "to serve God and Her Majesty" in the shire, "first, by viewing their qualities, retinues, abilities, and dispositions; next, by drawing them to private and often conferences, lest ignorance make them perversely devout; thirdly, by restraining them from receiving, succouring, or maintaining any wanderers or servitors that feed their humours; and lastly, by certifying what effects or defects were the cause of so many revolting." A list (p. 266) of the "wealthier sort of recusants in Worcester diocese" is annexed to his letter.

Dr. Fletcher,
Bishop of
London.

Bishop of St.
David's.

Worcester
diocese.

Recusants.

Allusions occur from time to time to some of the diseases afflicting humanity and their remedies. The treatment then customary in the "purples" has already been shown in connexion with the fatal illness of Sir Henry Unton. A course of physic would seem to have been regarded almost as a solemn duty

Medical.

which might give place to nothing less than the Queen's affairs. So Lord Buckhurst, having forborne for the space of a month or more to resort to physic taking (p. 194), at last, feeling himself altogether distempered and filled with humours, secures an all too short week for the purpose. Ague, as is well known, was a common complaint. Sir Richard Barkeley puts forward (p. 196) an "extreme fit," lasting 24 hours, as an excuse for absence from Court. W. Waad was a sufferer from the same disease (pp. 209, 210). So likewise was Lord Sheffield (p. 360). Sir W. Fitzwilliam records "joints much amended since May ended," with obvious reference to a rheumatic affection, and Lord St. John testifies to the skilful practice of Dr. Gyfford in his treatment of palsy, but asks, nevertheless, for licence (p. 244) to travel into Germany to use the baths about Strasburg.

Sir Robert
Cecil.

The year of this volume was an important one for Sir Robert Cecil personally, in that during its course he received the title of Chief Secretary, "whereof he had the employment and substance before" (p. 245). A week or two later he received the offer of the High Stewardship of Doncaster, "with the simple fee of 5*l.*," a place vacated by the death of Lord Hunsdon. He was the recipient of several presents. Colchester sent him oysters (p. 74); Sir John Gilbert, a "parakito," which, "if well taught, will speak anything." The directions for this creature's "entertainment" are to this effect. "He will eat all kinds of meat, and nothing will hurt him except it be very salt. If you put him on the table at meal-time he will make choice of his meat. He must be kept very warm, and after he hath filled himself he will set in a gentlewoman's ruff all the day. In the afternoon he will eat bread or oatmeal groats, drink water or claret wine. Every night he is put in the cage and covered warm." Another gift was a tame pheasant hen with her young (p. 278); another a book (p. 279). Sir W. Russell sends him from Ireland a cast of hawks and an Irish nag. Mr. W. Cyeyll, of Alltynynys, who proposed to leave his inheritance to Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil (p. 316), sends the latter (p. 454) a pair of table knives, four cases of fruit trenchers, and two dozen meat trenchers, of what material is not stated. Dr. W. Tooker, one of the Queen's Chaplains, looking for preferment

and depending upon Sir Robert to secure it, promises the farm of Piddle Trenthide, or "other terms of gratitude equivalent or better." Robert Cecil's elder half-brother, Thomas, was still among the unsuccessful aspirants for a good place (p. 275), "forsaken," so he says, "of a father and brother." A nephew, William Cecil, regards his uncle Robert "as most fortunately "raised by God to strengthen our house." It will be perceived from this short summary that the materials for the private history of the Cecil family contained in this portion of the Calendar are somewhat meagre.

Sir Thomas
Cecil.

A letter from Sir Matthew Arundell, to which attention was called in the introduction to the last volume (Part V., p. 480) exhibited an unusual kind of anxiety on the part of a parent. The aged father had deprecated the premature return of his son Thomas from the wars in Hungary, whither he had sent him in order to remove him from his "studious solitary life of Southampton House," and it may be remembered that the son's wife was held by the father blameable in a high degree for the not unnatural desire for her husband's return. In the present volume there are a number of papers connected with the son's actual reappearance not without peculiar interest. Arundell's stay in the camp of the Emperor, to whom he had been warmly accredited by letters from the Queen, had been productive of high personal honour, the Emperor having conferred upon him the dignity of an "Earl of the Empire." Bringing with him the Emperor's grant, attested with the usual guarantee of authenticity, the Emperor's seal, and also a letter from the Emperor to the Queen, the new Imperial noble adventured upon "the long, tedious, and dangerous voyage" to England (p. 43), with the expectation of a warm welcome at the least, being probably unaware of his father's sentiments of disapproval. But good fortune which had so befriended him abroad deserted him when in the winter weather he approached the English coast. For, shipwrecked, having lost apparel, linen, horses, money, and all else he possessed, including the precious instrument which proclaimed his new nobility (p. 129), he reached at last *terra firma* and his own country with nothing save "an extreme cold gotten by tumbling into the sea for the safety of his life." Nor did his misfortunes end here. For no sooner had he announced his arrival and his new dignity

Thomas
Arundell.

than he discovered that his acceptance of it without the Queen's privity (p. 49) was held to be an offence of the worst kind, which involved committal to the Fleet Prison. Here he remained for some months, and when released it was only to be dismissed into the country in disgrace, under the burden of which this volume shows him to have sunk deeper as the months revolved. In August he writes (p. 358) in a bitter spirit of complaint to his kinsman, Sir Robert Cecil, "honourable in all things but in this unkind": "Have I not already suffered crosses enough: my shipwreck, my imprisonment, my disgrace known to all men, my father's disinheriting of me and the general malice that is borne me, but that yourself (the only person of honour by whom I hoped to receive comfort) must not only forsake but persecute me?"

Sir Charles
and Sir Henry
Davers.

Some account was given in the introduction to Part V. of this Calendar of the circumstances connected with the flight and exile of the brothers Sir Charles and Sir Henry Davers. A few papers in this part carry on their story. A long letter from Sir Henry Davers (p. 56) communicates to Essex the reasons by which the Duc d'Épernon in Provence justified himself in the posture of antagonism which he had assumed towards the King of France, and describes the forces which he had at his command. A letter from the Attorney-General (p. 69) informs Sir Robert Cecil of the payment of 2,000*l.* to the Receipt at Westminster to the Queen's use, arising from Sir Henry's attainder. Sir Charles Davers takes occasion of the Duke of Bouillon's mission to England (p. 163) to renew his petition for pardon. In June (p. 224) he replies to a letter from Cecil, who had requested him, during the interval when no Ambassador would be in France, to furnish information of the course of events there, and to give his opinion of the long talked of treaty between Spain and France. In this letter he also gives particulars of a meeting at Paris during the previous winter with the Earl of Bothwell, who imparted to him the courses he had run, his present fortune and estate, and the desire he had to live under her Majesty's protection, or as her secret pensioner in France, affirming his ability to do her extraordinary service. "He pretended likewise to be able to discover from time to time all the proceedings of the Earls

Earl of Both-
well.

“ of Huntley and Arroll, who lie at Liege, by means of one
 “ Sir James Linsey, brother to the Earl of Crawford, who is in
 “ Paris and holdeth ordinary correspondence with them.” But
 Davers had “very little affiance in his pretended intelligences.”
 A letter from Lady Davers (p. 267) seeks to show that the
 balance of injuries as between her family and that of the slain
 Harry Long was now in the latter’s favour, recalls some of the
 origins of the quarrel, and hints at her willingness to make
 payment of some “reasonable composition,” if that might help
 to bring to a practical issue her Majesty’s good inclination to
 mercy, with which she had been made acquainted. In the
 autumn (p. 451) both brothers write to Essex, the one to secure
 his aid against Sir Anthony Mildmay, who, “now publicly
 armed,” began to make some show of private malice; the other
 to say that Lord Shrewsbury would be the bearer of a letter
 from the King of France to the Queen on his behalf. In
 December Edward Wilton tells Essex (p. 523) that Charles
 Davers was discontented at the non-acceptance of his service
 in the Cadiz expedition, and was now “wholly for the Treasurer,
 “ who, finding his sufficiency, maketh no small account of his
 “ service, and hath sent him to the frontier of Savoy to attend
 “ and advertise him of the designs of that Prince and the King
 “ of Spain.”

Not a few documents noticed in this volume give clear Ambassadors.
 evidence that in the day it deals with the situation of an
 ambassador was not always a desirable employment, nor
 nomination to such an office invariably welcomed. For
 example, Thomas Edmondes, who had long served the Queen Thomas
Edmondes.
 in France, having in this year come home and received a place
 (p. 193), expressed a wish to be excused from returning, and
 consequently exposed himself to the “chastisement” of Sir
 Robert Cecil. Incidentally may be noticed the description
 which he gives of the necessary equipment of a person in
 his situation, in order to “follow the King”: a horse for
 himself, another for a servant that writes under him,
 another for one who goes before with the harbinger to procure
 lodging and provision and dress his “poor diet,” another to
 carry a couple of trunks containing his clothes and bed, another
 to carry provisions for the kitchen and servants’ necessities,

and often oats; two grooms, with a horse for one of them; a lacquey to attend on himself, and another to run with his servant to assist in taking lodging; the "merriest secretary belonging to any man" being provided in at least as ample a manner as this. If, as is most likely the fact, his representations of his "wracked estate" were true, one is inclined to accept with some suspicion of its honesty the fervid assertion made to the Queen, "I know how great a happiness I have (being so "unworthy a wretch) to be employed in the service of so rare "and perfect wisdom," seeing also that it was made when he was pleading that a grant bestowed upon him might not be withdrawn.

Lord Zouche.

Lord Zouche was another who put forward excuses (p. 195), confessing "to his own shame" that he "had no manner of "language wherein to treat of any matter," having passed his youth in little searching for knowledge and in that time spent his patrimony. Another reluctant nominee for an ambassador's post was Sir Anthony Mildmay (p. 260), who was designated to be resident ambassador in France. He pleaded ill-health, insufficiency of income, and want of knowledge of the language and country, which he had not visited for twenty-one years. Eventually, however, he undertook the duty, accompanying the Earl of Shrewsbury, sent as special ambassador to ratify on the Queen's behalf the treaty with the King of France. For the duty thus devolved upon Lord Shrewsbury, the Earl of Northumberland would seem to have been first chosen (p. 260), but he successfully evaded it, advancing as reasons for his refusal, deafness and poverty. What absurdities it must beget, he urged, when he must force a king to speak with often repetitions and to strain his voice above ordinary; how ill fitted for the performance of his duty when he would not be able to understand distinctly "by reason of the quickness "of the French pronunciation, and the unacquaintedness of "their accent." He adds a further consideration which amounts to a reflection upon French politeness: "how disgraceful the end "may be to me, considering the scoffing and scornful humours "of them to all of other nations in whom they discover the "least imperfection, and how soon they may lay upon me the "reputation of a fool, and so by consequent and out of boldness

Sir A. Mildmay.

Earl of Northumberland.

“ grace me with some such disgrace as hath happened to others before me.” In addition to all this, he paints a most melancholy picture of the state of his finances. When the Earl of Shrewsbury had instead been chosen for this special embassy, Sir Edward Dymoke received the Queen’s commands to accom- Sir E. Dymoke.pany him (p. 314), but he is yet another who prays to be excused, for the reason that an indisposition of body, which had attacked his lower limbs, prevented him from travelling otherwise than by coach.

Lord Rich, who did accompany Lord Shrewsbury in this Lord Rich mission, is a lively correspondent, as is shown by one of the two letters of his (p. 415) found in this collection. He has something to say of the lady who at the time engrossed the affections of the King of France, and whom some of the English gentlemen of the ambassador’s retinue had been bold enough to visit in her bedchamber, ungallantly reporting her to be “ adorned with “ more beauty of jewels than especial features of good favour “ or fairness.” Shrewsbury himself is also (p. 417) fain to mention this important personage and her interesting condition (which had likewise attracted Lord Rich’s observation), and to tell an anecdote in which the King and she were the principal actors. There is, however, but a small portion of the correspondence pertaining to this embassy found among the Cecil papers.

Another special embassy despatched during this year was Embassy to the Landgrave of Hesse. that sent to the Landgrave of Hesse, of which the Earl of Lincoln was the head, and Sir Richard Fenys his companion. It started in July from Yarmouth, after some delay and being twice beaten back by tempestuous weather (p. 289), and having accomplished its object, returned early in October (p. 425).

A few letters have reference to the visit of the Duke of Bouillon, the French special ambassador to England.

R. A. R.

In the preparation of this volume the Commissioners have had the assistance of Mr. R. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Robert F. Isaacson, Mr. E. Salisbury, and Mr. Robert H. Brodie, all of the Public Record Office, and of Mr. R. T. Gunton, Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. The index has been compiled by Mr. Giuseppi, also of the Public Record Office.

CALENDAR OF THE CECIL MANUSCRIPTS
PRESERVED AT HATFIELD HOUSE,
HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART VI.

A.D. 1596.

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 1.—In favour of Dr. Clayton, who desires to acknowledge to Cecil and Lord Burghley their favour in his having become Master of St. John's College.—“The first day of this new yere, at my “house in Brodstrete, 1595.”

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (29. 93.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 1.—My former by the same bearer have been often at sea, and, sometimes by weather and lately by a ship of Dunkirk, driven back again, yet since the writing of them little is happened worthy the writing; the Cardinal still expected but not known how soon, Mondragon lately dead, and great posting into Spain to get his office.

The States do here bestow very great cost upon fortification, and the enemy not likely to enterprise anything until summer; so that I must again importune your lordship to procure my leave, especially considering that always by the grace of God within six days I may be here again.—Ostend, this first January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 45.)

SIR GEORGE PECKHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.*

1595-6, Jan. 3.—Deplores his present distressed estate; has been visited with sickness for the most part ever since Bartholomew-tide, and has not come out of bed these three weeks, the great charge whereof has forced him to sell what little he had. Has not one groat nor provision of victual or fuel, nor has had these two days, so is almost famished with hunger and cold. The extremity of his case enforceeth him to beseech commiseration.—“My lodging in Houburne [Holborn],” 3 January.

Endorsed:—3 Jan. 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (29. 94.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 3.—Enclose the examination of Jane Baxter accused to have coined in the house of one Allyn, a mercer, her uncle, dwelling in Cheapside, together with the examinations of one Ellen Beneland, that chargeth her with the confessions to herself of that offence, and of Ann Atkinson, vouched by Ellen Beneland for a witness in that matter; for such further order as shall seem best. The circumstances of the fact and repugnance of the witnesses do show us that the matter is not so pregnant in proof as by former information we had thought it would have been.—At York, 3 January, 1595.

Signed: Humfrey Purefey, E. Stanhope, Charles Hales, Jo. Ferne.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 95.)

The enclosures:—

(i.) *The examination of Jane Baxter, of Hatfield, co. York, of the age of 18 years, taken before Edward Stanhope and John Ferne, esquires, two of her Majesty's Council in the North. Saith she was almost a year with one Mr. Francis Allen that married her father's sister, a mercer in Cheapside at the Queen's Arms, where she learnt needlework and such like; but saith it is three years next May day since she came thence, and was never there since. Examined whether ever she saw coining in her uncle's house, or did help to coin there or elsewhere, she saith, No, saving that about two or three days before she came from London, her father being then come for her, he and her uncle Allen and one Gunby and others went to the Tower to see novelties there, and amongst the rest saw them coining, and was helped to lift the hammer by the coiners to stamp a tester, and gave them a tester for it. And this is all she knoweth of any particular coining.*

She further denieth that ever she had any talk with Ellen Beanland of any particular matter of coining either in her uncle's house by candlelight or otherwise, either in bed or near Tudworth or otherwise, more than the same Ellen, being her father's neighbour, might happily hear her speak of coining this 6d. in the Tower.

She further confesseth, being confronted, that the things fell forth of her purse as Ellen Beanland and she went to the wedding, and that they lay together as Ellen Beanland hath said, but remembereth nothing she told her of the coining of the tester.

1 p.

(ii.) *The examination of Ellen Beanland, wife of John Beanland, of Hatfield aforesaid, taken before the same the 25th day of December, 1595.*

1 p.

(iii.) 30 December, 1595. *The examination of Anne Atkinson.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (36. 102, 103.)

M. DE SALDAIGNE to OTWELL SMITH.

1595-6, Jan. $\frac{3}{13}$.—"Je vous ay escript par ung nomme Lamy, de Dieppe, depuis le retour d'Arnault. Ce mot est pour accompagner la lettre que vous escript Monsr. Edmondes, par laquelle vous voirrez que je lui ay paye les 400 W. que mavez ordonne. Je luy a faict aussy bailler 4 jambons, vous remercyant derechef des aultres que mavez envoyez. Le Roy a eu advis de la venue de Monsr. Onton: quand il arrivera icy il sera le tres bien venu. Monsieur le Marischal de Bouillon est arrive ce soir. J'espere que dans la sepmaine prochaine

nous mettrons leau dans la prairie de la Fere, et que dans peu temps sa Majeste l'emportera, Dieu aydant ; et s'il plaist a la Royne d'Angleterre nous assister de ses forces & moyens, Je croy que le Cardinal daus-triche ne fera point en ce sien voiage le fruit qu'il s'est promis. Je me recommande a votre bonne grace.—Fellembrai, 13 Jan. 1596."

Endorsed :—"13 Jan. 1595, new stile."

Holograph. (204. 30.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to his uncle SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 4.—According to his postscript will come to be a suitor to her Majesty himself ; is not a little joyful to understand her graciousness so highly to favour his wife and himself.

Endorsed :—"4 January, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (29. 96.)

[MR. BODLEY to LORD BURGHEY.]

1595-6, Jan. 4.—Upon reading his Lordship's letters of December 15, received the 28th, he spoke with Mr. Barnvelt, to win him to undertake his former offer ; who answered that the state of their affairs had been notably changed, and the College of the States was waxen very jealous of his dealing in the matter, so as the second time to intermeddle in it was to hazard his credit overmuch, if it should not succeed. After two days' debate, Barnvelt answered that though many things had happened which were evident impeachments to the course he proposed, he continued in hope that to stand in good assurance of her Majesty's amity and obtain a full release of all her demands, the country might yield to some offer beyond their ability ; wherein he would take pains to satisfy her Majesty by all the ways he could invent. Patience was necessary till his fellows might be wrought to allow the proposal. Barnvelt wished him to set it on foot, and he would second it, but he told him his commission would not bear that he should speak in their public assembly of any new motion as proceeding from her Majesty ; but that after he had uttered her pleasure unto them, he would in general terms propose his private opinion, that he had often weighed their allegations in excuse of their refusals, and saw they might easily satisfy her Majesty without dangerous diminution of the strength of the country ; after which, if in their private conference Barnvelt would provoke his colleagues to send two or three to know the means he could plot to give her Highness contentation, he would recommend such an overture as they had in communication. Had audience of the States three days ago and, after imparting his charge, delivered them his private advice that though at present her Highness seemed to say little and to wink at their dealings, yet since the matter touched her in honour in regard of her earnest and often pursuit, she would not so give it over but, when the season served, they might be troubled with the fruits of a Prince's indignation. These Spanish preparations might prove but a scarecrow that the enemy might otherwise be driven to his shifts by some notable damage, or that they might by some attempt attain a great amendment of their means ; in any of which cases it would cost them very dear, so that her Majesty might perceive that it were not to ruin their country ; whereas now they might prevent it with some kind presentation to be made by their Deputies, such as she might accept and they afford without impairing their estate. He was certain the country was provided of competent means for a reasonable offer, and if they would recommend it to the people with some care, it was like enough to pass without any opposition.

To what was declared in her Majesty's name, they answered that they marvelled at the sharpness of his message, when their letters had so plainly reported the state of their affairs as they thought it impossible but she would have given way to their true allegations. Touching the matter he uttered of his own proper motion, they found it very ticklish to be bruited abroad that they and he were in talk how to dissolve the contract with her Majesty and take order for reimbursement; nevertheless, they would discuss it among themselves.

His further conversation with Barnvelt, who promised to prepare the humours of his fellows, "which would be the harder because they are "not one man's children, and hardly meet in one conceit in the "weightiest causes of the country." The least contributing Provinces, as Gelderland, Overissel, Utrecht, and Groningen, are none of the stiffest in refusing a peace, and have nothing so much feeling of her Majesty's offence as Holland and Zeeland, that stand upon their traffic, and can quickly make the reckoning to how much danger they are subject if her Majesty would be drawn to make trial of her puissance. Nevertheless, because they give the law in a manner to all the rest, Barnvelt will first sound the chiefest of them, and if they will comprehend it, will make less doubt of the residue of the Provinces.

The letter further sets out the steps which Barnvelt proposed to take to further the project, which he desired might not be mentioned, and the difficulty in getting men of such jealous natures "to taste a point of such "consequence as will bereave them of the benefit of a singular treaty "with a Prince of so much power," whose aid hath maintained their estate so many years against such an enemy. Bodley thought it best to use Barnvelt alone, whose soundness of dealing he had tried for a number of years.—From the Hague, January 4, '95.

[P.S.]—They purposed to have sent Deputies to England about the first of next month, which is not now intended for the speech he delivered in her Highness's name, unless this be granted wherein he is busied.

Endorsed:—"Copie of my letter to my Lord Treasurer."

Printed almost in extenso in Birch's Memoirs, Vol. 1., pp. 361–364.

6 pp. (29. 97.)

NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

1595–6, Jan. 5.—1. The Turkish Army at Belgrade, 600,000 fighting men.

2. Hatvan besieged by Maximilian, and taken in sight of Giaffar Bassa, Cigal Ogli and the prince's brother, of Tartars who were sent to the rescue but durst do nothing. The inhabitants, even women and children, cruelly slain, and the castle razed because of the news of the Turk's approach.

3. The Turk came to Agria the 11 of September, encamped within a mile and a half: caused his janissaries to entrench within arquebus shot: continued battery and assault, with blowing up of mines, till the 29th. An English trumpeter and an Hungarian fled and gave notice to the Turk of the weakness of the town: the 30th, the town yielded upon condition, yet the town sacked, and the soldiers spoilt and slain, contrary to promise.

4. During this siege the Polonians discomfited the Tartarians in passing the river of Neister, the fear of which Tartarians had kept the Transylvanians from joining with Maximilian and the Hungars to succour the town.

5. Hassan Bassa left the charge of certain great ordnance to a dumb man, who was assailed by 700 Hungars, but defended his charge, and although he received his death wound, yet lived till he had delivered the same to the Turk's hands.

6. About the 2 of October, Giaffar Bassa and Velli Bassa with 6000 Turks discomfited by the Christians.

7. The 5 of October, the Turk with his army came within sight of the Christians, and at the passing of a small river found resistance, where the Turk himself was within shot of the ordnance all the day, and at night retired, losing 6 field pieces.

8. 16 October, the Christians ordered their battle. The Turks thinking they had been retired passed the river, but the Christians meeting them with a warlike and resolute march, made them retire over the river and pursued them; gaven an assault on the Turk who fled, the great Turk standing in the gate of his pavilion and beholding all the disorder. The Christians took the Turk's artillery and treasure, being 70 chests of gold, and fell to spoil the tents; two parts of three of the Turk's army flying. But the Grand Signor stood firm. Hassan Bassa and Cigal Ogli who had the rearward, came to the succour, and put the Christians to the sword whom they found intending the spoil, and therewithal assailing the body of the Christian army.

9. The Christian horsemen ran away and abandoned the foot to the mercy of the enemy, so as none escaped; the ordnance taken, with strange pieces of artillery and carriage; the number of Christians slain, 30,000; of Turks, 3,000.

10. A description of the conditions of the Tartar.

11. The ambassador's loss of horse and camels in his return to Bellograde.

12. His answer to slanderers.

13. His service in hindering Spanish proceedings there.

14. The reasons of his flight on the day of battle.

15. The reasons of his journey to the wars with the Turks.

16. His request for satisfying Mr. Bate.

17. The Persian ambassador entered Constantinople with a present. The French Ambassador has delivered his, so as none is behind but her Majesty and the King of Polonia.

18. The Turk hath received Michael, Prince of Wallachia, into favour. The Priuce of Transylvania sueth for the like.

19. 4,000 soldiers sent by the Emperor to disturb the repairing of Buda, Agria, Solnok and Hatvan, overthrown.

20. The cover of Mahomet's tomb sent from Mecca.

21. The names of principal persons taken prisoners.

Endorsed :—"5 Jan. 1596. Extract out of Mr. Barton's letter from Constantinople."

(37. 42.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 5.—No man can have a greater feeling of the trouble of my mind in this exceeding villanous slander raised upon me than your lordship, who know by yourself how much the reputation and honour of a man doth master every other affection. The discourse is too long to be written, and unpleasing; I beseech you to give credit to Captain Smyth, and out of your honourable conceit, not only of me but of all honest men, so to favour the course that I have held, that this bearer may be despatched in such sort that I may comfort myself in

hope of satisfaction of my name by the punishment of those villains which have been the authors of the slander.—Ostend, this 5 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (171. 47.)

THE QUEEN to the LORD MAYOR AND COMMONALTY OF LONDON.

1595-6, Jan. 7.—We have understood by our Council that you have sent certain committees of our city of London with a full declaration of your readiness to provide twelve good ships and two pinnaces, to be used in service this year coming, wherein although former experience hath so sufficiently taught you how willingly we do employ both our own private treasure and all other contributions for the defence of our people, as in this case your charge tendeth to no other end than to provide for your own preservation, yet finding by report of our Council in general with what willingness and freedom of spirit the same is granted, and more particularly by our Admiral, with how good and substantial an equipage the said number shall be set forth, we must confess that the manner hereof doth so much please us as we are desirous that by this our own writing notice may be taken of our gracious acceptation, and thanks returned to you all. And by authority hereof, we do give you warrant for providing and setting forth the said ships with all things thereto belonging, and do command you to follow therein the directions of our Admiral of England from time to time.

Endorsed:—"To the Lord Maior and his brethren and the Commonalty of London, 7 January 1595."

Draft. 1¼ pp. (29. 101.)

CLAUDE DE LA TREMOUILLE to the [EARL OF ESSEX].

1595-6, Jan. 7.—Touts les gens de bien ont creu que si vos advis eussent esté suyvis, que nous eussions eu l'assistance que la necessite present requeroit; mais je croy que le temps fera cognoistre combien ils sont utiles pour vostre estat, et pour le nostre, et d'entretenir la guerre commencée, et que pour cest effect vous y apportiez ce que monstre requerer l'utilite commune, que vous cognoissez si clairement que de vous en représenter les raisons il seroit vous dire ce que vous sçavez mieulx que nul autre. Parmy les bons François, ceux de la religion ont un particulier interest qui estiment partie de leur repos consister au trouble de celuy qui ne peult avoir paix sans nostre domage. Je croy que si vous et le Pais Bas traictes ensemble avec nous, il s'en tireroit plus de solidité et de seureté pour nous de la religion, qui ne peuvent que s'augmenter en ceste guerre. Nous sommes en estat d'avoir pour ennemy Monsr. d'Espernon, qui tient des places que nous desirions plustost entre vos mains qu'entre les siennes. Si vous nous assistes contre le Roy d'Espagne, les conseils de le ruyner n'auront telle force, la ruine duquel nous est souhaitable. Cest le seul qui a au milieu de nos villes des moyens qui nous pourront faire un jour beaucoup de mal et qui ne luy peuvent estre aultres qui ne nous demeurent. Travailles y, Monsieur, je vous supplie bien humblement.

Endorsed:—"Coype of Monsr. de la Tremouille's letter to my lord. Received by H. Wotton, 7 January, 1595."

[See Birch's Memorials, i. p. 396.]

1 p. (171. 48.)

R. DOUGLAS to his uncle, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595-6, Jan. 8.—I am assured you marvel that being so long time passed now since I came from you, yet you have received no word back again from me, and condemn me either of negligence, or marvel what else should be the cause thereof. It is of truth that upon the twenty-fifth of last month, weary and extremely weather-beaten as ever I was or almost any man could be in travel, came I to my father's house, where, in place of comfort and rest whereof I had great mister, I found a poor desolate family, my father—whom of late before God had called to His mercy—even but buried upon the Sunday before my return, my mother and all the poor house all begotten and woebegone, which at my coming received [me] as if she had sorrowed nothing before. Then, albeit I had as great need of comfort as any of them, who was that unfortunate as to come home so near his death, and yet not that happy to have come before it and received his last blessing, yet forgetting or at least putting up for a season my private sorrow, I was forced to begin to comfort my poor mother, whom for her weak constitution of body, now far more weakened by her fasting and extraordinary sorrow and care, I fear I shall not have long to comfort, or to be a stay and help to our poor afflicted family. Yet of necessity and for that natural duty whereby I am bound to her, I stayed with her two days, comforting her and giving her the best reasons I could to be contented with God's will, which he had manifested and declared after so long delay. Thereafter, not without great difficulty, I obtained her licence to go west towards his Majesty, whom I found preoccupied with a number of lies and false informations made against both you and me, so that divers would have dissuaded me at the first to have gone towards his Highness, until I had caused others to deal with him and prepare him before. But carrying an upright and sound conscience, and assured that I had not offended his Majesty, but by the contrary done him good service, I would not be stayed, but went directly unto him, and had at the first above an hour's conference with his Highness; so that as clouds or mist vanish away at the sunrising, so all these false impressions were put out of his mind after I had "cossned" a while with his Grace upon the matters I had to deliver unto him, and deduced to him the causes of my long stay there. It were long to set down to you in this letter all the conference, for the matter I delivered ye remember, I know, sufficiently, which proceeded all from yourself; the rest, of his Highness' part, was either yielding to that which I propounded—as unto the most part he did, finding it grounded upon great wisdom and policy—or else, interrogations of the particular state of that country, whereintill I satisfied his Majesty the best way my small judgment could. Other matters, whereof either of before he was otherwise informed, or else he thought not altogether according to his reason, his answer was that either he would confer more upon that hereafter, or else advise upon it at greater length. Three sundry days, and every day above two hours, had I conference with his Majesty, albeit it was in the heat of his greatest affairs, wherein, for the weal and quietness of his state and country, as for the particular of his crown and living, he is presently continually occupied from morning to night, and yet I have not delivered all the particulars ye gave me. Our last conference was upon the first of this instant, which I brake off, being unable to stand or to remain at Court any longer for my old disease which, contracted in my journey by cold and evil weather, and since my return by particular grief and lack of rest being augmented, since that day has compelled me to keep my chamber, not without great pain and unquietness. Before

my coming the provost of Edinburgh, and Mr. David Foullis in his company, was directed ambassador to her Majesty, and almost ready to take his journey; but I think the matters I delivered have stayed him as yet, and so soon as I can go abroad, I will deal particularly, both with his Majesty and some of his Council, and with the gentleman himself, for staying of that journey altogether, for many causes which I leave to you to imagine, for ye know how unmeet it were at this time. This is the effect and sum of that I have as yet dealt into with his Majesty, who thinks himself not a little obliged to your grave and wise advertisements, as ye will have the proof hereafter. As to all other things which ye craved, I doubt nothing in grace of God, so soon as I may go abroad and wait upon them, but I shall obtain them to you without any great difficulty, so well do I find both his Majesty and Council affected at this time towards you. The only stay will be upon my part, who now, by the death of my father, having a burthen without profit laid upon me, which in conscience and duty towards my sisters and brethren I cannot refuse, will be compelled to leave this town for a space, and go "eist" for taking order, both with such things as may fall in question betwixt my mother and eldest brother, as also for other things which by my father's death are fallen to the rest of my brethren and sisters, for whom I must have a care to see an equal division amongst them; and so they may be contented, I protest I shall willingly give over all my particular interest, for alas! it will all be but a small thing and then divided amongst so many. But be assured this travail and burthen whereunto I am tied, shall hinder me very little from doing of any other thing whereintill I may do you service, as you shall have proof if God spare my life but until your happy return in this country, which is the principal thing I aim at.

As for the estate of this country, I thank God for it, I never saw so good appearance of good as at this hour, for I perceive his Majesty has, since the death of the Chancellor, begun to take a deeper sight of the state of his country and his own than he did before, and sees now how far both this country and he has been misgoverned; and therefore, not giving the credit to any particular persons, his Highness sees matters himself both devised and executed, so that first he has begun both wisely and gravely at the taking away of all discords and factions about his court, which by the policy of some were nourished of purpose to hold him in disquietness. So that he has agreed the Queen with the Earl of Mar, and him with the Master of Glamis and Buccleuch and Sesforde; and for avoiding of any stir that their being at court might produce, all them who has with daily business to follow the court or some office there, he has commanded to retire them to their own dwelling-places. The next care has been to agree and take up other deadly feuds in the country betwixt noblemen and gentlemen, wherein his Highness' travails has been marvellously blessed, so that within a month it is thought there shall not be a deadly feud in all Scotland. But because one of the greatest abuses within this country was the not putting to execution of the lords' decrees, and many "bangstairs" cared not for hearing, his Majesty has commanded all men who has decrees and letters of hearing thereupon, and fears not to get execution, to bring their letters to him, and he shall see them satisfied; whereupon, ye will not believe what marvellous obedience followed, and parties who never looked for justice have obtained all they could crave; so that before the latter end of this month, it is assuredly believed there shall not be in all this country one person lying at the "heue" as was but over common heretofore. And then, because the Borders were altogether troubled with broken men and thieves, both in England and

Scotland, he has first begun at the Merse, appointing a justice court there by commission to the Lord Hume, assisted by Wederburne of Aitonne, which is begun to the great terror of all thieves and broken men, and is thought shall be rigorously followed forth. The like order is to be taken with all the rest of the borders; and for the west, the Lord Herries, Drumlanrich, and Johnstone are all in close ward until sufficient order be taken amongst them. His Highness is likewise presently occupied with reducing of his own patrimony and casualties to a better state, which, by the greed and negligence of his officers, has been miserably dissipated; so that there is good hope it shall be reduced to that state that his Highness may live honourably thereupon. I need not to write unto you of the care he has taken to arm and train his subjects, principally them remaining next unto all the coast sides, in case of any foreign invasion, for I know ye heard of it sufficiently of before. However it be, and albeit his behaviour has made all princes to be his friends, and that he needs not to fear any invasion in his country, yet his Majesty thinks it good policy not to be sleeping when neighbour princes are in arms, and therefore, whatsoever should fall out, his resolution is to have twenty thousand men ready armed and to be brought together upon a "sudainite" whenas any matter occurs. And because it is necessary for his Majesty not only to have his country well governed at home, but also to be strengthened with foreign friendship, and be sufficiently advertised of the intention of other princes, principally at this time when great matters are thought to be in working, therefore his Majesty is to directly presently a gentleman of good account to the King of France, as well to enter in more strict friendship with him, as also to concur with him to help to pacify his country, and if another peace shall be treated, that his Majesty may see it be not prejudicial to him; and to do this his Majesty is secretly invited by letters from that state. Many persuasions have been used and are daily used unto him to begin some dealing with Spain; and some who are no enemies to that country [England] think it very meet, as the time is now, as well to know and learn that King his intention and "preparatiffs" and whither they tend, as also to divert him from invading that whereunto after her Majesty he is the only just heir. But this is not as yet concluded, but for my part I think—and so I am also quietly advertised—that it shall go forward; but yet I know, if he shall be moved to follow that course, the principal mean shall be the hope to do good to that country that way. Albeit he wants not daily persuasions and great offers to move him against that state, I pray God her Majesty and Council may take so honourable a course with his Highness that he may have just occasion to be their only friend, and that he may be so dealt with that he may have a sufficient reason to give to other princes his friends why he ought and should be only friend to her Majesty.

This is the principal matter I had to write to your Lordship at this time, requesting you to excuse this long delay, for, being distasted as I am, with great difficulty could I write at this time. Hereafter I shall advertise you more frequently albeit my address be failed, for Captain Carvell is by commandment gone to Carlisle, there to lie in garrison with his band, and this I have directed to the postmaster, to whom I pray you cause send a command for receiving and safe sending up of my letters.—Edinburgh, this 8 of January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 4½ pp. (33. 23.)

Auditor JOHN HILL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 9.—Upon a warrant, signed by Sir John Fostescue, received yesterday afternoon by John Shaw, a messenger of her

Majesty's Chamber, has made forth the particular here enclosed.—At London, this 9 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (29. 102.)

ROGER SMITH and HENRY WATSON.

1595-6, Jan. 10.—Recognizance in 100*l.* to appear before the Lord Treasurer on or before February 8 next, to answer such matters as shall be objected against them.—Alnwick, Northumberland, 10 January, 38 Elizabeth.

Signed. ½ p. (29. 110.)

JANE CARVELL to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595-6, Jan. 10.—In the absence of her husband, presently employed with his company in her Majesty's service upon the west borders near Carlisle, troubles him with these lines. Received this day a packet directed to him from Mr. Richard Douglas, and with the advice of Postmaster Shafto acquainted Mr. Governor with it, who said it should pass away unto him with the next packet for her Majesty's affairs. If it comes not with such expedition as he expected, he must procure a warrant from the Council that his letters may presently pass as they come.—Berwick, 10 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ p. (29. 111.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 10.—In reply to Cecil's courteous letter can only protest his devotion. Learns from beyond sea that the "L" had arrived at Middleburgh and left for Antwerp, where he will have arrived in time; for the coming of the Cardinal approaches, who was already in Burgundy. They write that on his way he had hoped to make himself master of Geneva, but the plot was discovered and the traitors within the city taken. Another plot in Marseilles had a similar result and his partisans "cioe un Consolo et suo figlio Casotti" are slain. These are good lessons for the King of France. Letters from Spain of 6 Dec. reported that the King had ordered the ships of war to meet at La Croгна and Sant Andera to take in munitions and provisions. They said the armada was for Brittany; but it behoves us to be watchful. Mondragone, castellan of Antwerp, has died suddenly.—Badb[urham], 10 Jan. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 49.)

JOHN LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 11.—Is constrained to importune him by the unkind proceedings of Mr. William Cholmley, now one of Lord Burghley's retinue, late her Majesty's ward, whose committee, with Thomas Buskell, his brother in law, now deceased, he was constrained by his lordship's appointment to be. Mr. Cholmley refuseth to compound for his marriage, being full two years since he came of age. The suit commenced in the names of Buskell and Lee two years ago, was referred to Mr. Attorney to hear and determine in his chamber, where it was proved Lee might have had for the marriage 1,400*l.* Mr. Attorney reported to Lord Burghley, who thought him worthy to have 500*l.*, and said he would make an end between them. But by reason of the suit he

made to Cecil and his father for the place he now enjoys, he forbore to press his lordship therein, hoping to agree with Cholmley otherwise; moreover, Mr. Auditor Conniers, grandfather to Cholmley's wife, when he took the "remayne" at the Tower, entreated him to forbear, and he would make a final end between them; but Cholmley will yield to no agreement but such as is made by his lordship. Prays his assistance. Did ever offer Cholmley to abate 100*l.* of his part of the price he might have had for his marriage.

Endorsed:—"11 January, 1595."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (29. 112.)

GERARD LOWTHER, junior, to MR. JOHN STANHOPE, one of her Majesty's Privy Chamber.

1595-6, Jan. 12.—Half my suit being taken from me, the unexpected delay in the rest, with my lord's continuing backwardness, promise small hope of recompence to my daily increasing charge and former losses, and especially in that her Majesty's most gracious disposition hath twice without effect been long since signified to his honour. Wherefore pardon my burdensome fortunes to pray once more your overlaboured favour in bringing me to any end without too much disgrace.—London, 12 January, '95.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (29. 113.)

PHILIP II., KING OF SPAIN, to the EARL OF TYRONE.

1595-6, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Learns, by letters and otherwise, his exertions in the Catholic cause against the English who would extinguish it. Encourages him to proceed, and promises that he shall not lack assistance. Credence for the bearer.—Madrid, 22 Jan. 1596.

Endorsed in the same hand:—"Received at Liffey, at the hands of Alonso Cobos, 15 May, 1596."

Copy. Latin. 1 p. (37. 87.)

Another copy of this is in the Public Record Office, State Papers, Ireland, Vol. CXC., 6 v.

SIR HENRY UNTON'S MISSION to the KING OF FRANCE.

1595-6, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$.—"The French King's answer to Mr. Unton": that, having experience of the Queen's friendship both before and since his coming to the throne, in the extreme peril of his province of Picardy during his Lyons journey he frankly asked her assistance, as his Council at Paris had already done; trusting to have it the rather as Picardy lies so near England, and as he himself, having left his army behind in order to come quicker, was not in a position to appear before the enemy. If he presumed too far the Queen must blame her own goodness which encouraged it. Learning that the state of her realm will not permit her to succour him, he has undertaken the siege of this place of La Fere with more courage than means; but, not wishing to draw a profit from her to her hurt, he desists from his suit for succour and will seek other remedies. The Queen need not have sent Mr. Unton to excuse her refusal; for though he has acquitted himself well, he has said nothing but what the secretary Edmondes had already represented, and can only have the same answer. Still it seems strange that the Queen should now propose a conference of their servants, after

having before refused it and represented, by Edmondos, that it would be better to have their affairs managed by a single person whom she would shortly send; for it looks like wishing to gain time and keep him in hope, the very way to ruin him when he has a powerful enemy ready to invade his realm, as he will have on the arrival of the Cardinal of Austria, and will need men and means and not conferences, treaties delays. But for the King's trust in the Queen's good will and Unton's integrity, the mission would have rather caused suspicion than pleasure, and would only have served to increase the jealousy which France has begun to conceive at the cooling of the Queen's assistance at the very time of the Cardinal's arrival with reinforcements of men and money; whereas the treaties between the two crowns bind them to help each other in case of invasion, the confirmation of which treaties the King has often vainly asked, by M. de Beauvoir, his ambassador. The only answer the King can make to Mr. Unton, therefore, is, that in the peril of his kingdom he will employ such means as God shall give him, and that, as to his promise sent to the Queen by Mr. Wilkes in A.D. 1593, which was followed by another from her—not to make peace with the enemy without mutual consent—he will do his best to keep it, but as the said promise also bound them to mutual assistance, it were reasonable that his good sister should not leave him with the whole burden of the war, as she has done for some time, and it must be understood that he is not bound to things beyond his power, and that the safety of his realm is dearer to him than life.—Folembray, 22 Jan. 1596. *Signatures, copied, of Henry and De Neuville.*

Endorsed:—"A copy of the Counsellor's answer to my negociation."

French. 4 pp. (37. 92.)

A modern copy of the same, headed, "Jan. 22, Henry IV. to Queen Elizabeth, translated."

(133. 143.)

Translation of a portion of the above in a modern hand.

1 p. (49. 4d.)

ROBERT BOWES, AMBASSADOR TO SCOTLAND.

1595-6, Jan. 13.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, High Treasurer of England, and Sir John Fortescue, knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a grant to Robert Bowes, Ambassador to the King of Scots, of an estate in fee farm of lands and tenements to the yearly value of 40*l.*, being no entire manors nor of any of the ancient possessions of the Crown, nor of the Duchy of Cornwall or Principality of Wales, and also of a lease in reversion of like lands of the yearly value of 40*l.*—Manor of Richmond, 13 January, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. *Privy seal.* 1 p. (173. 29.)

"THOMAS MASCOLL" (Mr. Wyat) to "MR. WILLIAM LEWSON"
(Sir Robert Cecil).

1595-6, Jan. 15.—I came to Mantes the 10 January, where I found the drum sounding to take up pioneers to go to La Fere, the old having been discharged by reason of the great sickness which was among them. When I came to Poissy I understood that the Prince of Condé had been at mass the 7th and 9th only, and was to go the 11th, being Sunday, openly to St. Germain's church, which I stayed to see, and saw him go

accompanied with his governor, the Marquis of Pisany, and a great train of gentlemen which came from Paris of purpose to accompany him. I also met 18 coaches going thither as I went to Paris. It is here reported for truth that the King hath executed the governor of Beaumont for suffering certain horses laden with powder and salt to enter La Fere through his quarter; but such gentlemen as came lately from the camp heard nothing thereof. There was a Spanish gentleman and his man executed the 9th of this month at Paris on the wheel, who confessed that they came to murder Don Perez, and denied that they had either charge or intent to touch the person of the King. The ambassador arrived at La Fere the 7th of this month, and, as it is generally spoken by such as came from the camp, had very cold entertainment, and that the King should say, his embassy heard, that he looked for satisfaction of his demands rather than that he heard, and that he was not so petty a companion as to be played withal so apparently; and divers other words of discontent in the hearing of many. Whether the ambassador were present or no I could not learn. The ambassadors that were despatched are not yet gone, neither goeth any for Spain, but there is one gone to the Duke of Savoy, who is a mean between the two Kings for the peace, which is apparently sought by the French, who of all sorts and conditions importune the King to accept any reasonable conditions. The Pope's nuncio is daily looked for here. The Duke D'Epernon, being in Bruniole and in terms to yield himself to the King's obedience, was blown up with powder as he sat by the fire in his chamber, and divers gentlemen with him. The first post brought news that he was dead, but the news which came sithence to the court is that he was blown in his chair forty paces off and there found sore bruised and one of his hands torn in pieces; and this day the news at the palace was that he died of that hurt. The manner was thus; they of the town conveyed certain sacks of powder into a vault under his chamber among the corn there laid in for his provision, and therewith blew him up.

There sallied out of La Fere some fifty horse in the night hoping to escape, but were all slain and taken. The French that survived the King hanged, and sent the Spaniards back into the town.—From Paris, 15 January, 1595, *stilo antiquo*.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Wyat to my master [Sir Robert Cecil] by the name of Maskall. From Paris. Received at London the 7th of February and answered the same day."

Holograph. 1½ pp. (29. 122.)

JAMES DILLON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 15.—Necessity from the backward estate my father left me in so urgeth me that gladly I would move her Highness to grant me in fee farm the reversion of 50*l.* only of such lands as I hold of her for 60 years, omitting altogether the motion of exchange: wherein I will never proceed unless you stand my good friend and recommend my suit to your father. Upon your favour I erect all my hopes.—From the Middle Temple, 15 January, 1595.

Holograph. ½ p. (29. 123.)

SIR PHILIP BUTLER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 15.—I beseech you continue your loving good will now, and be my friend unto your father in furthering my suit concerning the

payment of such money as I am indebted to her Majesty, for some convenient time for payment; if I cannot obtain thus much I mean with all speed possible to make payment, to which if I be forced with haste, I shall punish myself by making of waste.—15 January, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (29. 124.)

WILLIAM TALLENTIRE, and ROBERT his son, to THE QUEEN.

1595-6, Jan. 15.—Pray for leases in reversion for their services, the former as gunner for great ordnance, the latter as gentleman of the Queen's Chapel.—Undated.

Note by Dr. Julius Caesar, that the Queen refers the matter to the Lord Treasurer.—15 Jan. 1595.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (1404.)

M. MONTMARTIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{5}$.—There has been a truce in Brittany for four months, but to all appearance M. de Mercœur will remain firm and bound to the wishes of the King of Spain. The deputies of the clergy of France made yesterday a long harangue to the King, in which there were three principal points; the happy success of his affairs since his conversion, that benefices be only given to ecclesiastical persons, and that all those of the religion, called by them "of the new opinion," be altogether excluded; the Bishop of Mans spoke for them. M. de Bouillon has to-day gone to Limousin. M. de la Trimouille has charge to make war in Saintonge against the Duc d'Epéron. The army of the Cardinal of Austria in the Low Countries and the great preparations of the King of Spain make people fear some grand enterprise in the spring. If the war continue, their province will soon be under the tyranny of the Spaniard.—Before La Fere, 25 Jan. 1596.

Holograph. French. 2 pp. (30. 22.)

✓ GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 16.—I did undoubtedly believe these stormy and contrary winds (against which there is no possibility for man to work) would not have left any expectation of my being farther than I am; but since it is thought otherwise, let this satisfy you. Upon my credit there are many poor men whose living is only trading in small barks along the shore, and may, being able to put into every creek, adventure when great ships dare not, hath lain laden this six weeks and cannot get 10 leagues to the westward, but still put back. As it doth not a little grieve [me] (that have at no small charge prepared these ships to do her Majesty service) to have it thought I would lose the least opportunity in effecting it, so the conceit of my spoiling Flemings heartily troubleth me, to think (never yet having run that course) I should now be no better thought of. This only comforteth me, my actions shall clear all these unjust informations and hereafter discredit what those reporters speak of me. I have received her Majesty's warrant for strengthening my last commission; it doth appoint to return by the end of March, which, if God permit, I will not fail of, except her Majesty allow further liberty, which I think may be for her service.

Since coming hither I met a man born in Hamtburgh, who hath two brothers gone masters of the ships that went about Ireland with the King's provisions, and undoubtedly assures me they came out of Lisbon

the latter end of March rich laden; besides nigh the same time there comes thither another fleet from Hamburgh. This man, though it cost me dear, I have got to go with me, and he biddeth me strike off his head if I meet them not; so I will stay upon the coast for them, which without her Majesty's further leave I dare not do, though great pity it were to miss them. Wherefore I pray you let me receive her Highness' pleasure by your letter. In all humbleness I beseech you present my humble duty to her sacred Majesty, for whose service I desire only to live.—From aboard the *Malis-Scourge*, 16 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (29. 125.)

OTTWELL SMYTH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 16.—I being at Rouen told the Duke de Montpensier how I was going for England, so [he] desired me to carry this letter to you; and because I have some business here for fifteen days, I have sent you the letter enclosed. As yet the river is not stopped before La Fere; I fear that siege will wear out the King, for victuals for the King's army groweth very scarce, and no forage for the horses left. Yet the King doth determine to weary them out and to famish them. The Cardinal d'Autriche is arrived in Flanders with 8,000 men. Enclosed I send you a letter M. de Incarville hath written, wherein he writes me he hath paid Mr. Edmonds 400 crowns at my request, so that now he oweth me 1,000 crowns which will be 600 crowns more than her Majesty's allowance, which I would not have advanced but by your commandment. I desire that the 600 crowns may be paid to Humfray Basse, for I have great need of it. The governor of this town and all the gentlemen be very sorry for the death of Sir Roger Williams.—Dieppe, 16 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 50.)

THOMAS, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Before Jan. 17.—I have presumed to accompany my wishes with a present such as these countries can afford, where there is nothing civil among them; and these arms which I send you are more to yield you a figure of my profession, wherein I will do you service before all the world, than that either they be worth to come into your armoury, or to be adventured of me, if I did not know you will make interpretation as I mean, which is to draw my sword and take up any weapon when you point with your finger. I will see you before Candlemas. Sir Robert Cecil has written unto me that her Majesty is pleased I shall come over at Candlemas. I have advanced to Captain Conway the 50 men of increase in Sir Thomas Morgan's company, which I intend (if I can be quit of Fowks) to Captain Tirwhit. Both these preferred were shot, following me at Grolle. Sir Fernando Gorges, since I last wrote to you, hath set me at liberty to bestow the lieutenancy, which I should have been glad he had enjoyed, if not to his hindrance, whose better employment is worthily conferred on him. In my last I wrote whom I purposed to substitute. Him I have now placed.—*Undated.*

Endorsed :—"L. Burgh, rec. 17 Jan. 1595."

1 p. (204. 31.)

HONGER v. VERMAYDEN and DE MALLINES.

1595-6, Jan. 17.—Petition to Sir Robert Cecil by H. Honger, merchant of Amsterdam, showing that having three years past appointed Guiliam Vermayden and Garrett de Mallines, merchant strangers, his

factors, and provided them with money for buying of goods out of the great Spanish carrick, first 2,000*l.*, afterwards 3,000*l.* more, and then 5,000*l.*, and finally, shooting the one arrow after another, by their sinister persuasions and allurements transported to this realm 18,620*l.* sterling, which was delivered into their hands. Which sum they did for the most part employ unto their own use, and Honger, coming into this realm for recovering his money, recommended by the States General of the United Provinces to the Council, was by them arrested by a writ *ne exeat regnum* for 28,000*l.* sterling, thinking to commit him to prison by want of surety, because he was a stranger; and in like manner they arrested his *commis* or deputy for 31,000*l.*, to the end he might no more prosecute this matter, all which arrestments were by his Honour's order released. All this notwithstanding, he has continually pursued his just causes about three years; had them first examined by arbitrators, secondly heard by her Majesty's Masters of Requests above a year and a half past, thirdly by trial and course of law, fourthly before auditors appointed for hearing the accounts, and fifthly, Vermayden and Mallines have been condemned by verdicts and judgments of the Queen's Bench to him in above 5,200*l.* sterling.

Vermayden and Mallines have in most subtle and covert manner made secret conveyances and gifts of all their wealth unto their friends and several unknown persons, and do their traffic in strange countries with the suppliant's money upon other men's names, and of the profits thereof maintain themselves in prison, in riotous sort, meaning nothing less than to satisfy him of his true and just debts, and boast to reverse by new commissions and sinister practices all he has heretofore recovered and make him spend twenty times more money than hitherto it has cost him, and they brag they have dispended against him in these two years above 700*l.* sterling of his money; all which practices tend in contempt and to the defrauding of justice. And because they do, in his absence, trouble and importune his Honour and other the Lords of the Council to have a new commission and be relieved of the former solemn proceedings, notwithstanding they are both condemned in prison and upon execution, and allege their imprisonment for money lawfully paid for him unto the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Horatio Palavicino, Knights, and the Master Garbler of London, all which they have heretofore alleged, when they have been corporally present, assisted by their attorneys, solicitors, and four, five, or six serjeants and counsellors, that it may please him to forbear to admit any more such their complaints, or else vouchsafe that the suppliant be made privy and cited *ad contradicendum*.

The names of the counsellors, solicitors, and attorneys to the suppliant: Aug. de Colenar; J. E. his assign, lodged in Merchant Taylors', *alias* Mourasters' school; John Haryes of the Inner Temple, Counsellor; John Williams, attorney in the Queen's Bench, in Coleman Street, his *procurator ad lites*; James Sutton in Lime Street, his solicitor.

Endorsed:—"17 Jan. 1595, Doctor Coleman to my master."

Seal. 1½ pp. (30. 2.)

[SIR HENRY UNTON] to the QUEEN.

1595-6, Jan. 17.—Giving a detailed account of his private audience with the King of France in his cabinet.—Coussy, 17 January, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Doble of her Majesties letter."

Unsigned. 5½ pp. (171. 55.)

[See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 707 to 711, where the letter is printed in extenso, but instead of "and changing of the matter of conference" as there given, read "and hanging off from the matter, &c."; instead of "ominous teeth," read "envious teeth"; and instead of "misreportes," read "misreporters"; also add "succours" before "voluntary," and read "and so ended abruptly being weary of farther discourse," instead of "without further discourse."]

SIR HENRY UNTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Jan. [17].—Giving a detailed account of his interviews with the King of France and members of his Council, &c., his views as to the state of affairs, and general information.—Coussy, [17] January, 1595.

Endorsed :—"Doble of my Lord Treasurer's letter."

Unsigned. 6 pp. (171. 52.)

[See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 701 to 706, where the letter is printed in extenso, but read "I found myself very much choked with the said answer" instead of "provoked with the said answer."]

SIR HENRY UNTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 17.—Letter beginning, "If your lordship consider how weary I am with my tedious dispatch."—Coussy, 17 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (171. 51.)

[See Murdin's State Papers, p. 706, where it is printed in extenso, and Birch's Memorials, i. 397.]

JO. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. $\frac{17}{27}$.—Received last night, from Mr. Horatio, the accompanying packet in reply to Cecil's letter about Sugdon's complaint, with instructions to remit all to Cecil and pay the 5*8*l. if necessary. He sent another letter by Mr. Fortescue a little before. Desires a letter to Sugdon to proceed no further, as the matter shall be settled. Letters are come from Flanders. At Antwerp everything is in suspense for the coming of the Cardinal who is already in Luxemburg.—London, 27 Jan., 1596.

Endd. :—"1595."

Holograph. *Italian*. 1 p. (30. 27.)

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the COLLECTORS of the SUBSIDY in the county of LEICESTER.

1595-6, Jan. 18.—The sheriff and justices of peace of their county have warrant to demand such sums from them out of the collections of her Majesty's subsidy and tenths and fifteenths as may suffice to pay for the provisions taken up in that county for victualling the navy. Require them to comply.—From the Court at Richmond, 18 January, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (29. 127.)

PHILIP HONYMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 18.—Long expected answer of a letter from Lord Burghley which he has received by Cecil's, the contents of which he has

accomplished. The bearer goes in the good ship *John Bonaventure*, and is accompanied by a honest man. Has followed his order in all points. Has kept him seven months at his own cost; if his going be for good, requires but his charges. Has directed him to his brother, who will accompany him unto Burghley.—From Bayonne, 18 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (29. 128.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 18.—Since the writing of my last letter, wherein I acquainted your Honour of Mr. Stanton's mischance, I have since learned and do very well know by examination that Fitz James strake the said gentleman and offered him "indurable" wrong before the fray, and further it is very assured that Mr. Stanton had no weapon about him when he was assaulted by Fitz James, who also was known to be a very quarrelsome young man, and, on the contrary, Mr. Stanton ever known and reputed for very honest, civil and of modest carriage towards all men. I have been moved by divers of the better sort to make known unto your Honour the innocency of the gentleman and to be farther a suitor unto you in his behalf, that it might please you to favour him.—Weymouth, this 18 of January.

Endorsed :—"18 Jan., 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 1.)

PETITION OF GYLES DE VISHCHER.

1595-6, Jan. 18.—The Queen granted him a licence to transport iron ordnance. The losses of himself and partners thereby. By the licence, Robert Sackville, son of Lord Buckhurst, was to gain yearly 900*l.* and had in two years 1,300*l.* and more. He being in danger for money taken up, Sackville persuaded him to confess an action of 800*l.*, and thereby spoiled him of his goods and letters patent and imprisoned him, and, having the letters patent, now ships ordnance. Prays for redress.

Endorsed :—Jan. 18, 1595.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (6.)

SIR HENRY LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 19.—Your father having a good while since bestowed on my kinsman, Mr. John Lee, the wardship of one Chomlee, at his earnest request, being very straightly urged by his creditors, I entered into bond for him in 550*l.*, having for my security the moiety of the benefit of the wardship made over to me. Part of this sum was due to one Ballet, of London, lately deceased, whose widow is married to Dene Wood, and my bond put in suit, like to be recovered. Having called upon my kinsman for my discharge, he answered he cannot as yet compound with the ward, finding him obstinate, and that he had lately written to you craving your help for the composition. I beseech you further it what you may to a speedy end. In my knowledge my kinsman was offered 1400*l.* for his marriage in two sundry places, and yet offered to agree for his moiety for 600*l.* which the ward hath refused, and hath held him off two years since he came out of his wardship; an evil example which I thought not amiss to make known to you.—From my chamber, 19 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (29. 103.)

THE QUEEN to THE KING OF FRANCE.

[1595-6, Jan. 19.]-Mon trescher frere, Si l'esprit d'un defunct pourra fascher une ame respirante, j'aurois peur que le feu Roi Antoine (a qui Dieu pardonne l'ame) ne me poursuivit en tous lieux si je ne m'acquittois de sa derniere requeste, qui me chargeoit, pour toute affection que lui portys, de vous ramentevoir après sa mort des honorables offres qui lui feistes en son vivant, et qu'il vous plairoit de les accomplir es personnes de ses orphans et fils, que je confesse être office qui est digne de tel prince qui n'oubliera, je m'asseure, les desirs de tel qui pour soi-même ne pourra rendre de graces, mais ne laisserez non obstant d'être couronné de vraie glorie qui sonnera la trombe de vôtre honneur. Je ne suis si outrecuydante de vous proposer qui vous convient faire, mais me remets a vôtre mûre jugement ce que cognoistres mieux seier [*sic*] vôtre estat, en ayant plus de connoissance que quelque autre en pourra juger. Seulement me quittant de ma charge, je vous supplie traiter si bien ce desolé prince qu'il sache qui en a escript, et l'ayez en vos bonnes graces.

Endorsed:—"Copy of her Majesty's letter to the French king by the Prince of Portugal. 19^o Januarii, 1595."

Undated. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (133. 132.)

MR. WYAT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 20.—The news of the Duc d'Epemon's death continueth, and the general expectation of a peace. The King hath sent for all his forces to be at La Fere by the last of this month; those of Brittany are already come into the villages about Paris; they look that the enemy will offer something for the relief of the town ere many days, for it cannot long hold out. The causeway to stop the river is finished, as the plot hereinclosed will shew you, and so soon as the King returneth to camp, who is now with his Mrs. [mistress] at Monceaux, thirteen leagues from hence, they will assay to drown the town, all the meadows about it being already in a sea. They have lately intrenched their camp very strongly. The forces of the Low Countries are joined with the Cardinal of Austria, and draw towards the frontiers of France, which if they enter now they must presently fight and begone, or starve, all things being so wasted that the King's horse are constrained to fetch forage ten leagues from some quarter. There is an Ambassador from Ferrara come four days since to Paris and hath not yet spoken with the King; it is reported that he came from the Court of Spain to Ferrara, and so directly hither. I can by no means yet recover a copy of the bull you desired, for that they have not been printed. I wrote in my last letter, dated 15 January, of the Prince of Condé his going to the mass, which he continueth daily to the great content of all the people who come from all parts of France to see him.—Paris, 20 January, 1595. *Stil. ant.* Signed:—"Thomas Mascoll."

Addressed:—"To his very loving friend Mr. William Lewson, merchant, at London, this —."

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary:—"Mr. Wyatt from Paris; received at London the 7th February and answered the same day."

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 3.)

[SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO] to SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1595-6, Jan. 20.—My sickness hath kept me both from the Court and from doing those duties which I do owe to many, and to your

Honour in particular, and this languishing of my body makes me slack in the solicitation of my matter with her Majesty, seeing, besides the world troublesome, her Majesty charged with many charges and small likelihood to draw money from the States at this present; against which difficulties I hope God will send us one day more calm and full security. But, good Sir, in the mean time there is like to fall out an inconvenience if you do not stay it. A little before her Majesty gave order that my pension should be stayed in the Exchequer, I being at St. Alban's at the term, stood in some need of money, and went to Mr. William Sugdon, the Teller, craving to have 58*l.* in part of my next pension which was shortly to be paid to me. He did help me with the same and had my writing of allowance for it; but after the stay came he is grown discontented, and will be repaid at my hand. I thinking for me an indignity so to do without my Lord Treasurer's and your commandment, have refused, whereupon he hath sued me at the common law, and is ready to proceed in judgment this term if you do not stay him. Considering how great an inconvenience it will be that for so small a matter should be publicly heard his demand and the cause of my refusal, I have thought good to have my recourse to you, and to beseech you to send for the party and ask him whether all the premises be not true, and to give him such commandment as in your wisdom shall seem requisite.—From my house of Badburgham, 20 January, 1595.

Endorsed by Palavicino:—"Copia della lettera scritta al Signor Giovan Fortescue."

1 p. (171. 58.)

MONSIEUR DE MOUY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. $\frac{20}{10}$.—For six months has been daily intending to send a gentleman expressly to communicate an affair which Monsieur Honton has now promised to make Essex acquainted with: this and the constant rides on horseback which he makes daily have prevented his writing as he would wish to do. Thanks for the honour shewn to his nephew. They have stopped the river of La Fere and think to drown those there in a few days. The Cardinal of Austria is near Metz, and they do not think will arrive in time to save the place. Leaves to Monsieur Honton to bring the news of that Court.—Coussy, 30 January, 1596.

Signed, Mouy.

Endorsed by Essex:—"Monsr. de Mouy. 30 Jan., 1595. *Stilo novo*."

Holograph. French. 3 pp. (173. 23.)

CAPT. R. MORYSON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 21.—I sent my lieutenant over to be a suitor to you that I might not be charged with any of the accounts of this company before my time, and to make known to you a debt of 120*l.* was owing me by Sir Roger Williams, of which I understand by my lieutenant you seem to make some doubt of. I have both his own hand for the manifesting of the delivery of it, and witness of some of his nearest friends that I used about the getting it not two months before his death. My love and respect I ever carried towards him made me urge no extraordinary assurance, especially to so honourable a man of our profession. The same shall make me cease troubling you further about it,

only my desire is that you will estimate me as one that valueth an honest man's reputation above any such commodity.—Flushing, this 21 of January.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 6.)

THE QUEEN to PRINCESS CATHERINE OF NAVARRE.

[1595-6, Jan. 21.]—Madame ma bonne sœur, Le miserable estat de ce pauvre prince, joint à la confiance que son feu roi et père remit à l'assurance qu'il prenoit de mon affection en son endroit, me convient a vous figurer le vrai pourtrait d'un dolent orphan qui a pour son grand refuge les royaux mots et favorables offres que le Roi, votre bien aimé frère et mien, de sa grace lui donna, vous eslisant pour advocat de sa cause comme les grandes affaires et maintes considerations lui presteront l'oportunité. Non que je me outrecuide tant a l'importuner de plus qu'il ne trouvera expedient et convenable, comme n'étant par experience ignorante des innombrables modes qu'un roi tient de tous costes d'en avoir respect, et a les entreprises et aydes. Seulement que ce petit porteur entende la mention que je vous fais et de sa misère et ma requeste en son endroit. En qui me feras tour de vraie sœur, a qui je voue toute affection et envie de pouvoir par effects tesmoigner le grand zèle qui me tient pour vous complaire en quelque action signalée, regrettant que mes forces n'équivalent l'esprit de celle qui demeurera a jamais, votre tres affectionnée sœur Elizabeth.

Endorsed :—" Copy of Her Majesty's letter to Madame, 21 January, 1595."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (133. 133.)

LORD BURGHLEY to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595-6, Jan. 21.—Sends such letters as came for him in a packet received to-day by himself. If he has any matter worthy Burghley's knowledge, shall thank him if he will send a brief thereof in writing.—From the Court this 21st of January, 1595.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (171. 59.)

RICHARD STAPERE and EDWARD HOLMDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 22.—Albeit we are persuaded you are very mindful of our suit for the despatch of Her Majesty's letters to the Grand Seigneur, yet we are urged by the owners and masters of the ships and by the whole company of the voyage, who have taken in all their lading and are only detained by the stay of the said letters, that we are freed to presume upon your favour to admit this remembrance of our suit, having by sundry other remembrances noted to you how greatly it importeth us that our ships were upon the voyage, especially for that the more the fore year cometh on, the greater will be our peril by the galleys in the Straits.—22 January, 1595.

Signed. *Seal*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 7.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Jan. 23.—Upon Thursday the 15th of this instant, the Lord Eure, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches foranent Scotland, sent me two letters, the one signed by Her Majesty of the 8th, and the other from your lordship of the 9th of the same. According to the

several directions whereof I wrote to Sir John Forster, who on Monday last sent hither his son Nicholas, to whom I showed only so much of Her Majesty's letter as he might perceive I had sufficient authority to send for his father, whose weakness he protested and enlarged with many circumstances, needless here to be inserted, for that the effect of them is comprised in his own letter hereincluded of the 21st; until which time Nicholas desired me to forbear to return anything to Her Majesty or your lordship, for that then he would not fail to bring or send Sir John Forster's answer in writing to my former letter. Whereunto I the rather condescended, for that he promised me rather to further than to dissuade his journey, which to do I persuaded Mr. Nicholas as well as I could do possibly, yet rather by way of advice than by requisition, lest mine over-earnest motion should have bred a jealousy in either of them.

Yesternight, being Thursday the 22nd, I received Sir John Forster's answer (which is the same his letter I mentioned before), by a servant of his own. Whereof what is to be conceived I leave to your wisdom. Howbeit I left him not so, but replied to his excuse, the copy whereof is hereinclosed, as also the copy of my former to him, both of which I humbly submit to your grave judgment and censure. What effect my later letter will take with him I cannot easily conjecture, for I have secretly enquired and am advertised that the old gentleman is indeed utterly unfit and unable to travel so far at this time of the year, but in case it be so necessary to have him out of that country, it may be when the days grow longer, the ways fairer and the weather milder, he shall not have any such colour of excuse as now he may seem to pretend. So I leave this matter until further occasion shall occur.—Bishop Auckland, 23 Jan., 1595.

Signed :—Tobie Duresm.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 9.)

Encloses :—

Sir John Forster to the Bishop of Durham.

1595-6, Jan. 21.—*I have received your letters signifying that it is Her Majesty's pleasure and earnestly requiring me to meet you at Durham, for that your lordship hath to speak with me in such matter as you can impart to none but myself. I am heartily sorry that my great weakness of body is such, as is evidently seen to all men, that without the present danger of my life I am no ways able to travel to you, nor have not been able to get out of my house this twelvemonth, were my occasions never so great, save that I rode up to Alnwick Castle at the summer sessions, intending to effect the proceeding which your lordship knows against the recusants, if things had then been duly fitted for that purpose. And you may remember that, travelling in summer last to meet my Lord Lieutenant at Newcastle, I hardly escaped my life for my travail; so that I must of necessity crave forbearance of this journey, and earnestly desire of you, by some confident messenger, to signify unto me what your lordship has to charge me withal, which shall be answered and performed as my duty bindeth, and in every sort as safely secreted as shall be requisite. I verily think it may be that some complaints are preferred against me by such as ever sought my disgrace, but purchased their own, when their accusations came to light. And if any such be I desire no more but that*

my actions may come to due trial, wherein if ever it justly appear that I have either done or in anything certified that which with true credit I cannot maintain, I crave neither favour nor forbearance of my accuser, whoever he be, sith I assure myself of Her Majesty's most gracious countenance, in respect of my old services, till my causes be duly conceived.—From my house near Alnwick, this 21 January, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (30. 5.)

WALTER COPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 23.—Commending Robert Tresswell, very skilful in surveys, who desires the office of the Surveyorship in Hertfordshire, or if Cecil means to keep it, then that he would assign him his deputy, so long as it may be to his liking, and he make proof in experience to be more profitable in that place than any other. He is that countryman, and “if you deal with buying and selling, none more fit in England.”

Signed.

P.S.—Praying him to further the suit of a poor friend of his who is a suitor for 100*l.* due to Sir Henry Harrington. If any privy seal come out for Sir Henry Bagnall or any other, his suit is that it will please him to further the same and the party will be thankful.

Endorsed :—23 Jan., 1595. 1 p. (30. 11.)

HENRY HUDDLESTON.

1595-6, Jan. 23.—Order of Court in the case of Henry Huddleston, son of Sir Edmond Huddleston, of Essex, against William Carew, John Oldham, William Howe and others; relating to a bond of 600*l.* 23 Jan., 1595-6.

2½ pp. (2173.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 23.—Explains the whole history of one Sugdon's accusation against him. A month before the suspension of his pension, being at St. Albans at the term, he had occasion to pay “il fein” of his lands out of the money he held of Sugdon's. Told Sugdon to go to Mr. Fortescue for it, but he refused, and has taken proceedings at law (detailed).—Badburham, 23 Jan., 1595.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (171. 60.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Jan. 24.—I have received your letter of the 10th December last, wherein you write that you do understand by letters from the officers of Customs at Berwick, that one John Davenport, a merchant stranger, lately ran his ship on shore near Bamborough Castle, wherein were 8,560 fir deals and 40 tons of small wood and timber, the men being all alive and saved from wreck; and that I should answer the Customer of Berwick, upon demand of his custom thereof, that I know none due to Her Highness, and also gave liberty to the party to sell the same to his most commodity, detaining the ship as wreck to myself. For answer whereof, you shall understand that there came such a merchant stranger, laden with fir, deals and other small wood, but what quantity I certainly know not, the which he sold to any person or

persons that made repair unto him for the buying thereof. The which I think was lawful for him to do, not being prohibited to the contrary, and was brought by the Customer before the Governor of Berwick, and so set free, by what means I know not. Neither did all the company come alive on shore, and for such parties as I knew to be buyers of the said goods, I have taken bond for their appearance, according as by your lordship's letters is appointed.

And whereas it hath pleased Her Majesty to appoint the Lord Eure to be Warden of her Middle Marches, and that I received letters both from the late Lord Lieutenant in these North parts and others, for the continuing my care of the wardenry and quietness of the Borders until the coming of Lord Eure, which was about St. Andrew's day last past, so that I served the said office until that time, I must therefore be an humble suitor to have your warrant to the receiver for allowance of so much of the fee as is due from Michaelmas until Lord Eure's entry, for that I am to pay to the Deputy Warden and other officers for so long time as they did exercise the same.—Alnwick, 24 January, 1595.

Signed.

Seal. 1 p. (30. 12.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 24.—The 21st of this present yours of the 15th was delivered me, and after that Mr. Bodley had communicated unto me the contents of yours unto him, we despatched the next morning betimes the packet towards Sir Francis, not doubting but he had it the next night, and is by this on his way hitherwards. I refer me to Mr. Bodley's letter for as much as may concern his negotiation, which is still aworking and laboured hard by M. Barnevelt, who seeks and uses all the means he can to effect somewhat that might yield Her Majesty contentment. The departure of Sir Francis is somewhat distasted, because the choice of men to command is but small, and doubt lest he should not return to serve them this summer, when, as the opinion is, they shall be hardly charged on all sides by the enemy, and the want of such chief men may dismay the people, if any rencontre turn out contrary to expectation. Besides his Excellency and he have been plotting of somewhat, which was even on the point of executing, and this calling of him away will hinder it. But Her Majesty's service must be preferred, so do I not think but they will be willing he depart in hope of short return, or that by his other employment, the country shall receive good and be participant of the service. We have not any special news, and because Sir Francis will be with you ere long, I may be the briefer.—The Hague, 24 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 14.)

JOHN FERNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 25.—Whereas it is given out that the Examiners before the Council here should now attempt the obtaining of their offices of the examining of witnesses to themselves under the great seal, I humbly beseech you to extend your favour and good means for the stay of any such proceedings, both in regard of the public justice of this Court, as likewise in respect of the private right of the Secretary's office. For by her Majesty's letters patent, the same is granted to Mr. Beale, and before him to all other Secretaries here, and the examiners have been accordingly nominated by the Secretary, exercising the place under him

upon their account, until Mr. Cheeke's time, about eleven years since, and then, upon the renewing of the instructions, an article was inserted that the Lord President and two of the Council should nominate the Examiner, no information being made, as it seemeth, that the same was the Secretary's right, but Mr. Cheeke, thinking himself injured and intending to complain, my lord of Huntingdon, to pacify him, caused an order to be made for the increase of the Secretary's fees for copies, namely for 10 lines 2*d.*, besides the then Examiner gave Mr. Cheeke money for accepting of him. But after Mr. Cheeke's death, my lord would not suffer the Secretary succeeding, namely Mr. Rookebie, to take that increased fee, and so both the Examiner's place is detained from the Secretary, and the increased fee withdrawn, though it was the only recompense that moved Mr. Cheeke to put up the matter in silence, and since the examinership was taken away from the nomination and rule of the Secretary, the fees thereof are greatly increased and suitors more delayed.

My humble suit is that you would regard the right of the cause, and the rather considering the great charges and pains incident to the attendance of this place here, beseeching you to extend your favour so far forth to Mr. Beale and me that the Examiners may hold their places upon their account to the Secretary, with competent allowance for their pains, or else that we may be allowed to take the new increased fee of 2*d.* for copying ten lines.—At York, 25 January, 1595.

Signed. 1½ pp. (30. 13.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHELY.

1595-6, Jan. 25.—I have imported, as you willed, her Highness's pleasure to the States for the calling away of Sir Francis Vere, to be conferred with awhile in some attempts of great importance against the common enemy. And to the end that his departure might not seem over strange, nor fall prejudicial to the actions of the country, I let them know that her Highness was desirous to proceed with their privity and good liking. Whereto they made no other scruple in their answer to me, but that they would consult with the Council of State, and likewise with Count Maurice who had all the conduction of the affairs of the wars, and do me thereupon to wit their answer to her Majesty, wherein, it may be, they will signify how much it doth prejudice the estate of their affairs to have any chief commander revoked on the sudden, for so they do debate it in their private communications, and will thereupon request to have him presently returned. But I think they will not use any other opposition, and though they should, I know it will not prevail with Sir Francis Vere. My Lord of Essex's despatch, with her Majesty's letters, I sent presently for Duisburg by a post of this country that was trusty and speedy: that I reckon for his coming within two or three days, and that longer than he taketh his leave of the State, he will not stay in this place.

Two days past, to go forward where I ended in my last to your lordship, Mr. Barnevelt returned, having been, as I signified, employed into Zealand; and to tell a long tale as short as I can, he and other five of the province of Holland, with four out of Zealand, were all that were deputed to meet in that session. And though they came for other business, yet that being ended, they were contented all at last, being dealt withal before and privately prepared by Mr. Barnevelt's diligence, to deliberate there together about the matter of the overture, which they discussed at the least for ten or twelve meetings. Many dangers and doubts were alleged among them, as well in regard of inconvenience

to the country, which, as divers discussed, by a voluntary dissolution of their treaty with her Majesty might be mightily damnified, as of peril to themselves and their own proper welfare, when as they should be noted to be movers and advancers of such kind of projects. The effect of their objections I have formerly dilated, by sundry letters to your lordship. They urged, most of all, the composition of their State of such diversity of factions, humours, religions, where so many were desirous, if good matter were offered, to set all afire; the weighty burden of their imposts and other kinds of tallages; the people's weariness in general to continue still in war; the fair conditions of accord presented by the enemy, which their neighbours, the Germans, as the enemy's pledges, would undertake to see performed; and a number of other baits and fraudulent devices, which would be practised, they thought, by some that were corrupted, or ill disposed of themselves; to which when this shall be added, of her Majesty's intention to end her contract with the land, whereby they shall be forced to surcharge the common people to raise another regiment, some were wonderful afraid it would turn upside down all, and cause a great confusion.

Against those, in the end, other arguments prevailed, to which through orderly persuasion they thought the people would give ear. Her Highness' huge expenses for ten years together; her present urgent need in her domestical affairs; her earnest pursuit, so long continued, for some convenient reimbursement; her impression deeply fixed of their unthankful disposition; her assistance reduced to very few companies, and those not unlikely to be cashed and revoked; her undoubted inclination not to leave them unassisted, if so be that hereafter they be driven to extremity; and lastly, but in special, her suspected resolution, for they doubt it very highly, to watch a time of revenge, when they shall happily be forced to a large restitution. Upon this they concluded, by plurality of voices, for the first point, that it was expedient for them to entertain 4,000 soldiers of the English nation, not only in respect of their valour above others, but to countenance their wars, as well in the opinion of their own inhabitants as also of other countries, and of the enemy chiefly, as if her Majesty would protect and support their cause unto the last. For the second point, that it should be referred to her Highness's choice, to discharge or continue her auxiliary forces. For the third, that at the day of her Highness' birth, or coronation, or what other time she shall be pleased, they will present a certain payment, not yet agreed among them, but as it seemed not less than 20,000*l.* sterling, every year. Fourthly, that they will not enter into treaty with the King of Spain, as they will also require that her Majesty would not, without mutual consent. Fifthly, that they will always be ready, as they are at this present, to send unto her Majesty such numbers of ships, with convenient provision, as their ability will permit, and her occasions shall require. Lastly, that hereafter, when they shall be united with the rest of the Provinces, or be otherwise established in peace and tranquillity, they will present unto her Highness a far greater portion than the former, whereof, as before, there was neither any sum in special, nor years accorded of continuance, but yet left as a matter that would be easily resolved.

This communication was kept very close among themselves, which was had in the town of Zericksee, the place of their assembly. From thence it was concluded they should presently return to their several colleges, and should carry this conference with very great secrecy, every man endeavouring, underhand and by degrees, to procure the liking of the best and the meetest persons of their colleagues, by

imparting to them privately the whole plot, or a part only, and more or less, as the parties gave occasion. And that publicly they should forbear to propose abruptly any articles, to the effect aforementioned. Only this in open places was accounted sufficient, that as soon as they returned, they should deliver out of hand the tenor of my last proposition and of the rest of my speeches to the General States, and thereupon demonstrate how "behoofful" they had found it, in their foresaid consultation, to consider of some good cause how to gratify her Majesty, for which it would be very requisite that some should be deputed, with competent authority to move the general College at the Hague to resume that matter solemnly, and to advise upon some offer that might both be agreeable to her merits and dignity, and not displeasing here to their towns and to the multitude. With this determination they departed to their principals, with mutual protestation that they would use such diligence, dexterity and care to prosecute the overture, as unless the country would oppose too eagerly against it, which they did not suspect, they would appear with full commission in the general College, within twenty days after, and then labour to persuade the rest of the deputies, and by them the lesser provinces, which do commonly concur, without any contradiction, with Holland and Zealand, as the principal contributors in all money matters.

I will not weary your lordship with a tedious recital of other petty plots between me and Mr. Barnevelt, by which I am to negotiate with some persons in private, in another kind of form, for the better digesting and ripening of the matter, which I find more and more full of weighty considerations, and were the motives unto me of my last unfortunate return, for that I was desirous, where the project was so hard and so "quaisie" and so intricate here, and so new, in like sort, to her Majesty's ears, to gain and compass that in a very short space by the means of my presence, which could not, I was sure, be managed by letters or by messengers, for many special causes, but very lamely and "defectuously," and with a dangerous loss of a great deal of time and of the present opportunities. Whereas your lordship would know what opinion is held of Count Hohenlohe's affection to the causes of this country, I do not find in conversation that the better sort here do judge him to be sparing or ill affected to the State, but rather on the other side, so sure and so sound is his love to the country, as they make no question of it. True it is, that two months ago there was secret notice given by letters out of Germany from some persons of quality that in likelihood had the means to understand it directly, that he had uttered some speeches in favour of a peace among the Princes of Germany, and that besides he had determined to salute the Prince of Orange in his passage towards Brussels. Again, it is observed that there is much inwardness between the Duke of Brunswick and him, who is undoubtedly supposed to be a minister of Spain. For the Duke hath of late resigned unto him divers lordships here in Holland, as the Barony of Liesuelt and the Seigneurie of Woorden, with divers other quillots, which cannot yield him so little as 1,000 marks by the year. But whether it be so that all that proceeds of benevolence in the Duke, or that the Court hath disbursed some money, or otherwise foregone of his own in exchange, I cannot come to learn. Once these are such occasions, for which of late he hath incurred the suspicion of wavering, and of a hollow heart unto the State, in the judgment of some few. But his continual profession of one religion, which was never yet stained with any report, together with his long and loyal services here, his marriage of late with the Countess of Buren, who is zealous in

religion and exceedingly addicted to all the causes of this country, and then the interest he hath in her estates and possessions, with his late new investiture in the Duke of Brunswick's lands, which lie here in Holland, are counted special arguments of his trust and affection. Howbeit it is certain that he and Count Maurice have become incompatible, howsoever in their meetings they pass it with a shew of a shallow, civil courtesy. For which many do wish that Count Maurice in his carriages towards him would use him better, or altogether worse, and determine with himself to be fully reconciled, whereof there is no hope, or devise some quiet means to cause him to depart. For every man doth fear that this lingering heart burning, with mixture of disgraces, will drive him in the end to some desperate course of dealing, which by reason of his alliance and acquaintance with the Germans, is nothing needful for this country. The States, I do find, could be willing enough to give him his passport, but they owe him at least, for the arrearages of his services, three score thousand pounds sterling, for recovering whereof he will be able with his friends to vex and molest every province in this country. It is not doubted very much but that he meant to go see and visit the Prince of Orange, if his voyage had been near him, for the singular love that he bare to his father, whereof he maketh often mention, and for his matching with his sister, which may move him perhaps to treat with the Prince, to forego his *seigneuries* in these Provinces, of which the Prince is proprietary by the right of his mother, the Countess of Buren, though his sister reap the revenue. There hath nothing yet passed by writing or by message, nor here is nothing given out of any humour in the Prince, as favouring or hating the people of this union. But one that hath been ever as his governor with him, doth now, as heretofore at his being in Spain, both send and write to the Countess of Hohenlohe about the receiving of his rents, whereof the Countess hath always and doth allow him a certain portion.

Of the numbers remaining of the English bands, that are here in the service and pay of the States, because they were not mustered since the month of November, I can come to no certainty, but what they were then, your lordship shall see by the list here inclosed, with the places of their garrisons. In other affairs of these Provinces and in the actions of the enemy, there is nothing here in talk, but is either uncertain or is of that nature as your lordship will not care to understand it.

The Cardinal cometh slowly, remaining yet in Lorraine, or, as some men say, at Luxemburgh, with 6,000 foot and 1,200 horse, and till his coming we imagine there will be nothing by them attempted against us; and for us, we are not ready to do any thing of moment.—From the Hague, Jan. 25, '95.

P.S. Here are some of opinion, by letters out of Guelderland, that Sir Francis Vere is either going or gone about some piece of service which I am very certain, if the post come to him before his departure, he will give over; if not, for that I guess it is only some exploit of surprise, or to beat some convoy of the enemy, it will be quickly performed.

Endorsed by Bodley; "Copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer.—Jan. 25, '95." 7½ pp. (30. 15.)

MR. WYAT TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 25.—Since my last letters of the 20th January, wherein I signified the finishing of the causeway, as appeared by the plot of La

Fere thereinclosed, I understand that the King hath given commandment to stop the same close, which if it fail to drown or constrain the besieged to yield, as is expected, the King with all the cavalry will go to Compeigne where the rendezvous is, and raise the siege, leaving the forts about it strongly manned, and hath already given order to the Marshal Ballagny, so soon as he findeth the effects to fail, to lead all the foot into the villages of Picardy to refresh them, which they have need of. It is here thought that the preparation of Spain is rather for England than France, which they make account is nothing so great as we suppose. The King is yet at Monceaux, but the Council is on the way to come to Paris, and some of them already come. If the peace go not forward this next month, the King shall be forced to make courses into the Low Countries to feed his army, for all France is not able to give them bread three months.—Paris, 25 January, 1595. *Stil. ant.*

Signed :—Thomas Mascoll.

P.S. I had almost forgotten to write that the Marshal Ballagny, who is come back from the borders of Cambray with some 1,000 horse and 3,000 foot, hath left his forces 15 leagues from La Fere and is come to Mousseau, where he hath married in presence of the King his "Mrs." sister, whereby he hopeth . . . great prince, but the French have already made horned va . . . thereon.

Addressed :—"To his very good friend Mr. Will. Lewson, merchant, at London—this—"

Endorsed :—"Mr. Wyat to my master. Received 7 Feb. and answered the same day."

Slightly damaged. 1 p. (30. 19.)

THE SHERIFF OF SOMERSET TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 25.—According to Her Majesty's pleasure, I have carefully foreseen such goods and chattels as belonged to Mr. Thomas Stoughton, and have likewise taken a perfect inventory, and committed the same in safe custody to be kept and delivered to me to Her Majesty's use, or to such other persons as by law may be interested therein, immediately after Mr. Stoughton's conviction of the manslaughter or murder he standeth charged with, the copies whereof I have sent by this bearer, Mr. Pavey. As for the coroner's inquest, they have not as yet given up any verdict.—Tompson, this 25 January, 1595.

Signed :—Thomas Husey.

Endorsed :—"The Sheriff of Somerset to my master."

1 p. (30. 20.)

SIR ANTONIO PEREZ to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, ^{Jan. 25}_{Feb. 4}.—Inter alia quæ Rex mecum transegit hiis diebus post adventum vestri oratoris, rogavit a me an novissem quid illi acciderit in Gallia eum Duce de Guisa annis præteritis, quæque de causâ illum orator provocaverit. Ego illi me novisse quam fortiter et prudenter se gessisset legissequè provocationem oratoris. Tum ille cœpit mirificè laudare ejus fortitudinem, fidemque et amorem erga suam reginam et illius auctoritatem dictitareque quam eum illâ ipsâ actione obligasset, nunquamque id obliturum: sed addidit, Hoc etiam, Antoni, tibi dico quia volo curam habeas sciendi quicquid novi circa id intellexeris. Nam etiam si nihil tentabit Dux de Guisa, me inscio, nollem aliquid accideret quid negocia publica turbare posset et de oratoris fortitudine timeo ne omnia postponat suo honori et sue regine auctoritati. Te rogo ut quicquid noveris statim mihi referas.

Ne dedigneris oratorem tuum, Antonium saltem, quia, si peritiores et dissertiores facile invenies plures, fideliores neminem, et quia tui oratoris nomine magis glorior quam cujusquam supremi principis. Non credis? Experire totum tuum Ant. Pz.—4 Feb., stili novi.

Endorsed :—"4 Feb., 1595. *Novo stilo*."

Seal. 1 p. (173. 40.)

THOMAS HORNIMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 26.—Shewing that Sir John Hawkins had taken for the use of his voyage resin ores and other provisions of the value of 100*l*. from a quantity of the value of 700*l*. bought of him by Sir John Hawkins for Her Majesty's store; and although he has charged for 100*l*. paid, whether through haste or forgetfulness, he departed without paying it. Her Majesty's officers, when he made demand for the parcel with the rest, answered that it must be paid by Sir John Hawkins, for that it is for a different account, and lady Hawkins and the officers under him have long put him off with delays. He has made offer that he will bear the adventure himself, but they excuse it, saying that none but the lord Treasurer can order the same, so he plainly sees they would defer their answer till they may learn the success of the voyage, so that if bad news come or Sir John Hawkins should die it were a question whether he ever had anything or no. He therefore craves Cecil to be a mean to the lord Treasurer for payment, or that it might run for his adventure.—London, 26 January, 1595.

Holograph. *Seal*. 1 p. (30. 23.)

SIR JOHN ROOPER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6], Jan. 26.—Concerning the cherry trees you desire, myself have bargained this year with a merchant for as many as should cost me 100 marks, out of Flanders, which should by promise have been delivered me before Hallowtide last, and as yet I hear not of them. It is said you should have 100 of the same merchant, and my lord Admiral another 100. If these fail I am much displeased, my grounds being prepared for them, and truly I am but a beginner myself in planting those kind of trees, and therefore not able to furnish you with any, and for my neighbours their sale of cherry trees is always betwixt Michaelmas and Hallowtide, and such is the scarcity of them by the means of the number of planters, that at this time of the year there are not any to be had for money, but what I may possibly do to make provision for you against another year, if I may know the number you desire, I will do my best to provide them for you.—26 January.

Endorsed :—"1595."

Signed. 1 p. (30. 24.)

JOHN FERNE to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, Jan. 26.—Copy of his letter to Sir Robert Cecil of the 25th January.—York, 26 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 25.)

WARDSHIPS.

1595-6, Jan. 26.—Abstract of those bills for wardships which are now remaining with your Lordship.—1595, Jan. 26.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Bar. Dewhurst."

2 pp. (2139.)

Dowager LADY RUSSELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6, Jan. 27.]—Yield your best favour to a godly, honest and honourable nobleman, the Earl of Kent, to be in the Earl of Huntingdon's place. It is thought there cannot be a fitter supply for the good of God's church and that country, to Her Majesty's service. I think my sister of Warwick will thank you heartily for your favour toward him. I would not have it known to proceed from me, because he is a widower and I a widow, but being entreated thereto, I could not do but thus much in respect of my duty to my dead. I beseech you *quod facis fac cito*, or else I fear one of the tribe will be before him *Hercules Furens*. Thus not well able to write more, I end with I pray take my thanks for the five pendants to Bess at Newyearstide, with the remembrance of the five "wonds" in Ireland. And so, I beseech you, let me end with I pray forget not Mr. Dale, whom your mother and my lord your father preferred to be Master of the Requests, when Rookeby was preferred thereto by Mr. Walsingham. So wishing yourself Chancellor of the Duchy or Secretary, or both, with this beginning of the new year, I take my leave with praying you to tell my daughters that I am so busy with lawyers, that I shall have no leisure to talk with them as I would, therefore I would not have them hazard to take cold in coming to me. God bless them with the best husbands of this land, I beseech Christ! Your aunt, that thought on Wednesday that you should never have heard her speak more in faith, Elizabeth Russell, Dowager.

Endorsed:—27 Jan., 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 26.)

The Ship "TIGER."

[1595-6, Jan. 27.]—"A Dutchman's report touching the *Tiger*." At Lesboa he saw the great *Tiger*, being now one of the King's fleet and filled with ordnance. The pieces sold in her he saw on shore, taking note of them by reason of their mark and fairness. Some of the ordnance was appointed for other ships of war, the rest remaineth still near to Santo Pablo at his coming from thence; this all those prisoners he brought will likewise affirm: besides, he offereth at his return within six weeks to bring certificate of this under the seal of the town and with all the manner of her sails. This ship was sold about the same time that the King of Spain had an army in France, which argueth no less wrong to the French King, were the ship of France, and sold without his licence, then to Her Majesty, as the case now standeth.

Endorsed—"27 Jan., 1595."

1 p. (30. 28.)

[SIR HENRY UNTON to LORD BURGHELEY.]

[1595-6, Jan. 27.]—Letter beginning—"That immediately upon my last despatch of Symonds"—[see Murdin's *State Papers*, pp. 711 to 716].—Coucey, 27 January, 1595.

Unsigned. 8 pp. (171. 61.)

THOMAS LAKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 28.—After I had despatched the messenger to your Honour this morning, it pleased Her Majesty to send me word that she would have the letter to Madame opened again, if I had made it up, and folded in a small "plight," like those of her own hand, and so sealed;

whereupon I beseech you to return it hither, if it be not already delivered. She willed me further to let your Honour understand that she is advertised that Don Cristophero, the younger son of Don Anthonio, is coming over, wherewith she seemeth to be displeased, and would have your Honour at the delivery of her letters to the Governor or when he shall be with you, to insinuate so much unto him, and that seeing Her Majesty hath already dismissed Don E. Manuel and his train, it would be impertinent that the other should press her anew, and might perhaps discourage her from extending her bounty to either. If there be anything he would have her to know, concerning himself or otherwise, it may come to her by other means than his own presence. In effect, her desire is that the Governor should divert him from any such purpose, although he met him upon the way. Both these messages were sent me by Mr. John Stanhope.—From the Court, this 28 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 29.)

HENRY BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 23.—My lord hath been told that Sir Francis Drake is come to Plymouth, what you hear thereby he prayeth you to send him word. I hear you go in the morning to the Court; or Saturday I will see you; in the meantime I recommend my service unto you.—From my lodging in the Black Friars, 28 January, 1595, your loving brother in law to command.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 30.)

THOMAS LAKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6, Jan. 28.]—This morning Her Majesty hath signed the letters you left with me: those to the Turk I send by this bearer, ready folded up, whilst because they are to be directed with the same hand that wrote them, it may pleasure you to cause Sir John Wolley's man to do it, who knoweth the style, and that he give warning to the merchants to have some silk ready for the sealing of them, for the Clerks of the Privy Seal are loth to bear the charge, who will to-morrow attend you and my lord for the seal: these letters are accustomed to be sealed with the Privy Seal.

In the letter to the Scottish Queen, Her Majesty hath made out a postscript of a few words with her own hand, which I have written out in the copy herewith sent unto you, and also another copy of that to the King; although Her Highness asked not for it, yet have I made another if she should demand it. Her Majesty commanded one hundred crowns to be delivered me to be sent to you for the Portingal, which by this bearer, one of the pursuivants, I have sent.

Endorsed :—"28 Jan. 1595."

Seal. Crest, an ostrich; motto, *Virtus duriora.* 1 p. (30. 32.)

Encloses :—

Minute of the Queen's letter to the Queen of Scots.

1595-6, 28 Jan.—By a servant of ours of such trust as is this gentleman, well known to you, whom now we do return to exercise his charge of ambassador towards the King, our brother, we would not omit to salute you, with assurance of the continuance of such kindness as we have always professed towards you, although

the good intelligence heretofore offered on your part have of late passed under greater silence. And yet, sweet is our inclination still to hold a firm correspondency with you upon all occasions, whereby we may demonstrate our care towards yourself and the King, our brother. We have given in charge to this our faithful servant, sincerely attached to the preservation of perfect amity between both kingdoms, both freely to impart with you and carefully to deliver over to us, such things as you shall at any time think meet for our understanding, who never will be found behind with any offices of true kindness and affection.—28 Jan. 1595.

Draft corrected by Cecil.—P.S. (in Lake's writing, headed, "Of Her Majesty's own hand"). Sister, I beseech you let a few of your own lines satisfy me in some one point that is boasted of against you, which this bearer will tell you.

1 p. (30. 31.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6,] Jan. 28.—After your going, and a little time spent with Her Majesty, wherein I remembered Mr. Bowes, she disposed herself to quietness, and so I waited there till eight of the clock, and was supplied with Mrs. Carr, who stayed till ten, and then Her Majesty did eat a little, and being remembered of the Earl of Sussex, who attended for the opportunity, he was called in, and dealt in his own suit and other discourses of Germany till 11. This morning Her Majesty hath spent with Mr. Robert Bowes till she went to prayers, and after remembered the despatch of the Governor of Terceiras, which she gave me order Mr. Lake should send to you, with a remembrance that the Governor, meeting Don Christofero, might dissuade his coming hither, and will him expect his brother's answer from the French King, in whose behalf Her Majesty hath written to good purpose for the common cause of them both. She saith my Lord of Essex can tell you where the Governor lieth, and she would fain Don Christofero were diverted from hence, whose coming would only breed a new charge and trouble.

Whilst I was writing, Ferdinando came to me from Her Majesty. I found her exceedingly incensed against the widow Dente for refusing to see or let Sir Thomas Gorge come in at her gates this other day, and for a letter a brother-in-law of hers hath written to Mr. Warburton. Her Majesty's express commandment to me is that you should send for her to come to you, and that you should tell her how far she has forgotten herself to keep Sir Thomas Gorge, being of her chamber, known to come from Her Majesty, without doors, that you should further tell her she takes the contempt of it, and her brother-in-law's letter to Mr. Warburton, so in ill part as she shall not look for the least favour at her hands; and that you should tell my Lord, your father, and the widow too, that whosoever have the wards, she shall not have them, and that besides, she may be assured that what other advantage Her Majesty can take of her own law, she will take, as if any fine be due for her writ of dower, in refusing any such as Her Majesty hath offered her, being a gentleman of good quality, she will vest the fine on him if any be due to her by her refusal. Yesterday Her Majesty took order with me that Sir Thomas Gorge should go to her and expostulate her manner of using him, and her brother-in-law's letter. Now, with very hard speeches to me for doing that herself commanded me, I was enjoined to write this to your Honour, I protest unto you before God both against my will and my purposes. I write not half the bitterness Her Majesty expressed

against the widow and her friends, with great threats for her contemptuous usage of Sir Thomas Gorge. Being very sorry for some part I have written, and troubled that Her Majesty keeps so great ado, I humbly recommend you my service.—This 28 January.

P.S.—I humbly beseech you remember my Lord Treasurer for Garrett Lothor, if conveniently you may, and my Lord of Essex touching my humble suit.

Endorsed :—" 29 Jan. 1595."

Holograph. --2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (36. 37.)

WILLIAM BENCE.

1595-6, Jan. 28.—Petition to the Queen for the loss of his ship, impressed by Sir John Hawkins for transport of soldiers : prays satisfaction in money, or lease in reversion of the parsonage of Sutton, Lincolnshire.

Note that the suit is recommended by the Lord Admiral.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the lease asked for.—The Court at Richmond, 28 Jan. 1595.

1 p. (574.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WARDE.

1595-6, Jan. 28.—Petition to the Queen for a lease in reversion of the parsonage of Yalding, Kent, of which is he tenant. *Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.—The Court at Richmond, 28 Jan. 1595.

Enclosure :—*Note of his services, from the winning of Boulogne in the time of Henry, to being master of the camp in Kent when the fleet of Spaniards came.*

2 pp. (596.)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

Memorials from the EARL OF BATH, answered by the Lords of the Council.

1595-6, Jan. 29.—A schedule containing sundry particular things to be considered of for the county of Devon, by my Lords of the Council.

1. According to your commandment, there are 4,000 men prepared to be conducted into the Counties of Dorset and Cornwall under the special charge of Sir William Courtney, Knight, General of the same, as followeth : for the south division, by reason that part of the county held in most danger against the enemy, there is taken only 500 ; for the north division, 1,750 ; for the east division, 1,750.

2. To attend the General in this service, there are appointed these gentlemen, with their several bands. For the east division, Sir Thomas Denys, Knight, Mr. Arthur Blewett, Mr. William Walroud, Mr. Roger Gifford, Mr. John Drake, Mr. William Drake, Mr. Edmund Arginton, Mr. Andrew Fulford, Mr. Arthur Hart. For the south division, Mr. George Carey of Cockington, Mr. Thomas Reynell. For the north division, Mr. Hugh Pollard, Mr. Philip Courtney, Mr. John Stukley, Mr. John Speccott, Mr. G. Cary of Ciovelly, Mr. Hugh Ackland, Mr. Arthur Arscott, Mr. Philip Pyne, Mr. John Fortescue.

3. Notwithstanding, it was thought meet at the conference with my deputy lieutenants to move your lordships for abatement of part of the 4,000 men, in respect of the danger that may ensue to ourselves, if the enemy should land here with any bye forces, when so many of our trained men and weapons are sent away.

4. That it would please you to command that the petronels, heretofore imposed upon gentlemen, late justices of the peace, and now out of the commission, to be mustered, trained and ready for service, as in times past they have been, which now they refuse to do, because they are no justices, and the want of those furnitures will prove great hindrance to the service.

5. It is also much doubted of some gentlemen and captains, whether we have authority to train men, or impose any increase of armour and weapon upon the subject, notwithstanding Her Majesty's patents of lieutenantancy, because there wants the word "training" in the same.

6. Whether it be your pleasure that Her Majesty's store of powder, match and lead, or any part thereof, remaining with me and my deputy lieutenant since '88, shall be carried out of the country with the said 4,000 men, if they happen to go, because over and besides the same store there is appointed to be provided, for every musket three pound, for every caliver two pound of powder, with so much match and so much lead in bullet.

7. That commandment may be given to call forth and view young gentlemen, not yet enrolled or appointed to any service, and to compose them into bands among the rest of Her Majesty's subjects.

8. Whereas I have heard that it pleased you heretofore to command Mr. Barnard Grenville, who is owner of the island of Lundy, to cause the same to be fortified, so as it might not be easily impeached of the enemy, I am now advertised by a man of mine, which lately came from thence, that hitherto there is nothing done therein. And yet were it requisite in my opinion that the same should be made somewhat defensible, for if the enemy once take it, it will be a very hard thing without famine to remove him again.

9. And to the intent there may be no want of powder, in time of present service, it hath also been thought good to move you that 4,000 weight more of powder and match, of Her Majesty's provision, for the county of Devon, and 2,000 weight for the city of Exeter might be had, at Her Highness' prices, if it might be spared; the which being known, there shall be speedy order taken for money to make satisfaction for the same.

10. And though all these motions, or the most of them, be such as for my own part I have been loth to trouble you withal, yet for the better satisfaction of some men of good account and my very good friends, I shall most humbly pray your resolution hereunto. One thing more I make bold to trouble you withal; I live here in a country, full of poor people that depend most upon clothing, but by reason of the present want of traffic, spinsters, weavers and all others belonging to the trades are grown to great poverty and like daily to decay. I hear much complaining of it, and it is feared that in short time it will turn into some inconvenience amongst us. I hope your lordships will take this advertisement to be altogether unnecessary, though I know not the remedy.

Answers to be made to the Earl of Bath upon his letters of the 29th January, and to a schedule of certain articles to the number of ten, for the which it is convenient the Earl have some answer from my lords of the Council, in this or in some other like sort following.

1. He may be justly thanked for the care he taketh of the charge committed to him of Lieutenant of that Shire, wherein it seemeth he hath made a very good distribution, in the three divisions of the County,

for preparing of 4,000 men to be conducted out of the County, under the charge of Sir William Courtney.

2. I know no cause but to allow of the gentlemen named in every of the three divisions.

3. Though the Lord Lieutenant and his deputies make a motion to abate some portion of the 4,000 men, in respect that the enemy may invade the country, this motion is not to be misliked, but according to the event to be referred to the Lieutenant and his deputies, that the relieving of the outward counties be not a danger to the county itself, but to moderate the aid as thereby not to endanger themselves, following the rule of *proximus sum mihi*.

4. If such as were charged before with petronels, when they were justices of the peace, be still able for their substance to be at the charge, they would be charged to renew the same.

5. It is greatly to be misliked that any gentlemen and captains would move a doubt whether the Lieutenant had authority to train men or impose any increase of armour or weapon upon the subject, for thereby they are to be noted either very ignorant or unnatural members of their native country, that mislike to have the people trained or well armed and weaponed. And yet to comfort the Lieutenant to proceed therein, his lordship may communicate to such doubtful men the power that he hath by her Majesty's commission under the great seal, in these special words, "to levy, gather and call together from time to time, all manner of subjects within that county or privileged places, meet for the wars, and them to try, array and put in readiness, and to cause them to be sufficiently armed, and weaponed, and to take the musters of them, after his good discretion. And further he is authorised to fulfil and execute all and singular other things, which shall be requisite for the levying and government of Her Majesty's subjects." By which words, rightly interpreted, no reasonable good subject can or ought to make such doubt as before is mentioned, and therefore the Lieutenant and his deputies, and all others that have any charge of soldiers, shall not omit the training or better arming of them, but if any shall be so ill disposed as to make objection thereunto, the Lieutenant shall enjoin them to appear before the Privy Council.

6. The Lieutenant seemeth to have made a convenient proportion of powder and match for them that shall go out of the county to aid their neighbours, and yet, if necessity shall so require, his Lordship may enlarge that proportion.

7. It appeareth a good motion to have the young gentlemen enrolled for service, and to compose them into bands, for the authority of his commission doth warrant him to put in array and arm all manner of subjects of any degree within his lieutenancy whom he shall find meet for the wars.

8. The lord Lieutenant shall do well to enjoin Barnard Grenvill to make his island of Lundy defensible, as heretofore he hath been commanded, or otherwise to enjoin him to appear before the Council to answer thereunto.

9. The request to have such quantity of powder and match to be had from hence, at Her Majesty's prices, is not unreasonable, so as money be sent up for the same.

10. The concluding article, as both honourable and reasonable, to be allowed of.

Endorsed by Cecil.—"Readde."

3 pp. (30. 33.)

JOHN STANHOPE TO ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 29.—Yesternight, Sir Thomas Gorge returning to the Court reported unto Her Majesty the scornful entertainment he received at the widow's house, Mrs. Dente, first of the porter, and then of Mrs. Dente herself, lastly from her brother-in-law and other of her friends, he being directed to go thither only to assure her of some scruple was made about Her Majesty's first sending him thither. The which indignity Her Majesty being very sensible of, both in regard he is of her privy Chamber, and a gentleman of his quality, and she vouchsafing to send him to one of no better degree than Mrs. Dente, she hath expressly charged me to let your Honour know that her pleasure is you should acquaint my lord your father therewith, and that such persons as Sir Thomas Gorge shall inform of may be sent for afore you, and their rudeness and uncivil usage made known unto them, with infliction of such punishment as may be exemplary, for the satisfying of Sir Thomas Gorge his credit in the City, and a warning to others how any of Her Majesty's Chamber, especially sent from Her Majesty, ought to be respected. Other specialities I refer to Sir Thomas Gorge his own relation. I am sorry that the widow's folly and her friends' rude indiscretion hath troubled Her Majesty.—This 29 of January, from the Court at Richmond.

Endorsed:—"29 Jan. 1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 35.)

Petition of FOULKE GREVILLE to [LORD BURGHLEY].

1595-6, Jan. 29.—Upon his suit to his Lordship and Sir Walter Mildmay about seven years past, for a lease of certain iron works and woods in Canck [Cannock] Forest, co. Stafford, in his care and "good husbandry" for her Majesty his lordship made stay until upon survey thereof by the Surveyor-General and others he was informed of the quantity and value, and divers conferences had with the auditor and surveyor of the county how the works and woods might be employed for her Majesty's best advantage; afterwards they passed him a lease under the Great Seal for 21 years at the yearly rent of 211*l.*, being at the rate of 2*s.* the acre. Notwithstanding he hath duly paid the rent and employed the woods according to the purport of the grant for her Majesty's benefit and contentment of the country, by the malice of some persons there, envying both her Majesty's title and the small benefit he raiseth thereby, he has been often vexed by frivolous complaints before his lordship, supposing he had exceeded his grant, and to his excessive charge and trouble [they] have proceeded to examine the matters in fact by several commissions; wherein failing to prove what they pretended, they now fall from matters in fact to matters of cavil upon his grant, to continually vex him, and have procured one John Ferne to prove new suits against him. Prays his lordship to call him and Ferne before him, and upon examination of the matter to take such order as shall seem most convenient, whereunto he will submit.

Endorsed:—"29 Jan. 1595. 1½ pp. (171. 65.)

JOHN KELSTERNE TO ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595-6, Jan. 30.—*Laus Deo*, the 30 January 1595, from Westminster.

This day Mr. Boos came to Mr. Skener and for causes atwixt Mr. Boos and me, Mr. Skener himself told me that Mr. Boos is forthwith to

go for Scotland, and thereupon for his furnishing to have present out of the Exchequer good store of money. So being known by your host's father's time by the name of John Kelsterne and not Jeffray, yours according to promise.

P.S. The cause of this word 'Jeffray,' a mystery you know not, is the worst to Mr. Skener and me, both of us, but to your host, just no purpose to account of.

Addressed:—"To: . . . Mr. Archibald Douglas at Mr. Harris house in Lemstreet." *Holograph.* 1 p. (30. 38.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP of DURHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, Jan. 30.—Beyond mine expectation, and Sir John Forster's former letter unto me directed of the 21st instant, there was brought me from him another letter of the 25th, signifying that he would meet me at Durham the 29th. Whereunto I did presently return him answer that, God willing, I would be there. He was accompanied with Mr. Robert Witherington, now named Sheriff of Northumberland, Mr. William Fenwick, who married the one of his daughters, and Mr. Nicholas Forster, his own son, and very well attended on with some twenty four proper serving men. He came in a litter, and, as I understand, was divers times on the way much troubled both in his head and stomach; but I found him indifferent well as after so long, so foul, and so cold a journey a man of so many years could be, the constitution of his body good enough save for the palsy somewhat enfeebling him, and some impediment in or about his legs, so as he walketh not but aided with one or two; his wit as ready, and memory as good and discourse as sound as ever I knew it these twelve years.

After that I had questioned him somewhat pleasantly why he made me certify, by his letter, how unable he was to travel, and then so soon and so suddenly grew so strong as to come before he was looked for, "Marry," quoth he, "your letter quickened me, and I do heartily thank you for it, and I thank God with all my heart that I am here this day, and I pray you," quoth he, "let me know why you sent for me, and what Her Majesty's pleasure is;" to whom he professed he was the most bounden of all the subjects of this realm, with many dutiful words and prayers for Her Majesty's preservation. Thereupon, I took occasion to break the matter of Her Majesty's commandment unto him, as concerning his abode at Durham, without departing thence until he shall by me, or otherwise, receive other order. It seemed by his countenance, when I read those words unto him, which he desired me to do over and over again, that he was something appalled thereat, partly also by his words, lest Her Majesty had received information and conceived displeasure, which he was assured, as he said, he had not wittingly deserved, and yet forthwith he gathered himself, with all submission yielding to obey that Her Majesty's pleasure. And indeed, the old gentleman, like a man of wisdom and experience, doth seem both well contented to do, and well prepared to endure, whatsoever shall be enjoined. Then I advised him, according to the direction to me given, by his letters to his friends and servants, to charge them now in his absence to further all such services as they shall be commanded by the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, for defence of Her Majesty's subjects, and for maintenance of peace and quietness, as they will answer at their uttermost perils, and as they mind to give cause to deal favourably with Her Majesty. "I most humbly," saith he, "desire the continuance of Her Highness' favour, whom I would not offend for all the world, but of mine adversaries or unfriends I crave no favour."

So, in sum, he promised me to remain at Durham, and to address his letters, as was assigned him. This done, I entered with him, as of myself, into discourse of divers matters, as of his certificate of so many horse, so few years since, which, by the late view taken, are found so few; of so few days of truce holden by him and the opposite Warden; of the decay of that part of the Border; of the State of Tyndale and Riddesdale; of the cause of the many old spoils in Northumberland, and specially in the Bishopric; of the sufferance and oversight of so notorious outlaws as live and rob without controlment; of the good amendment of these enormities of a sudden, etc. Whereunto in answering and replying we spent a long time, but, for that they are no part of my charge, I hold it needless to set it down; so promising I would certify his dutiful and discreet behaviour, and now and then to visit him upon occasion, I left him in his inn. And as I returned homeward your lordship's letter of the 23rd met me, concerning three priests, lately arrived at Stockton, whereof I am very sorry, and will make as diligent enquiry as I may, and take such admonition thereof, and of the like, as your lordship now giveth me, for a sufficient *caveat*.—At Bishop Auckland, the 30th of January, 1595. Syned.

Addressed. "To the Lord William Burghley."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (30. 39.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Jan. 30. Since I made my last despatch, the 15th of this month, I have prevailed so far by some private endeavours with certain of the States, as by means of their persuasion the rest of their colleagues of the General States deputed Mr. Barnevelt and Mr. Brinnen to repair unto me yesterday to know the meaning of those speeches that I uttered unto them at my last proposition, by way of advice, as I advertised your lordship the 4th of this present. They began with thanks from the States, and other compliments of words, for the special care that I had taken to devise some ready means to compose the present difference between Her Majesty and them, and to project in their behalf such a cause of proceeding as would either by conjecture be accepted of Her Highness, or give her cause to think better of their affections unto her. What might follow such a preface your lordship will conceive, together with that answer I might make unto it. Wherein, when I came to the parts of the overture, I found it very requisite, with pre-advice of Mr. Barnevelt, to make a change in some sort of the form of my proposal, and of the number of the articles, and of the annual sums of payment, with some other alterations, to 'dasell' them a little, but always so as it might serve for a very fit inducement to draw them to do that which the project did intend, and Mr. Barnevelt would prosecute. For if I had concurred with the very same plot that he had formerly proposed at his being in Zericksee, because it might have happened that some here of the States had been secretly told it by some friend of that conference, it would have wrought a great suspicion of intelligence between us, and thereby bred some other jealousies than were to be neglected. In which respect I thought it meet to vary somewhat from him, and because it was but done to serve the present time, I hold it as impertinent to be related to your lordship. But of the progress and the substance of that which I negotiate, I will not omit any necessary circumstance, having brought it ahead to a very good pass, in that the assembly of the States is "leased" of the matter at their own requisition. For hardly would your lordship believe of their

humours, that they should be so nice and delicate to deal with, in so much as if at first I had poured out at once all the parts of my overture, howsoever I had qualified my speeches unto them with appearance of profit to the State of their country, it would undoubtedly have 'astonied' and not persuaded them a whit, so as I doubt the very motion would have dashed itself at the very first entrance, and thereafter their good liking to listen unto it would have grown irrecoverable. For every novelty unto them, where the matter is of weight, is greatly suspected, and I do plainly perceive it, that they have ever some distrust of the English proceedings, how clearly soever we may deal in our causes, which puts me often to my shifts how to speak or to treat with any one of them all. But yet in this negotiation I have sped beyond my hope of a favourable issue, for as far as I have brought it, and for so short a pursuit.

I may imagine very safely upon this their deputation and by divers tokens otherwise, that it is not yet surmised that there passeth in secret any special correspondence between me and Mr. Barnevelt, which is a great help both to him and to me for the managing of our business, with more security in many things, and most of all in this, that he was thus appointed to come and confer, and after, to report my speeches to the States, which he may do to my advantage and for the furtherance of the project in the manner of his delivery, wherein I am assured he will be diligent and careful. How the project is accepted in the College of the States, and what is discoursed or objected upon it, I shall not know so very soon. For they will canvas it often, according to their custom. But for the better assurance of that conclusion we desire Mr. Barnevelt will train it on, till, according to the promise that was mutually made at the Session of Zericksee, there shall be deputies appointed out of Holland and Zealand to confer about it with the States; wherein he hath already effected so much with the residue of his fellows, that the Council of Holland hath written already their letters of citation to the towns of their province to appear at the Hague the 18th day of February after their style, with this clause in their letters, "*pour avancer les affaires d'Angleterre*," which doth as good as imply that they should come hither sufficiently authorised, which will make it, I hope, a very short piece of work.

We have fresh intelligence here that the Cardinal of Austria doth determine for a while to keep his Court at Namur, but there is nothing here besides of special consideration. The most part of the horsemen of this country, with certain troops of foot, are gone thitherward of late to give his train an alarm, and to do some service if it may be, whereof and of the state of all things here, Sir Francis Vere, who is come hither, and will depart within these two days, will inform you very fully.—From the Hague, Jan. 30, '95.

Endorsed in Bodley's hand, "Copy of my letter to the Lord Treasurer. 30 Jan., '95."

3 pp. (30. 40.)

EDWARD DYMOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 30.—According to that it pleased the lords of the Council to grant me, I have been in the country, and returned almost this fortnight. And whereas it pleased you to give me advertisement that it was their expectation that I should use such caution as my going thither might not be thought to be to the Earl's disgrace, I have accordingly demeaned myself; refusing to do that which my lord willingly required me in the assistance of him in the office of lieutenantcy, because my lord

should not think I would brave him in any sort. But on the contrary part, the Earl hath greatly terrified some of my tenants, proceeding against my uncle, Edward Dymoke, who is your father's servant, by process in the Star Chamber, and hath in a great triumphing manner over me shewed my under bailiff of Cimisbury divers subpoenas for my uncle Charles, for my brother and for other, my servants, and hath put my youngest brother, who only hath relied upon him, and by his means was made complain of me a year ago to my Lords of the Council, out of a house which one of my men bought of one of the Earl's men, and placed him therein. And whereas he never could by any colour further his violent courses and challenges unto my liberties, now in my absence I understand he hath by his own presence in my town, in the face of my tenants, thinking thereby to disgrace me with them, begun an innovation of a pound, being no lord in the town, but tenant of that he hath to the Bishop of Carlisle, holding the rest by free rent and services to your father and me. So my humble suit to you is no more but that I may, upon his coming up, either be restored to the liberty of a subject to defend my right, or else finally heard before their lordships; for this his entertaining of a treaty of concord is but to advantage himself the more of me: and if the end cannot be, as I desire, to a perfect peace betwixt us, that I may follow for your lordship, what so unkind and merciless a kinsman doth deserve.

Endorsed :—"30 Jan., 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 42.)

ANNE BUTLAND to the LORD TREASURER.

1595-6, Jan. 30.—The possession of a wood, parcel of the manor of Geddings, Herts., the inheritance of which ought to descend to her from her grandfather, is denied to her. Prays him either to yield possession or to make her recompense.

Endorsed :—"30 Jan., 1595."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Enclosure :—"Copy of her title to the above. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (2352.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. 31.—Sir Francis Vere, who presently cometh over, can so particularly enlarge unto you the present state of these parts, and of Mr. Bodley's proceedings, and his success, with what else may be worthy of your knowledge, that I shall not need to be troublesome.—Hague, 31 January, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (30. 43.)

SIR THOMAS WILKES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1695-6, Jan. 31.—Praying his remembrance of his poor bill, the rather that the parties to whom he is to make the assignments are here attending to their charge, and will depart at the end of the term. If he cannot obtain Her Majesty's signature to the grant, he will be constrained to forbear the receipt of his money till the next term, which will turn to his very great hindrance.—London, the last of January, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 44.)

MONS. SANCY to MONS. BUZANVAL, French Ambassador to the Low Countries.

1595-6, Jan. 31.
Feb. 10. — J'ay aujourd'hui receu en ceste ville les deux lettres qu'il vous ha pleu m'escire, lune du 27 de Decembre, l'autre du 27 de Janvier, suivans lesquelles je suis d'avis de differer le voyage que le Roy ha resolu me faire jusques a ce que nous ayons advis d'Angleterre que j'y puisse servir de quelque chose. Mais il est bien certain que si nous faillons a ceste conjonction a nous bien unir, nostre ennemy en prendra un grand advantage. Vray est que je n'y puis rien proposer davantage que ce que j'ay veu par la proposition que vous leur avez faicte. Mais je crains que pendant les longueurs d'Angleterre une mauvaise heure ne nous emporte en ce conseil ou vous sacez que l'on impute aux Huguenots tout le trouble et le mal du royaume. Je suis venu icy pour faire de l'argent ; j'ay ja envoye le paiement d'un mois de nostre armee et donne ordre qu'il en suivra cinc ou six ; entre cy et que cela soit despendu nous en trouverons d'autres, Dieu aydant. Car il ny a ha que la povrete du Roy qui esleve ceulx qui conseillent une paix honteuse plustost que de patir les incommodites qui leur desplaisent et auxquelles ils ne sont pas nourris. Je desire que vous veniez pardeca pour entendre de vous plus amplement l'estat des affaires pardela et ce qui s'y peult projecter.—De Parys, ce 10 Fevrier, 1596.

[P.S.] Excusez la haste, les importuns ne me permettent pas vous faire plus long discours.

Holograph. Two Seals. 1 p. (38. 27.)

MONS. DE BEAÛVOIR to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Jan. — Je vous asseurois par la mienne du viij^e du passé que j'esperois estre pres de mon maistre à la fin du mesme mois. Infinis affaires domestiques, avec une maladie d'environ vingt jours, ont retarde jusques à ici mon partement. Je me porte mieux, graces à Dieu, et toujours vostre serviteur avec infiny debvoir. *C'est pourquoy je vous advise qu'en mon absence on s'est resolu en nostre Court de despescher par de la Sancy. Je scay qu'il ne vous est pas serviteur ny amy. Pensez y, il est advantageous en parolles. Au reste, ne doubtes que le Roy n'ait eu avis de la que vous ne luy estiez plus affectionné comme par le passé, et que vous ne luy rendiez pas les bons offices que vous aviez accoustumes. Je ne le scay d'autre que de luy mesme, car en ce peu que je le veois il me le conta sans m'en nommer l'advertisseur : bien me dict-il que le bon homme La Fontaine escrivoit que vous faisiez sentir desirer Calais et par provision vous demandiez Bologne. Je ne scaurois croire que ce bon homme que j'ay estimé vous estre affectionné ait escript quelque chose a vostre desavantage. Toutesfois vous avez des yeulx et des oreilles, et tenez secret ce que je vous escriis, non de crainte que j'ay si non qu'on se donne garde de moy. Mon filz, vostre serviteur obligé, part presentement ; je croy que dans six jours il sera pres du Roy. Je me fortifieray cependant et ne pense pas tarder douze ou quinze jours apres luy pour m'y rendre. La et ailleurs je vous scray fidele ad aras usque, car je le doibs et le veux. Je n'escris à personne qu'à vous, n'en ayant ny le loisir ny le subject ; faignez donc, s'il vous plaist, n'avoir rien de moy, car de ma part je donne bon ordre que ceste cy vous sera rendue secretement. Bon jour, Monsieur, aymez moy comme je suis et seray in æternum et in sæcula sæculorum vostre tres humble serviteur, de qui vous cognoisses le chiffre et la main du secretaire.*

Endorsed : " Monsr. de Beauvoir, January, 1595."

The portion in italics is in cipher, the translation being inserted from the paper mentioned below.

Unsigned. 1½ pp.

Enclosed: "Décipher into French of the portion of the above letter that is in cipher."

In the hand of Essex's secretary. ½ p. (171. 66.)

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595-6, Jan.]—Acknowledging the receipt of his letter sent by M. Hompton [Unton], regretting his present inability to be useful to him, and hoping that some occasion may arise when he may be able to serve him. *Signed, Henry de Bourbon.*

Holograph. French. Small seal. 1 p. (30. 21.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6. Feb. 1.—I can be no sooner arrived but that my love makes me direct my first lines to yourself, upon whose directions my proceedings shall attend. Had I not suffered a shipwreck, and so lost all my apparel, linen, horses, money, and whatsoever else I had, and withal gotten an extreme cold by tumbling into the sea for the safety of my life, I would myself have been the deliverer of these salutations. I understand of divers bad reports raised of me since my departure, but I have neither been at Rome, nor had to do with any of the Popish or Spanish faction; neither did I ever absent myself from the camp, from my first arrival till the last; neither was I out of any service that was done all the while of my abode. The honour which the Emperor hath done me, having made me an Earl of the Empire, may in part witness of my good desert at the camp. I have a letter of the Emperor to Her Majesty, which I will either send or detain as yourself shall direct me, and when I have delivered what I can truly say of the Emperor's more than ordinary affection to Her Majesty, I am sure yourself will wonder, and Her Majesty will easily acknowledge, that I have been careful enough of my duty to her, to whose great sovereignty, and greater worth, I have for ever vowed the uttermost of my loyal attempts. Yourself knows that my licence is not expired of a long time, notwithstanding I have returned, a long, tedious and dangerous voyage, and all to do Her Majesty service, which if it be well taken I should think it all too little. Worthy Sir Robert, let me ever enjoy your love, if not for myself, yet for my love to you, and for my ever affectionate loyalty to Her Majesty. Sickness and weariness abridges the rest.—From Ivybridge, this 1st of February, Your cousin and faithful friend.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 45.)

COUNT MAURICE of Nassau to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 11.—Takes the opportunity of Sir Francis Vere's departure for the Court, according to the Queen's command, to assure the Earl of his affection.—The Hague, 11 Feb., 1596.

Holograph. French. Two small Seals. 1 p. (147. 107.)

JOHN CHARLES, MARQUIS of BADEN, to the QUEEN.

1595-6, Feb. 2.—Whereas, upon general report of great preparations made by the Spanish King against your Majesty and realm, your

suppliant, moved with an earnest zeal, and upright affection towards your Highness, made his repair hither more than two months past; at which time he presented unto your Majesty his loyal affection and dutiful service, and since that time hath attended the signification of your gracious pleasure, to his very great charge; may it therefore please your most sacred Majesty to vouchsafe him your gracious and speedy answer touching the same. The rather in regard of the present opportunity of shipping, which lost or neglected, may prove very prejudicial and chargeable unto your suppliant.—Johannes Carolus, Marchio Badensis, eques sancti Johannis.

Endorsed :—"2 Feb., 1595." (133. 134.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to [LORD BURGHLEY].

1595-6, Feb. 3.—Letter beginning "The night before my last dispatch, the King returned very late," and ending "Coucy, 3 February, 1595."

[See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 719 to 724.]

Endorsed :—"Sir H. Unton, received by Peter Brown 14 February."

Unsigned. 7 pp. (171. 68.)

[SIR HENRY UNTON] to THE QUEEN.

1595-6, Feb. 3.—Letter beginning "That immediately upon my receipt of your Highness's letters by Mr. Nanton, I presented them unto the King in his Cabinet," and ending "Coucy, 3 February, 1595."

[See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 717 to 719.]

Endorsed :—"To Her Majesty by Peter Browne the post. This, by the negligence of my Secretary upon my hasty departure with the King, was omitted and left behind unsent to your Lordship, which I humbly beseech your Lordship to excuse."

Unsigned. 3 pp. (171. 72.)

RICHARD [VAUGHAN,] BISHOP OF BANGOR, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 3.—The poor estate of the bishopric of Bangor enforceth me to become an humble suitor that the writ of restitution to the temporalities thereof may include the whole time of the vacation, from the day of the translation of the late bishop, the 25th September last, until February 1. The bishops of the see, in regard of the small revenues, had ever their restitution *a die vacationis*, as by their writs of restitution appeareth. The mean profits due at the feast of All Saints last (her Majesty's tenths and subsidies being deducted) do not amount altogether to 40*l.*; and the exility of the bishopric is such that it will not yield me for these two years, during the payment of first fruits to her Majesty, 50*l.* yearly.—London, 3 February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (171. 75.)

GARRATT SWIFT to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 4.—I have briefly set down the contents of the Lord Admiral's injustice against me, which is most odious to be suffered under the government of a Christian prince. Read it, good my Lord, and grant me hearing after six years' close imprisonment. Mercy nor favour I crave, but justice and the benefit of a subject is all my suit. So your lordship may unburden the Queen of a great charge is spent

upon me, which might be better employed than to restrain her subject from seeking what is by violence kept from me, or to labour for the relief of my poor wife and children, that are ready to starve, and if I be found an offender in any manner of crime whatsoever, let me be proceeded [against] with all extremity. I have intended to my keeper matter of State, otherwise this had not come unto your lordship, for lord Admiral hath straitly commanded that I shall not write to you, nor any other of the Council. I attend justice and speedy relief, otherwise I shall be compelled to cry forth of my windows. Take pity upon me, so will I not fail to pray for you all the days of my life.—The Gatehouse at Westminster, this 4 of February, 1595.

First.—Lord Admiral keeps an office from me worth 300*l.* a year, of which I have a patent during my life, which office one Nicholas Zouche, his wife's cousin, possesseth; not being capable of the same, Pope, that was my father's kitchen boy, doth execute it.

Item.—He hath kept me six years close prisoner, of which four years and eight months in irons and chains.

Item.—He hath caused me to forfeit as much land, by keeping me in prison, as cost my father 2,000 marks, for not paying 500*l.*, and by a sinister means defeated my mother of her bonds concerning the same.

Item.—He was bound at the Council table to pay 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, whereof, to my wife 10*l.* a year, and in three years she recovered 11*l.* in spending 16*l.*; my mother thereof, 20 marks a year, in six years obtained 20*l.*, and spent 6*l.* in suit; my younger brother, thereof 10*l.* a year, a poor scholar at Oxford, hath received only 10*s.*

Item.—I can prove the Lord Admiral and his hath received that appertains in equity and conscience unto me, the sum of 1,800*l.*

Item.—He threw my wife down a piece of stairs, like to murder her, and sent her 40*s.* next morning; hath also kept her from my company these three years, and sought by an extraordinary means to make her a whore.

Item.—He put me in a galley of 50 lbs. weight, locked in a dungeon under water, where I could neither see hand nor foot, never came in bed the space of sixteen months, the most part of my drink, water, and 2*s.* a week for my diet; gave his warrant to shave the hair from my head and face, and to whip me, which was three times most cruelly executed openly in the navy at Chatham, being eaten with vermin, and no more but a shirt and an old frieze gown to cover me, and the executor thereof was one Morgan, sometimes a notorious pirate, whom my father, the Marshal of the Admiralty, brought to be condemned for divers conspiracies, and was at the place of execution to receive death, for which by my lord's warrants, most maliciously revenge the same upon my blood.

Item.—From thence I did escape, and received warrantise from my lord Admiral, which he sent to Sir John Hawkins, for my safety to meet him at Deptford House, which he falsified in not coming himself, but sent his servant there to take me and bring me to the gate-house, to be kept close prisoner, and by no means to be suffered to write to any of the Council, which hath been performed this fifteen months.

Item.—My lords of the Council sent their warrants under nine of their hands, which now remains in Mr. Pickering's custody, that my lord Admiral should pay my charges, which he performed sixteen weeks, the rest of the time my keeper is compelled to put me in the Queen's charge, otherwise he should lose his money, having with great charges made suit to my lord, and cannot obtain it.

Item.—Lord Admiral hath sought my life, as by two several plots I can prove directly against him, refusing to **speak** with me but once this

six years, yet hath my living and blood, uncondemned by law, intending my perpetual imprisonment, rejecting my letters of submission without reading them, and preventing all manner of means to seek for relief, of any other magistrate, and not a clothe to my back; or a shirt to shift me.

Item.—I served the Lord Admiral, with a man and a couple of geldings, the space of five years at my own cost and charges, and for which I am at this present 200*l.* in debt, and never recompensed the value of 40*s.*

Good my lord, reform this with justice, admit me to speak with you. If I complain without cause, or charge my lord with more than I can prove, let me be punished for the same. Thus I leave it to your wisdom.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (30. 97.)

WALTHAM PARK.

[1595-6] Feb. 4.—The office of keeping the park of Waltham pertaining to the Bishop of Winchester, together with the herbage, &c., were granted by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to Thomas Uvedale. Anno 36 Henry VIII. the same was granted again to Anthony Uvedale and Thomas Thwaites for their lives. The keepers have enjoyed all these commodities ever since. William Wykeham, late Bishop of Winchester, granted the same office in like sort to Edward Darcey, esq., but it was not confirmed by Dean and Chapter. Bishop Day promised Mr. Darcey to confirm the same, and yet offered the value of 500*l.* to Mr. Darcey rather than to do it. This Bishop has oftsoons granted and promised Mr. Darcey that he should have it, and now would not grant him the herbage of the park, so as the other commodities are not worth 16*l.* per annum.

Endorsed:—"4 Feb., Mr. Darcey to the Bishop of Winton."

1 p. (30. 48.)

PARSONAGE OF SHALFLEET.

1595-6, Feb. 4.—Warrant addressed to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to prepare a lease to Nicholas Brown for 40 years of the parsonage of Shalfleet in the Isle of Wight, to commence at the expiration of his present lease thereof, reserving to the Crown the yearly rent of 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*—At our manor of Richmond, 4 February, 38 Elizabeth.

Sign Manual and Privy Signet.

1 p. (171. 74.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 4.—I failed not to sound the King concerning the placing your kinsman with the Duke of Bouillon, whereof he would in no sort hear, nor allow of my reasons in that behalf, assuring me that he should be most welcome unto his Majesty, and hoped you would not wrong him so much as to place him with any other than himself, wherein he required me, as I did love him, to write unto your lordship. If you send him unto the Court, my love to your lordship shall somewhat appear in my care of him, and I will be most glad of his company. For the state of things here I refer you to my letters to the Lord Treasurer, wherein you shall perceive as much as cometh to my knowledge, and I am not a little grieved to find the success of them so bad, being assuredly,

persuaded that if her Majesty do not in time apply the remedy, *actum est de nobis*, which I leave unto your better consideration, who, I doubt not, will assist her Majesty with your best counsel and knowledge of the state here, which in my opinion and for outward appearance was never worse. I am presently to attend the King unto La Fere, where he dineth me and much desireth my company.—From Coucy, this 4th February 1595.

Endorsed :—"Concerning Mr. Vernon."

Holograph. 1 p. (171. 77.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 4.—I think myself exceeding bound unto you for your honourable dealing in this last ill-favoured matter of mine, since which time I understand the States do mean to send commissioners hither to understand the whole matter, by whom, I hope, I shall receive good satisfaction.

I understand that the Cardinal is arrived at Brussels, having forbidden all triumphs in respect of his brother's yet being unburied. He promiseth great things, but it seemeth the country hath little hope of any good to come from him and the Count Fuentes. Especially the nobility is greatly grieved that he hath cased all their regiments, and the Prince of Seymay, which is now Duke of Ascott, is with very melancholy grown frantic. They speak again now of an invasion of England, and of 40,000 men already shipped in sundry havens of Spain and Portugal, besides this country army; but the speeches of the forces which the Cardinal brings are very uncertain, some 20,000, others but 3,000. I shall shortly hear more certainly.

I must now again be a suitor to you that now that some companies are fallen there may be some consideration had of my former suits, and that though I live here, as it were out of the world, yet that I may somewhat comfort myself that my service is not unregarded.

It may also please you to remember her Majesty's leave that I may come over for some little time, though but a fortnight, where my least errand shall not be to kiss your lordship's hands.—From Ostend, 4 February, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2½ pp. (171. 78.)

M. DE MOUY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 4.—Finding the Ambassador [Unton] sending a despatch, I would not omit to protest my desire to serve you. We are in a state of alarm because the enemy threaten to relieve La Fere. I am going immediately in search of my company to take it to the King's army. You will know how the river was stopped and burst the causeway; it has been repaired, and in a few days good results will follow. Unton will give you all news.—Coussy, 14 February, 1595.

Holograph. French. 2 pp. (171. 97.)

SIR EDWARD WYNTER to the LORD ADMIRAL and
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 5.—My lord of Pembroke's demand I should yield him good security for my behaviour in the office of the Constableness of the Forest of Dean proceeds out of his dislikes, undeservedly conceived against me, rather than out of just cause, since the law itself will sufficiently restrain and punish any misdemeanours of mine, whersoever they

should happen, and therefore for me to enter into bond with his lordship were but unnecessarily and fondly to give him that advantage against me, which I know he longs for. And whereas he chargeth my brother and others under me with misgoverning themselves in that office towards his lordship and his followers, which is the chiefest ground upon which he frames his complaints, I will assure your Honours, upon my credit, nothing hath ever been committed by either of us, that might savour of any manner of forgetfulness of that respect which is due, as well to one of his rank, as to the honour and greatness of that place which he holds here under Her Majesty. And as touching his followers, I know not any of them to be of such worth or worship in this country, that should look for at our hands any other measure than such as their unneighbourly dealings do justly merit, since they only, for the better effecting some malicious practice of their own, have caused my lord to pick quarrels against those who otherwise would be ready to do him all honour and service. But his lordship may proceed against us as he sees cause; we crave no manner of favour, but justice only, which in so honest a cause, I must humbly beseech your Honours that you will vouchsafe to help me with indifference. To conclude, if please his lordship to have my 100*l.*, he must give me that security for the quiet exercising this unquiet office as in all honour and reason he is bound; if not, he may proceed by the due course of law to displace me by overthrowing my patent, which otherwise, God willing, I purpose to maintain. If in your judgments this answer of mine be found reasonable, I have my wish; if otherwise, I humbly refer myself to be overruled in this, as your Honours think fittest.—Lydney, this 5th of Feb.

Endorsed :—1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 49.)

JOHN VERE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 5.—Thanking him for standing his friend in his unaccustomed suits and contentions in law, and hoping he will continue the same. The allegation he has charge in the Low Countries is untrue, he has none, nor ever had, but his earnest business is in the affairs of his brother, who is employed in those Her Majesty's services.—5 February, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (30. 50.)

HUMFRY PARKES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[? 1595-6], Feb. 5.—The 3rd of this month a Scottish ship made wreck on the Lizard Point. Of 30 men, only two were saved. They report they came 60 sails together from Lisboone, of Flemings and Scots, in such storm [as they were] not able to bear three days sail in 18. Further, they say that four days before they put to sea there returned six great ships which had carried provision to the enemy's fleet at Farrol, being 180 sails; also that a lieutenant of a company being sick had his pass to Lisboone in these ships, who told the master of this lost ship that their fleet was ready for England, meaning to set their land army of 20,000 men ashore on our Western parts, but their fleet should pass to Calies where they should have further directions.—Guenope House, 5 Feb.

Endorsed :—"Cap. Parks."

On the back a list of names, Sir Anthony Sherley and 21 others.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 121.)

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 6.—Touching the suit of George Stone, one of her Highness's footmen, for such a grant to make glass in this realm as Captain Woodhouse formerly had, I find a general consent in the Council that in likelihood no inconvenience will grow thereby, but rather much good, both by the setting of idle people a work, a matter here to be wished, and the consuming of some superfluous woods, which do otherwise give relief and harbour to such as are treacherously affected.—Castle at Dublin, this syxt of Februarie, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of the Lord Deputy's letter to the Lord Treasurer."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 80.)

LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 7.—This morning, after eight of the clock, Mr. Michael Stanhope brought me this message from Her Majesty, that I should write unto you to speak to your father in her name that he should send and find Thomas Arundell to let him know that she is much offended that he hath presumed to take any dignity from the Emperor without her privity, and that his lordship do require to see the patent that he has, which when he has perused, he may detain, and, as it shall seem good to him, to commit him either to his lodging or to Fleet, until her pleasure be further known.—From the Court at Richmond, this 7 of February.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 51.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1595-6, Feb. 8.—I have of late received from Brittany sundry intelligencies, all concurring in one, that the great preparation in Spain, both of shipping and of a strong army by land, proceedeth, and, it is said, will be in readiness, before the end of the month of April, and verily looked for to fall upon Brittany and these ports. Now the same cannot be without imminent peril unto these Isles. I am therefore to beseech, for the better defence of this isle, two bands of soldiers, to be here by the beginning of the month of May, and remain until the beginning of October, and that victuals may be brought from England to serve those companies for the time, for this year corn greatly failed in this isle. For the danger we are in, for very certain the enterprise of the galleys the last summer was for these isles, but crossed by contrary winds fell into the west country, as by a merchant of this isle, which was then prisoner in the galleys, I have been advertised. The part where it was meant they should have landed was at Rockende. Also, the other year before the galleys with 2,000 soldiers were at St. Malo, with like intention. Furthermore, about fifteen days since here arrived a ship of St. Malo, coming directly from Dunkirk, where she had been taken; the master and others of his company assured me that the Governor of Dunkirk did earnestly seek to persuade them to accept entertainment as pilots for these isles, offering to send them with very liberal conditions into Blavett for that purpose. All these circumstances considered doth minister just cause to suspect that this summer something will be attempted; wherefore again my humble request is, that it will please you to have consideration of these isles, being ancient members of her Majesty's kingdom.—Guernsey, this 8 February, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (30. 52.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1595-6, Feb. 8.—About five years since there was, by certain of the jurats of this isle of Guernsey, a sentence given in the favour of one William Beauvoir against Her Majesty, concerning the payment of a certain duty appertaining unto her, called *treizieme*, from which sentence Her Majesty's officers did appeal before you, where, upon examination of the cause, it was found that great partiality had been used against her, in a case concerning her prerogative royal. Thereupon your Honours, by your letters of the 15th July 1591, directed unto me to signify that your pleasure was that I should make choice of other jurats, such as should be indifferent, and so the matter to be again fully and deliberately heard. But by reason that in short time I was to go unto Dieppe, in Normandy, for Her Highness' service, so as nothing was then done, whereupon since it pleased you to address one other letter unto me, dated the 13th July last, whereby eftsoons your pleasure was that I should make choice of indifferent jurats, and so to proceed unto the giving of a final sentence, pleaseth it you to be advertised that I have proceeded according to your directions, making such choice of jurats as this place doth yield, but to find a competent number that should not be partial is a thing impossible. Yet seeing Her Highness' title to be most apparently clear, I caused the matter to be dealt in, but do find that these jurats, the greater part of them having like petty 'feages,' do persuade themselves that by carrying of this pretended title of Beauvoir's 'feage' against Her Majesty, thereby each of them may challenge all kind of royalties upon their fiefs, as well as he, which have emboldened five of these jurats to give their voices with Beauvoir against Her Majesty, notwithstanding that both the Bailiff, Lewis de Vike, and Her Highness' *Procureur* did manifestly show unto them, as well by ancient records taken forth of the Tower of London, as by the laws of Normandy and the book of the extent of this isle made in the time of King Edward III., that this duty rightfully doth belong to Her Majesty; but in vain, for these partial fellows would neither hear nor weigh any thing could be produced for the conservation of her right; which seeing, the bailiff, a very good judge, and careful in all things to preserve Her Highness' right, hath stayed to pronounce a sentence so corrupt and prejudicial to her right and royal prerogative until your Honours be thereof advertised. These indirect dealings considered, may it please you to call the matter again before you, commanding Her Majesty's *Procureur*, John de Vike, and William Beauvoir, the other party, to appear before you, and so, according to the ancient custom used in all appeals from hence, your lordships to give the final sentence. But if you will not be pleased to judge the cause yourselves, then may it be liking to you to appoint the matter to be here judged by commissioners authorised by a commission under the Great Seal of England, as well for deciding of this controversy, as for the examination and preservation of Her Majesty's rights, which are by sundry of these jurats and others greatly intruded upon.—Guernsey, 8 February, 1595.

Signed. 1½ pp. (30. 72.)

EDWARD MORE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6,] Feb. 9.—I stayed yesterday in the afternoon with my lady your wife until it was almost five of the clock, thinking it likely that my lord would advise us to shew the writings. I made the more haste to London to send to the rest to be in readiness this morning to take them out of a chest, which is never opened but in presence of us all.

Your care of this cause makes us all greatly beholden unto you.—This 9 of February.

Endorsed:—“1595.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 53.)

WILLIAM LUCKE.

1595-6, Feb. 9.—The speech of William Lucke, the 9 February, 1595, at the Mitre in Cheapside, with John Wortly and others.

Wortly asking him what news, Lucke said none, but that the Spaniard would come he would lay his life of it; he may come east, west, north or south, but he will do us no hurt; for example, they came into the west country, and neither hurt man nor woman, but did lade four galleys with their goods, “but,” saith he, “what a valiant exploit it was for them to come into our own coast, under Sir Francis his nose, and that within one fortnight after they came within twenty miles of Plymouth, and there burnt a house, and after came to a gentleman’s house and set a barrel of gunpowder to his gate; it was a valiant exploit and worthy to be ‘cronerckled’ twice or thrice.” He said that when Sir Francis Godolphin, having gathered a company of Cornish men, came against the Spaniards to give them battle, and when the Cornishmen saw the Spaniards, they ran away all, save Sir Francis and his men, and being well horsed they ran away also, and when the Spaniards saw them run away they rejoiced at it, and rang the bells and said masses in our churches.

Upon other speeches he said the Spaniards would not hurt us whensoever they come, but only revenge themselves of wrong they have received by us; for example, they took divers men of war, and some were maimed and hurt; and being hurt they cured them, and gave them pay till they were cured, and those which serve, he gave them pay, and the rest he sent home with money in their purses; for although these men came to rob and spoil them, yet they used them kindly when they had taken them, and did them no hurt, wherefore, saith he, you may see they will not hurt us, whensoever they come, except it be those which meet them in the field, and those they will kill, except they do yield, but else they will never hurt us, whensoever they come. Further he said something more, but I am somewhat doubtful of the truth of it, but it was something touching the state of our government.

Signed, John Wortlye.

2 pp. (30. 54.)

SIR RICHARD BARKELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6,] Feb. 9.—Because I know not whether Her Majesty may think my stay here somewhat long, I beseech you, if it be so, to excuse me to her; I mean, God willing, to be at the Court the latter end of the next week, or the beginning of that following. I have almost settled all my things here; I have stayed the longer thoroughly to settle my matters, that I may give myself wholly to do Her Majesty service, where it shall please her to command me.—At Stoke, the 9 of February. *Signed,*

Endorsed:—“1595.”

1 p. (30. 56.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 10.—By Sir Francis Vere you shall have understood the particularities of our present affairs here, and though this bearer, Captain Lambert, knoweth what since passed, yet would I not omit the troubling of your Lordship.

We do still daily expect the arrival of the deputies of Utrecht and Overyssele to make up the meeting of the General States, when as shortly after Mr. Bodley is in good hope his negotiation will grow to some end. Albert arrived in Brussels the 1st of this month, accompanied with the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince of Orange and a few others, but his train was small, and would have no pomp nor show at his entering. His troops and convoy remained beyond the Maas, in the land of Namur, where those gathered together by Fuentes shall join, and so march to the rescuing of La Fere, where it is doubted the King his camp will never abide them, being too weak. If reports be true, then hath the Cardinal already published a general pardon, with licence for all men to return to their possessions and goods, which may chance to draw some few together that cannot live abroad for want of means, but otherwise will not greatly serve his turn.

It is written from Cologne that the Elector of Tryer met the Cardinal on the frontiers of his country, and had long conference about the matter of peace, letters being ready signed by the electors, temporal and spiritual, and under their, and sundry of the Imperial towns', seals, directed to Albert and the States, to be sent, containing no other than a demand for passport or safe conduct to send deputies to open matters greatly importing the Empire and the whole Christendom, without any word or the least motion of peace. They here persevere in resolution not to hearken in any sort thereunto, and do what they can by their friends to divert and hinder the sending, so as it seems some time may chance to be won, though feared at length the Emperor will give the attempt, and if that work not that he desireth, then will Albertus try the matter with force, which will be opposed against and resisted, preparing still to defend and keep their limits and frontiers, if they shall not be able to extend the same further. Sir Francis Vere's calling away doth much disquiet them, knowing their want of such sufficient commanders. If no employment, where he cannot be spared, fall out there, I am of opinion your Lordship, in returning him the sooner, should do that would be very acceptable unto them.

Of the States writing to the Prince of Orange, I know you have understood. He received the letter, and returned an answer containing thanks for the congratulating of his liberty and kind offers, which he wisheth himself able to deserve, and that it were in him to help the releasing the countries, and ending of these long and grievous troubles, inferring thereby, as it were, a promise to employ himself for their good. But it seemeth manifestly he hath not done, nor doth, anything without the Cardinal's knowledge and liking, and consequently that the letter hath been written by him premeditatedly, and by the counsel and order of the other. The messenger that brought it was despatched the very self same day, with a note or ticket of the receipt, and what will further follow time will discover.

The mutinied Italians continue at Tylemont, at one stay, and till they be paid no service is to be looked for at their hands, and if any other would entertain them, I perceive by their deputies, that are again here, they might soon be brought to hearken to any reasonable offer, and is a

very brave troop of men and able soldiers.—Hague, this 10 February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. (30. 57.)

WILLIAM LUCKE.

1595–6, Feb. 11.—The examination of William Lucke, goldsmith, of the age of 28 years, or thereabouts, taken before Sir Richard Martyn, Knight.

He serveth the Earl of Sussex as a retainer, and hath so done ever since Christmas was a twelvemonth, at which time he dwelt at Chemsford, where he hath dwelt about three years and kept shop there, which he committed to the charge of a servant, for that he was occasioned to be most of that time in London. He was 'prentice with Mr. Read, Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Hall, and served part of that time with Garrett Rickards, from whence he went over to Hamburg, and there continued and wrought, and so from Hamburg to Stoade, and thence to Lewingburgh, where he wrought of necessity, for want of money, in the goldsmith's trade; thence to sundry places where he did not work, until he came to Guttyng, in the dukedom of Brunswick, and wrought there half a year. During the time of his continuance there, he heard news of the Spaniards' overthrow on the English coast, and having some of his friends in service in Her Majesty's ships, he had a desire to return to England to know of their welfare, and so came to Emden, where he was shipped in a Dutch ship, and so landed in London the year after the Spaniards had been overthrown, and so went by land to Sandwich to see his brother, who was master carpenter in the *Bona Venter*. After two months, he was minded to travel into France, and thence into Italy, but the death of the king being so sudden, who was killed by a friar, and thereupon great disquietness in France, he put off some half year, and thereupon travelled in England. At Lincoln, he fell acquainted with one Nicholas Cowley, sometime 'prentice in London, with whom he wrought half a year, and after this went towards Scotland, and coming to Berwick, was brought before the Governor and examined, who persuaded him not to go forward, for that the King was then gone to Denmark to be married, and that there was no work there. So from thence he returned to Westchester, where, for that he wanted money, he put him forward in an impost of soldiers, and so went voluntarily into Ireland, and there served under one Captain Woodhouse, when Sir William Fitzwilliams was Lord Deputy, under which captain's conduct he continued until Her Majesty's forces were there discharged.

After his return from Ireland he came to Plymouth, where he wrought with one Harrison, a goldsmith, sometimes dwelling in London, about half a year, and at that time, being about Easter, he falling into acquaintance with a pilot, called William Lister, and a captain called Ocke, who were pressed by Lord Thomas Howard, then General of Her Majesty's fleet, to attend on him in Her Majesty's service with their ship. After this examine and the other two were put off to sea, they got leave of their general to go into the West Indies, where they did take a 'Portingale,' laden with hides and 'brasell,' which they sent to Hampton, and so he and his company continued in the Indies till their victuals waxed scant, and then they returned to England.

Upon Monday last he met with one John Worteley, a Chemsford man, and they two went together to the 'Mitre' in Cheapside, where as they were drinking he asked Worteley, 'What news of the Spaniards?', who answered that he could not tell anything, and so asked him what he had heard, who answered that he did hear they would come.

Hereupon Worfeley said, if they did come, he did think they would be here at the Spring; whereupon he answered that he did think they could not be here, for he had heard they had sent fifty of their best ships to meet with Sir Francis Drake, and if they met with him, would be so battered and beaten that they could not be made ready in time, and if they did not meet with him, they must be new rigged before they came forth again; and he did not think they would be ready so soon. Then answered Worfeley he did think they would not come this year, and hereupon he replied he thought they would come, by reason of their stomach and great brags, although they did no more than they did awhile ago, burn two or three little towns, and run away again. And hereupon, this examine said he did lie with a man called John Tether, servant to William Burley, living in Gracious Street at the sign of the 'Spread Eagle', who told him that the Spaniards had been on shore in Cornwall, and had burnt a market town and two or three little villages, and stayed there two days, and rung the bells, and after about a fortnight they came up against a gentleman's house, and set a barrel of gunpowder to the door, and the gentleman being from home, his wife caused the bell to be wrung, and hereupon they ran away. And hereupon he said that if Sir Francis should go into Spain, or any other Englishman, and do such an exploit, the King's power lying hard by, it were worthy to be chronicled, which words he repeated twice or thrice, but he did not say anything concerning government.

Signed, W. Lucke. (30. 59.)

HUMPHREY PUREFEY and JOHN FERNE to LORD BURGHELY.

1595-6, Feb. 11.—This day information was given to us that five men, unknown, did arrive at Runswick in the North Riding of this County, near to Whitby, in a coble boat, every way unfurnished, and offered the sinking or burning of the same, themselves passing by land more northward. Whereupon we have awarded commission to Mr. Bointon and others for the apprehending of them, that part of Yorkshire affronting the seas being full of many evil affected and dangerous subjects. Afterwards, the same day, about six of the clock in the evening we received advertisement from some of credit that one Conseit hath reported that 18,000 Spaniards are landed in the north isles of Scotland. We have thought it our duties to advertise you hereof, and we do presently send for Conseit, to give a reason of this rumour, and, if he cannot find an author, to deal with him accordingly.—At York, 11 February, 1595.

In Ferne's hand. Signed. Seal! 1 p. (30. 70.)

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

1596, Feb. $\frac{1}{2}$.—"Extraict de quelques lettres du Roy Trèschrétien et ses ministres de diverse date, 1596."

From Villeroy, 25 Jan.:—The little account that she and her ministers made of them (the King's offers) and the continued efforts of our enemy. That we could not continue thus and would meet the danger as we best could, preserving as far as possible the respect due to the Queen. That our labours secured their tranquillity, but, being no longer able to support them, we must think of our own affairs, and since they would abandon us there was less need to think of them. That the King is grieved to have recourse to other and more dangerous remedies, but must either settle with his enemies or succumb. "Je ne vous puis dire combien toute la France est offencée des froideurs

d'Angleterre, et sur cela nous sommes pressez de toutes parts d'entendre a quelque accord," &c. If on the arrival of the Cardinal the Queen fails us, and the States are forced to withdraw the Admiral and Zeland and his forces, all France will rise against the King if he does not make peace.

The King, 13 Feb.:—Does not want the Queen to think, as her reply (to a letter of his) seems to infer, that he is content to see himself abandoned by her, but she and her Council must not think that if he was moved to write the said letter he is bound to remain mute while they laugh at his difficulties. That the issue of this siege will be the commencement of designs, perhaps more advantageous to himself; for things cannot continue as they are, since he cannot alone bear the burden of this war, &c.

Villeroi, same date:—Similar urgent representations.

The King, 22 Feb.:—It would be too imprudent, La Fontaine, to wait for such an extremity; it were perhaps more honourable and useful to accept the offers of peace that are made me than to put myself thus at the mercy of those who show so little love for me. I am determined to risk all in a last battle for the succour of this place. If the place be lost and I am bound to give up the campaign, I shall be reduced to buy their assistance dearly, which is perhaps what they are waiting for. "Mais je ne veux pas envoyer pardela ni Sancy ni autre pour estre mesprisé comme ont esté les autres. Je veux bien que le faciez entendre ouvertement a ladite dame ma bonne seur, et a ses ministres, leur disant que je suis en estat que les esperances et bonnes parolles me font plus de mal que de bien."

Villeroi, 25 Jan.:—If she thinks to profit by our necessity and make us receive her people into our places as masters of them she is much mistaken. One bears an injury more willingly from a foe than from a friend, and we would rather give three or four places in return for a benefit than give one to buy it.

French. 4 pp. (48. 22.)

SIR H. UNTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 13.—Letter commencing:—"I cannot add more unto your Lordship's knowledge," and ending, "Coussy, 13 February, 1595."

[See Murdin's State Papers, p. 724.]

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 92.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 13.—Letter beginning:—"My last was of the 3rd of this month by Peter Browne," and ending, "From Coussye, this 13th February, 1595."

Endorsed:—"Master to my Lord Treasurer."

[See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 726 to 729, but on p. 727, instead of "to make understand" read "to make underhand the first overtures": instead of "suspicious" in next line read "superstition," and instead of "a reward of 5,000 crowns" read "50,000 crowns." On p. 729, instead of "This is the first despatch" read "This is the fifth despatch"; and instead of "19 February" read "13 February."

5 pp. (171. 93.)

PATRICK CUMY[N]G to the AMBASSADOR OF SCOTLAND,
dwelling at Lime Street.

1595-6, Feb. 13.—I have found the occasion to do his Majesty good service in this dangerous time if I be furnished of affairs, I hope to merit

such reward as shall do your Lordship pleasure as well as to myself. What friendship I have and credit may have in places requisite your lordship knows. If the specials which I can declare were heard, I think [they] should be better liked than the general is; this to your lordship's wisdom, upon whose advertisement, with assurance of reward, I shall repair where your lordship is.—Edinburgh, the 13th of February, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 96.)

SIR HENRY DAVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, before Feb. 14.—The patronage it hath pleased you to afford all my fortunes, exacteth from my duty this account of my courses, and cause of my stay behind the king, caused by sickness. Upon the recovery whereof, finding myself far cast behind the actions of that part of France, I resolved to follow this war of Provence with M. de Digueres, but being advertised that these controversies were likely to be long debated in words, I have taken the opportunity of this winter season to see Italy, and for my safer passage, the return of M. d'Epemon into Provence; who, after some discourse unto me of the state wherein he stood, and future courses he might be likely to take, with many protestations of respect and affection, he seemed to desire the continuance of Her Majesty's good conceit, and no less willing to yield her satisfaction for these his later actions, if he had already received the King's last resolution, but lest in the meantime his enemies might go about to undermine his reputation, having notice upon whom I depended, he desired me to let your lordship know some part of those he had received, and arguments that might be alleged for his better merit, assuring me that before long, and by a messenger of purpose, he would appeal to Her Majesty's judgment for his justification. And, first, he seemed to derive his desert from the good offices he performed towards this King with his predecessor, which the ambassadors of England might well witness; then, that after the decease of the last King he was the first and principal subject that raised a reputation to his party, by the employing his forces, expense of his money and loss of his blood, Chartres being in a manner besieged only by his troops; that in this province itself, for which is the dispute, he hath received wounds, buried his brother, with many thousands of their followers and friends, and spent between them both half a million of gold, expelled all foreigners and enforced all Leaguers to acknowledge the King, of whom it is no wonder though they demand other governor than their conqueror, but strange it may be thought that His Majesty should rather endeavour to satisfy them, desertless, and their demands against reason, rather than to yield him the due reward of his travail, that never yet received recompense. That the King never vouchsafed to let him know that he had disposed of the government, until that very lately he was commanded to resign, not only the Province, but also all governments therein, into the hands of M. de Guise, his professed enemy, the enmity of whose house he had incurred for the King's sake; that not so much as a safe retreat for his troops was offered, only Poitou presented, which is already in dispute between two governors not likely to give him place; so that himself and his forces should not only rest disgraced, but lie open to the mercy of those enemies he had incurred in doing the King service. Notwithstanding, so far is he carried with a desire to assure the uttermost proof of duty, that he accepteth the King's offers, only adding those conditions for his honour and safety which your

lordship hath received from the assembly at Valence. That for treaty against the King on his own part, either with his own subjects or foreign princes, of which crime although he had not been openly touched, yet was he secretly accused; if His Majesty would have done him the favour, in time sufficient, to have commanded his coming to Lyons, or the honour to have stayed two days longer, he would not have failed to have shamed his accusers and justified himself; no less doubting to prove that his own death had been sought, if not by the King's commandment, yet with his knowledge, as by the examination of the Chevalier de la Mola, whom yet he retained prisoner, and the late enterprise of the Chevalier de Bluse, it might appear. True it was that he had been urged, both by foreigners and his own countrymen, with the indignities received from the King, receiving offers of succour and alliance, which, if His Majesty will neither afford him honour, reward, justice nor safety, he shall be driven to accept; assuring me for a conclusion that if his wrongs were not redressed and his reasonable demands accorded, he would not only revolt all those places he held, but also d[oub]ted not to draw into his confederacy Maine, Joyeuse, Mercœur, and whatsoever else he should find discontented in France, of which number he attended not few, protesting rather to receive succour from Spain, Savoy, or the Turk, being once revolted, rather than yield to his enemies, or be comprised as a subject by the King.

And, to make me see that his resolutions were not unadvised, I was an eye witness of his forces, which consist of 800 horse, the fairest troops that ever I saw, 500 harquebussiers on horseback, and 2,000 foot, the worst of fifteen places he holds in Provence able to endure 2,000 cannon shot, also commanded by garrisons or citadels, that they have no power to revolt his followers, so assured either by great benefits or hostages of their parents or friends in other parts of his governments, with a desire that all soldiers have of wars, that I assure your lordship they are more "opiniat" in his quarrel than himself. He hath made new levies, both of horse and foot, in Gascony, assuring me, the war once declared, to reinforce himself by one half. Daily are presented unto him from Spain offers of great relief, and there is already arrived at Nice, in Savoy, 1,000 pikes and corslets to furnish his fortresses.

The representation of these extremities, whereunto both the King and M. d'Epéron have proceeded, may present unto your lordship a probability of war, but the preparations, proceedings, and ordinary discourse in Provence will, with assured arguments, manifest to the beholder that those controversies are not to be decided but by the sword, and so did the Duke in the end acknowledge, pretending with protestations great grief for so many troubles likely to ensue. Whereupon, I presumed to say that, in my conceit, he did himself wrong not to crave Her Majesty's intercession, as a witness of his merit and a mediator for his better regard, but especially he should seem ungrateful for the favour he confessed to have received, if at least he did not make Her Highness acquainted with his designs. The first he passed over, as an advantage of reconciliation which in my opinion he will be unwilling to take, answering, for the last, that if his enemies did not proceed sooner than his expectation, he would not fail to advertise Her Majesty before he proceeded further, but being assaulted he must defend himself, and maintain his garrisons at the 'dispense' of those that will declare themselves his enemies. Thus I have been bold to hold you long with a soldier's relation of that which was delivered unto me in better terms, for

which I must crave pardon, and so end your trouble, only recommending the remembrance of my hard fortune to your lordship, and remain whithersoever my destiny shall drive me.—Brignoles in Provence, 1955.

Endorsed:—"Sir H. Davers, from Brignoles in Provence, created by J. le Roy, 14 February, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (30. 77.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 14.—My lord hath willed me let you understand his opinion touching the letters lately come out of Ireland, reporting the proceedings between the two Commissioners and the Earl and the rebels, which in as much as they are various, and passing at sundry times and meetings, as well from the Commissioners as the others, and thereby without some perfect abstract hardly to be truly conceived, he thinks you may do well to appoint some one to peruse all the papers, in order to set down briefly what passed from either part to the other from time to time, and day to day, and so, being digested, their proceedings may with less trouble or error be conceived by the manner of brief or abstract than otherwise the same can be.—From my lord's house in the Strand, the 14th of Feb., 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 62.)

SIR ANTHONY COPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 14.—The service to which he is commanded by Her Majesty concerns a tenant and very good friend of his, and therefore he beseeches him that it be referred to Sir William Spencer or some other of the justices, who are more near and more fit for the examination thereof than himself.—14 of February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (30. 63.)

JOHN RYSTER, MAYOR, and the ALDERMEN OF HULL to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 16.—Being required to furnish from this port one good ship to attend her Majesty's royal navy, the Lords of the Council are well pleased that towards the charge thereof the members of this port and such other places as did contribute in 1588, or which now shall be particularly mentioned by letters from the Lord Admiral, shall concur with us. And whereas we have truly advertised his lordship that the members are of small ability and unwilling to be contributors, supposing the charge of this service doth not concern them, and that the city of York, the only place which did contribute with us in that year, are now willing to join with us in the proportion they then did; we have made humble suit that the three great and rich clothing towns and places belonging, viz. Halifax, and the vicarage, Wakefield, Leeds, and their several parishes, may be drawn into this charge. We pray your help and favour towards this our suit, for that our mariners being now restrained and divers of them to be employed about this service, whose wives and children are in case deeply to charge this poor town if themselves should miscarry in the same, that the said towns and parishes may be appointed to join with us in this charge, for that they are many ways relieved by this port, as by uttering their cloth to a great proportion, and so have

their oils, wood, mather, 'brasill,' alum and such like helps for their trade brought in by the shipping of this place and upon their own provisions and adventure; and consequently divers of them are not only clothiers but merchants, to the great hindrance of the merchant here and at York. So we humbly pray you that, for the maintenance of the navigation of this poor town, her Majesty's service being furnished, some of our shipping may be licensed to go to sea, otherwise the merchants will and do freight strangers, to the great discomfort of the mariners and the decay of the shipping in this place, which in our simple opinions in time would be foreseen. Also we pray some order for the levying of such sums as are particularly taxed upon certain persons within the compass of this charge, whereof some have absented themselves, and others we find untoward in satisfying the same; and that such commission as shall be directed for that purpose may be as well to this bearer, Mr. Dodsworth, who hath given us good assistance in this action, as to ourselves or the magistrates of York.—Kingston upon Hull, the 16th February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (171. 98.)

THOMAS LONGTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 16.—As to the suit of Francis Orrell against Margaret Farrington, petitioner's wife, and various cross suits, with respect to houses and lands in Lancashire belonging to his wife.—16 Feb. 1595.

1 p.

SIGNOR BASSADONA'S ACCOUNTS.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—1. There is coming unto Sr Bassadour (sic) for victuals; when she was taken to serve the 17 February 1595, for beef, beer, salt, a cable broken at Calais and an anchor lost [amount not stated]. By Anthony Potts.

2. There has been delivered to me Anthony Potts, for the use of the ship called the *Experience*, these parcels following, since the 17 February 1595. For timber planks and workmanship, as by the carpenters doth appear; to the smith as by his bill doth appear; three cables, small ropes, bolts of 'Kanwis' brimston, 'rossell, peche and teare,' oars and anchor.

3. [The same as par. 1, but with values.] For 6800 of beef at 18s. the 100, 61*l*. 4s.; 8 tonnells of beer 23*l*. 4s.; for salt and cask 7*l*. 10s.; money disbursed for the victuals of the men 12*l*. Total, 103*l*. 18s.

4. [The same as par. 2.] For three great cables, weight seven thousand, one quarter, 19lbs. of which one was lost at Calais, left the weight 4700 at 15s. the 100, 30*l*. 5s.; 2000 small ropes at 15s. the 100, 15*l*.; 6 pieces of canvas, 9*l*.; one hundred and a quarter of brimstone, 10*l*. 18s.; eight hundred of resin, 2*l*. 16s.; eight barrels of pitch, 2*l*. 14s.; a barrel of tar 18s.; twelve oars 1*l*. 10s. In ready money 45*l*. An anchor lost at Calais—Total, 113*l*. 1s.

Endorsed.—"Sr Bassadona's Accounts."

4 pp. (30. 66.)

ROBERT BOWES to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—This day I came to Berwick in great weakness and pain in my body, purposing nevertheless to enter into Scotland, with God's grace, and to hasten my repair to Edinburgh with the best expedition I can, whereof I shall more certainly and within a few days advertise

you. I have received from the Lord Ewrie the notes for demand as well of redresses for the attempts done in the Middle Marches of England by the lairds of Buccleuch, Cessford and other Scottishmen, as also for timely order and resolution to be procured of the King of Scots and his Council in such questionable causes as the Lord Ewrie hath commended to my negotiation, whereof, of my proceedings and success, your lordship and the Lord Ewrie shall be timely informed.

By letters received this day from George Nicolson, my servant, at Edinburgh, I understand that the Provost of Edinburgh and Mr. David Lindsay, ready to have been employed and sent in embassy to Her Majesty by the King, are stayed, and that Mr. David Fowles shall come forwards, both with the report of matters and practices discovered by the King, and also to remain there for the King's Ambassador lieger. Mr. David, as I am informed, hearing of mine approach, doth hasten his departure, as it is looked he shall be entered into journey before mine access to Edinburgh; yet if my health shall serve me, I shall prevent his haste herein. It is thought that the four councillors lately promoted by the Queen shall attain and enjoy the chief offices. Mr. Thomas Hamilton, one of these new councillors, hath compounded with Mr. David Macgill, the King's advocate, and now possesseth that office. Mr. James Elphinstone, another of the councillors, is deemed to be Secretary, and that the office of Chancellor is likely to be given to the Prior of Pluscardyn or Mr. John Lindsay. Yet all these four councillors protest they will not seek these offices, wherein short time will discover their true intentions.

A stranger, lately arrived at Dundee, and suspected to be sent in evil practices, hath been apprehended and examined by the King and the Duke of Lennox. It is thought this examine hath confessed and opened matters of importance, and which are yet kept secret, that they may be imported to her Majesty by the report of Mr. David Fowles. Three persons, crossing from Ireland, have entered into Scotland on the west, with pretence to confer with the Bishop of Argyle for the right translation of the Bible into the Irish tongue. They resorted to Dumbarton, and there embarked for Spain, as it is thought. It is thought they were sent thither by Tyrone, who is seeking, as some give out, to provide wives in Scotland for himself and for his son.—At Berwick, the 17th February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (30. 73.)

FRANCIS HARVIE to WILLIAM STERRELLE.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—Is sending by his "mede" to Flushing, a letter, that this morning came to his hands, for Sterrelle's man to carry with him.—The 17 February, 1595, in Middleburg.

Addressed: "To the worshippe Mr. William Sterrelle in London or at Court."

Seal. Slip of paper. (30. 74.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—Because you told me that [you] would be tomorrow at the Court, I thought good to put you in mind of the perfecting of Sir Francis Vere's despatch, before you go; for he hath taken his leave of the Queen and shall be ready to sail the night tide tomorrow. I know her Majesty's letter of credit is despatched; there is also a draft of a letter to Mr. Bodley, which is to be signed by some of us, very well drawn. But the instructions for Sir Francis are not yet

done, for anything I know, and to his relation all is referred. If it please you to communicate with me the minute of it, I will send you word whether I think any necessary circumstances be omitted; for though by speech he might be made conceive what is to be done and asked of them, yet he would be glad to have his errand in writing. And so, sorry to trouble you thus late, when I know you have enough to do otherwise, I rest your most affectionate friend.—This 17 of Feb.

Endorsed :—17 Feb. 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 75.)

SIR THOMAS WILKES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—I am so extremely afflicted with a cold, that I am unfit for anything; howbeit, if the service be such as I must, notwithstanding, be used in it, I will hazard health, life and all to obey Her Majesty's and your commandment herein. Therefore if there be any necessity I will upon the least word attend you; otherwise, if I may be excused in regard to my present infirmity, I shall be greatly bounden to you.—At Rickmansworth, this 17th of Feb., 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (30. 76.)

HENRY NOEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—His retrograde proceeding gives small comfort of success, but experience of his fortune that brings nothing easily to pass persuades him not to let go yet, though he holds but by a little. Since this that he undertakes is within the circuit of Cecil's employment, eutreats his furtherance: his allowance shall be reason to proceed or desist. In the meantime craves his letter to the Dean and Chapter that they neither make nor confirm lease till the interest be determined.

Endorsed :—"17 February, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 99.)

EXAMINATION of DIEGO QUIXADA.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—Don Santio de Liva, Colonel General of Flanders, departed from the Groyne with 38 ships, and 4,000 men in them, the 7th of Feb.

The next day after they came out of harbour they had a storm at north-west, so as they had much ado to double Cape Prior, and so were severed till the 12th day, whenas there met 25 sail of them altogether thwart of Dartmouth, where, by the help of two patachoes which they had with them, they took a small English bark which they carried with them.

The best sailers of their fleet recovered Calais Road the 14th of Feb., the rest came in the 15th, and so landed their companies instantly, many of the ships putting themselves aground in the haven's mouth for want of water to fleet in, and some near by.

One great ship of 400 tons, called the *Angel Gabriel*, of Hamburg, being the worst sailer, came last into the road, where this present day she was taken by the Holland fleet, with 200 soldiers in her, some of them being first slain in fight, of which prisoners one Alferes was sent aboard the *Tremontana*, who giveth these intelligences.

Those which are landed at Calais are presently to march to the Car[di]nal, to what special purpose he knoweth not.

They brought money in the ships with them to pay the companies.

They were five weeks shipped before they came out of the Groyne, and had some sickness among them, where they left 40 sail of the King's ships and two companies of soldiers in the town, and 20 companies of Italians within three or four miles of the town, billeted in the country.

He thinketh the other three ships of their fleet, whom they saw not since they were at Cape Prior, are also in the haven at Calais, for that he was in the worst sailer.

Of this fleet 18 sail, being Hamburgers and East country ships, are to return to their own harbour. Seven flyboats, a Scottish ship, and two small patacheoes being the King's ships, he knoweth not whether they shall return to Spain or not.

They have no victuals at the Groyne. Their ships are not in any order to come to sea in a great time.

Of the 12,000 that came out for England in October, here are 4,000, and 2,000 dead, and 2,000 drowned; the rest are part sick, part run away, and on the country.—17 Feb., 1595.

2 pp. (204. 32.)

[SIR H. UNTON] to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 18.—Letter commencing, "The great joy conceived here for the reducing of Marseilles," and ending, "From Coussy this day the 18th of February 1595."

[See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 725 to 726.]

Endorsed: "Doble of my Lord Treasurer's letter."

Unsigned. 2 pp. (171. 100.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP of DURHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 20.—I have made as diligent inquiry as I possibly can of those priests that your lordship hath been informed to land at Stockton-on-Tees, in this county, and after I had used all the best secret means that I could otherwise, I sent for him that keepeth my house there, and for another that keepeth my boat there, for that lordship and ferry belong to this see, but cannot learn by either of them, or any other neighbour, of any such persons there landed or thereabout. And albeit, no doubt, such may sometimes have passage to and fro that place under such disguise as they are wont to use, yet I am drawn to believe they will less adventure themselves so near that town of mine, for that my men are, by my commandment, more curious and jealous to pry into and call in question such suspicious persons than, I think, any port or passage in the north parts, also for that since my coming into this country, I cannot find so much as any one that upon examination hath been found to have been landed there; whereas there is not one place upon that east coast, saving that, but hath yielded cause at least of greater suspicion, and some, as Hartlepool and Shields, have been carelessly governed in that behalf. Howbeit, for as much as Cleveland on the east side, and Richmondshire on the west, are exceedingly poisoned with Popish recusants, Stockton is more than apt enough to pass and convey such dangerous priests and Jesuits. He that is at Carleton, in Yorkshire, may be apprehended by Sir William Bellasis, or Sir John Dawny, if they will be careful of opportunity. The one that by all likelihood is at Robert Hodgeson's of Hebborne, I did lay a plot for, and if he were there, was in good hope to have taken him; but by certain warrants, now very lately sent into the Bishopric by Mr. Purfie and Mr. Ferne, two of Her Majesty's Council at York, about I wot not what passengers landed at Whitby, the matter hath been so unsecretly

carried, I will not say indiscretely directed, but doubtless unfaithfully executed, as all this country over their purpose is discovered, and I utterly to my grief, disappointed of that service I meant to do. Wherefore it might like you to require them of York to make the Bishop here privy to such their intentions from time to time, to prevent such 'scaring and scaling' of those fellows, which otherwise must needs unawares ensue, by unadvised crossing each of other's travails.

Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, where the priest is supposed to be, dwelleth at Newcastle with his wife, a famous, or infamous, recusant. They come seldom at Stella, yet sometimes they be there. He is a cunning, scoffing merchant, as [much] of a church papist as any in England, a man of a pestilent wit, and, in mine opinion, as dangerous a man as any the worst subject in these parts. If he could be touched to the quick, it were to great purpose, but nothing in Newcastle can prevail against him, being both in affinity and consanguinity with both factions there, and having very lately obtained, the more blameworthy, some to be free among them. That town is of great privilege and small trust in these affairs, upon my word I am sorry and ashamed to say it, because it is *umbilicus inter Tinam et Tesam*, as one properly calleth it. It must be a special commission, and the commissioners not numbered but weighed, that there shall do good in the cause of religion. I speak by experience. The while, if the priest be not with Tempest at Stella, but in Newcastle, the corruption that soon will engender and increase would timely be prevented. But I know not how, without your lordship's care and special advice, besides authority to be ministered thereto. For as diocesan, I cannot reach to the height to enquire effectually into persons of that quality. The High Commission, the Papists say in corners, hath here no force, because none now resiant in the Bishopric but myself of the *quorum*. I am now not I, being in that Commission by the name of Tobie Matthew, Dean of Durham. My title altered the case, and I may not sit, as being Dean I did. Some lawyers whom I consulted think I may, because *constat de persona*, and a preferment doth not *auferre sed potius addere*. But some other think it not safe to proceed by that former commission, but suppose a new one were necessary, *quia forma dat esse, et quia nomen, etsi non sit de substantia, tamen versatur circa substantiam*. And so, *quia peccandum in eam partem quæ est cautior*, we have ever since Michaelmas forborne to convent any by the High Commission, looking when my lord Archbishop of York would renew it for the whole Province, whose case is there as mine is here. In the mean, *multi proficiunt boni deficiunt*, especially ever since the thunder of the Spanish intended invasion resoundeth in the ears of the people, which if it should proceed, how short we should be found of sufficiency to make head, or any way to resist the enemy, I am loth and afraid to utter, yet I could not but insinuate thus much to your lordship for some part of mine own discharge and zeal to the truth. Which heretofore I respited to do in honour of him that is gone before to God, a great nobleman of high authority, but over credulous, and consequently subject to sore abuse, as he or they shall find or feel, I pray God not too late, that shall succeed him in that charge of lieutenancy, who certainly would (*sic*) be a man that hath seen the wars, and that is and will be of more action than contemplation, not only being, but thought to be, not only religious but withal courageous. This I know seemeth more than becometh me to say, but necessity hath no law; it breaketh the bands both of discretion and modesty. But did your lordship see a letter or a libel, an honest admonition or a subtle project, that was lately sent me (which if your lordship require, I will venture to convey it, in hope your lordship will use it honourably and

wisely, as you do all other things), all this and more would be the better borne. It toucheth myself deeply, my lord of Huntingdon, deceased, partly, my lord of Lumley and Mr. Watson, Her Majesty's chaplain, greatly, my good friend Sir William Bowes and some others spitefully, the whole state of this country and some places besides particularly, and all this in that degree, that albeit I think I might conceal it safely, yet I think it good to offer it thus bluntly to your lordship's requisition and direction. In the mean, I shall do what I can to find the lion by his paw, the writer by his hand.—At Bishop Auckland, 20 February, 1595.

P.S.—Sir John Forster hopeth shortly to hear of Her Majesty's further pleasure from your lordship, which he is very importune with me to procure him.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (30. 78.)

[WILLIAM DAY,] BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 20.—I am sorry to understand by my cousin Ridley that my case standeth in such hard terms, that either yielding I must needs fall into utter discredit, or denying I must run not only into Her Majesty's displeasure, but also into great poverty, having not wherewith to maintain my family, being taken from my former living and not restored to my present state. So that now I live of the small store I had before, and of my borrowing of my friends, but my trust in Her Majesty will neither urge me to the one, neither deal with me otherwise of her merciful clemency in the other. If it please not Her Highness to grant me my restitution between this and Our Lady day, I shall be driven to greater straits for the maintenance of me and my family than my poor state will bear and were fit a man of that place Her Highness hath called me should be put unto. Surely I must then do that, being Bishop, that I thank God I was never driven unto, being Dean, that is, lessen my household and live at a very low rate. Wherefore, I beseech my good lord and yourself favouring to conceive of me, and as you two alone have brought me to the place I am in, so still aid me and assist, that I neither be an obloquy to the world for wasting my bishopric, neither by my denial in so just a matter be brought to extreme penury; which favour, unless you afford, I shall much repent that ever I was made bishop, and wish that I had rather ended my days in lower estate, with quietness, than now in my old age in higher place, with grief and vexation of mind. I send a perfect note herewith how my brother Wickham's debt hath and shall be discharged.—This 20 February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (30. 81.)

Encloses:—

The debts of the late Bishop of Winchester.

The debt of the late Bishop of Winchester unto Her Majesty is 1,933l. 1s. ob. For the payment whereof he left these goods following, some part thereof already being paid into the Receipt, and the other to be paid upon good sureties, bound to Her Highness, whensoever it shall be called for.

22 Feb. 1594[-5]. Paid by Charles Hussey,	
Esq., Sheriff of Lincoln, by tally - - -	28l. 13s. Od.
15 July 1595. Paid by William Gardiner,	
Esq., Sheriff of Surrey, by tally - - -	69l. 4s. Od.

28 Oct. 1595. Paid by Nicholas Parker, Esq., Sheriff of Sussex - - - 13l. 3s. 4d.

27 Nov. 1595. Paid into the Receipt by Henry Audley, Esq., Receiver of the County of Southampton - - - 431l. 16s. 6d.

More to be paid by the said Mr. Audley, remaining of the rents and knowlege money due unto the Bishop by the tenants of Taunton, the sum of 200l., for 101l. thereof he hath bonds of the tenants in this Hilary term to be paid - - - 200l. 0s. 0d.

There is to be paid by the Sheriffs of Lincoln and Leicester, upon extent of the lands of the Bishop of Lincoln, extended when Bishop Wickham was Bishop of Lincoln - - - 138l. 0s. 0d.

The goods of the said Bishop at St. Mary Over-ayes in Surrey extend to the sum of 551l. 13s. 5d. and the goods of Hampshire extend to the sum of 222l. 17s. 1d., to be paid both upon good bond wheresoever they be called for by the Lord Treasurer or the Chancellor of the Exchequer - - - 774l. 10s. 6d.

In debts due unto the Bishop, and by his deed assigned unto Her Majesty towards the satisfaction of her debt the 16 June in the 32nd of her reign, and by another assignment of the 4th of August the 34th of her reign, found by the Jury at the seizure by the Commissioners - - - 492l. 19s. 10d.

The total of these goods of the Bishop is - 2,149l. 17s. 2d.

which exceedeth the debt - - - 218l. 16s. 1d. ob.
(sic)

Beside of good debt unto the Bishop in pensions and procurations not received by him, but remaining due of divers persons, and parcel of the value of the Bishopric, to the sum at least of 400l. or 500l.

1 p. (30. 80.)

PHILIP CORSINI to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, ^{Feb. 20}_{March 1}.—Informs him that ships of the Duke of Tuscany parted from Dantzic, Hamburg, and lastly from Holland, with her Majesty's passports. No ship has been arrested on the English coast except one, called *The Fortune*, at Plymouth, which was afterwards released, but 200 quarters [of wheat] were taken for the service of the place. Assures him he has not written to the Grand Duke that her Majesty has stopped or wished to stop other ships, as his prince could testify; moreover, he wrote on November 17 last that no ship would be stopped. Burghley had promised that the vessels should be released, and this had been quite contrary to expectation.—London, 1 March, 1596.

Signed. Italian. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (38. 75.)

SAME to SAME.

1595-6, ^{Feb. 20}_{March 1}.—Sends the certificate he desired in Italian, praying him to peruse the letter he this morning gave Mr. Windebank, in which

her Majesty herself hath written to the Grand Duke she would retain the corn; as the Duke hereafter may certify the truth if need require.
—London, 1 March, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (38. 76.)

CAPTAIN ED. WILTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, ^{Feb. 21}_{Mar. 2}.—This is the third time that we have been in readiness to march to the surprise of Hedan, and as oft have been countermanded by reason of the enemy's intelligence. Little Gwin, a man sometimes noted in England for his strange escape out of the Spanish galleys, hath been employed by Mons. St. Luc in this affair. His and the general openness of the French hath without doubt been the cause why it was not effected. The King hath been long expected at Abbeville, but it is said he is now upon the way to Tours to finish the negotiation of Brittany with the Duke Mercure. He seeketh as much as he can to break the greatness of his governors by calling them out of their settled governments into places where neither their friends nor credits can do much. St. Luc is sent into Picardy, the Constable and (they say) Deguieres into Brittany (if Mereure compound not). The Marechal de Byron, with the Guise, shall make the war upon Savoy. Mons. de Maine hath no command but where the King is in person. The Prince Condé and Conty are both under tutors; the Count Soissons beset with spies. The Duke Montpensier upon good terms whilst he is opposite to this latter. The Count St. Pol is as the Prince Conty. And this is the course the King holdeth for the peace of France. For the war, many speak strangely touching the person of the King; they say they are without hope to see him ever any more armed in the field, so violent are his affections to his mistress. As for ourselves, we are thrust up into a miserable corner of France, where we understand little and do less, not having the commodity to eat for money, and yet a hand carried over us as if the pays of England were correspondent to the rates of France. I have no other means to live but by holding this poor company; I beseech you if there be any purpose to recall us out of France, be a means to place me in some of the garrisons. I hear there are captains of the Brill that desire to quit their garrison to follow my lord Burgh into Ireland: by your means I think I might easily have place there.—“Cratoy,” 2 March, 1596, *stilo novo*.

Holograph. Seal. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (38. 82.)

CAVALIER PIETRO DUODO, Venetian Ambassador at Paris, to the English Ambassador there.

1595-6, ^{Feb. 21}_{March 2}.—Would have written sooner, according to his promise, but has been prostrated by fever ever since his arrival in Paris. Is glad of the King's success at Marseilles and hopes that province will soon be peaceful and obedient. The duke of Savoy announces that he has concluded peace with the King and retains Saluzzo on payment of 500,000 ducats, and that there is a difficulty about Geneva. Secret couriers have been passing to Milan, Naples, and Sicily; the cause is thought to be the health of the King of Spain. The Pope has been long ill of the gout. The Cardinal of Florence is likely to come hither as legate. News of the Turk, the Persian, the Waywode, and the succession of Poland. They write from Prague that an Englishman has left there on a mission to treat of peace between the Queen of England

and the King of Spain. Begs favour for Giovanni Basadonna in his suit to the Queen.—Paris, 2 March, 1596.

Italian. Copy. 2 pp. (38. 81.)

ANTONY ATKINSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 22.—I hear that you are informed by one Mytton, who is a stranger to me, of sundry offences committed in my office; his author therein is one Hewett of Hull, my ancient enemy, and one who of record is proved a notable defrauder of Her Majesty's customs 1,500*l.* or 1,600*l.* per annum, which Her Highness hath had ever since I was her officer; and for any offences that is committed by my consent against Her Majesty, I trust neither friend nor foe shall detect me. And yet faults may be in my office practised, and I not able to reform the same if I had 500 men under me; but if Hewett were out of that port, Her Majesty would have better service done than is, for both he and his companions practice nothing but my vexation, and how to deceive Her Majesty, whose abuses are not tolerable and yet his friends are many. In advancing Her Highness' customs from 1,200*l.* unto 2,800*l.* ever since the 27th year of her reign, hath cost me above 900*l.*, and other services I have done, as partly your Honour knows, and have had no recompense but continual troubles, maliciously invented against me, only to undo me, which forceth me to complain to Her Majesty.

My humble petition is that it will please you to censure the best of me, and let not the malicious complaints of my mortal enemies prevail without just occasion, for I shall prove myself a true and faithful subject, and as profitable an officer as Her Highness has in any of her custom houses, or else I will pray her to hang me. My business is so I cannot attend on you as yet, Mr. Stanhope partly knows thereof, but shortly I trust to effect the same, and then I trust to satisfy you in anything objected.—London, 22 Feb., 1595.

Signed.

P.S.—Mytton hath given out speeches that he hath gotten a commission against me, to four gentlemen, whereof he named one that is cousin german to David Engelby and Joseph Constable. If that course be taken against me, my life and office and all is gone, for they shoot all at that mark. I require law and justice.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Atkinson of Hull to my master."

Holograph. 1 p. (33. 82.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 22.—Being arrived at Margate, I met with Captain Lambert, who it seemeth hath some matter of moment to impart, concerning the discovery of mischief intended against Her Majesty's person. I am glad that he cometh on so good an errand, and in a tone so fit to offer his service unto you, which, for that I know you may have very good use of, I assure myself you will accept and employ, according to his worth and experience. He telleth me that since my coming over it hath been rife in the Low Countries that your lordship had a great action in hand, and to expect the withdrawing of some troops hence, which I hope shall make my business the easier, wherein I doubt no hindrance but the fresh rumour of the siege of Ostend, which may prove a bruit only to cover some other purpose of the enemy's. The wind is very contrary, so that I shall have much to do in persuading the captain

to go to sea, wherein I will use all my eloquence, and omit nothing that may serve for the advancing of the service committed to my charge.—Margate, this 22 Feb.

Endorsed :—" 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 83.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney-General, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 22.—Your letters of the 19th inst. I received the same day about three o'clock in the afternoon, and presently after attended on my Lord Keeper; but before I came thither, amongst infinite other writs, the same was sealed. Then forthwith I signified to my lord Chief Baron her Majesty's express commandment that the writ should receive no allowance before her further pleasure were known, and for the more surety thereof he was acquainted with your letters; and so now it is stayed (for he had the writ in his hands). My Lord Treasurer also wrote to me to know by what warrant I had dealt herein, unto whom I signified both what warrant I had and the proceeding abovesaid. In this matter I have done nothing without good warrant, nor any thing hastily.—This 22 of February, 1595.

Endorsed :—" Concerning the Lord Berkly's writ of error."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 101.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 23.—I hear of an employment of men for Ireland, the which I rather believe for that I think there will be cause enough to use them, for certainly the Earl hath not entered into this open rebellion without a consent of the greater part of the great men of Ireland, who, if they help him not, at least will not hurt him, in my opinion. But I will forbear to speak any more of this matter, leaving it to them that hath charge thereof; humbly beseeching you to make it known to Her Majesty, that I neither care for life nor goods in respect of her service, as hitherto I have shewed some testimony, with often loss of my blood, whereof I hope she and the lords of the Council will consider, and give me some employment, that I be not driven after twenty years' service upon my friends for my very diet. How grievous a thing this is to me, God knows, and I hope Her Majesty will consider thereof.—From my lodging, the 23 of February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 84.)

LORD BURGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 24.—If it lay as much in my power to conduct you to the end of your desires, as it abideth with me to satisfy you in this portion of your liking to a musician, I would make you as sensible of being beholden to me, as I am feeling of a great obligation to you for kind favours. Daniel you shall have; three other boys with him are 'mishapned' to me, one of them both plays and sings an excellent treble, but his conditions are not stayed, and one other hath a voice for a very high mean; the last is Jack, of whom I think you have taken best notice. Of these, and whatsoever else is with me, command what you will. The four, with all his instruments, were all by my worthy companion bequeathed me; choose as freely as where your commandments have most interest.

Endorsed :—" 24 February, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 85.)

JOHN HARMAR to DR. BILSON.

1595-6, Feb. 24.—Understanding by Dr. Warden that the Earl of Essex has moved Her Majesty for his preferment to Worcester, and obtained a promise, Harmar is not slack in putting him in mind of his suit which has, on the expectancy of his remove, so long depended.—24 February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 86.)

THOMAS FERRERS, H.M. Agent at Stoade, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 25.—At my coming out of Denmark, the right honourable Henrick Ransome, who is lieutenant to the King of Denmark in that country of Holst land, in secret did move and made offer to me to disburse unto Her Majesty at interest at least 20,000 dollars, upon such conditions as his father, Sir John Ransome, and he delivered the last unto Sir Thomas Gresham in 1548 in Antwerp, for and to the use of King Edward VI. Of this he willed me to advertise Her Majesty, so I have thought good to advise so much unto you, desiring you to signify so much unto Her Highness, that I may write answer unto this gentleman, who I perceive doth bear great good will unto Her Majesty and her land. By this means I doubt not but to procure Her Majesty great sums of money from time to time, if she shall desire any.

I was upon my journey in Denmark forty-six days; my charge was four persons beside myself, with a coach and four horses, and very hardly could pass with the same, the ways and weather were so foul. I do not know what Her Majesty's allowance will be for my charge and expense; I crave your favour for the enlarging of the same, as also that I may have my 50*l.* sterling that I delivered to Mr. Robert Smith for Her Majesty's affairs, and I pray that such moneys as you do appoint be paid to this bringer, Mr. William Cokayne. Robert Smith is at the Duke of Brunswick's Court; what his affairs are there, I know not, but if I can procure him hither, I will follow your commission and send him to you by sea. I have sent for Roloffe Petterson, and do attend him daily; even at this instant he is come to town, so that to-morrow I will go forward with him.—Stod, 25 February, 1595. *Signed* Tho. Ferrers, Her Majesty's agent here.

Marginal notes in Burghley's hand. Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (30. 87.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 25.—This day we have received to Her Majesty's use, of Mr. Wayneman, 2,000*l.*, by the attainder of Sir Henry Danvers for felony and murder, and the same is paid to the Receipt at Westminster. There came to receive the same, as attorneys for Sir Henry Danvers, Thomas Drurie, his servant, and Jeffrey Leathe, Lady Danver's servant, and they said they had a letter of attorney, but refused to show any, but they affirm that Gilbert Hudspeth, servant to Sir Charles Danvers, who came out of France since Christmas last, brought over a letter of attorney from Sir Henry Danvers for the receipt of the money, and so much did Hudspeth, there present, affirm. But I informed them that Sir Henry Danvers was duly attainted by outlawry of murder, and shewed forth a copy of the record, and read Her Majesty's letters patent authorising the seizure and receipt of the money, whereof they seemed to be ignorant, and so the money was quietly carried away to Her Majesty's use.

In these cases it is my care, according to my duty, not to trouble Her Majesty too often, and therefore I have included within one warrant authority to receive all the money due by his attainer, so as Her Highness is no more to be troubled but with one signature.—25 February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 88.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1695-6, Feb. 25.—Since the departure of Captain Lambert hence, though the winds were very contrary, hoping with shipping and tides to have gotten passage, I persuaded the captain to put to sea, but were driven back again. I will not fail, so soon as I shall see any likelihood, to attempt still. It falleth out very unluckily, the time appointed me to be at the rendezvous being very short, yet if I can get over in six or eight days, I make no doubt to make a good despatch. The provision of the shipping and victual, which [is] of most trouble and asks longest time, it may please you therefore to give present order, according to your resolution taken at my lord admiral's, that Sir Thomas Sherley's deputy may have warning to deliver the money.—Margate, 25 February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 89.)

THE GOVERNOR OF DIEPPE TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595-6], ^{Feb. 25} March 6.—Desiring him to command him freely if occasion offer. The bearer will give him the news.—Dieppe, 6 March.

Endorsed :—"6 March, 1595."

Holograph. (30. 102.)

LORD BURGHLEY to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595-6, Feb. 26.—I thank you heartily for your letters containing matters worthy of knowledge, whereof her Majesty hath knowledge by her own reading of your letters, which she alloweth to come of your goodwill. And for the party Patrick Crany, she can be content that he shall deliver his intelligence to Mr. Bowes, our ambassador, and as the same shall be of value so he shall be rewarded accordingly; but her Majesty liketh not to be indented withal, or to look for wages in the morning before the work begun. I do send you back both the included letters, and wish you ease of your late travail.—26 February, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (171. 103.)

M. LA FONTAINE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, ^{Feb. 26} March 7.—Is much importuned to pay the subsidy by the head, called fifteenth, for all his servants. Prays him to send word to the constable of Blackfriars to cease from such importunity for the present.—London, 7 March.

French. Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (38. 104.)

A. DOUGLAS to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, Feb. 27.—There is a Scottish ship come from Bordeaux, whereof one John Lowry, of Leith, is master. He hath shewn to me that, about eight days since, he met a Flemish ship on the seas near to

Portland, wherein was a Scottishman that was come from Lisbon about the 26 February, who told him that the King of Spain was making ready in those parts of an army of 30,000 men will all diligence to be in readiness; and that there was divers masters of ships stayed there to serve for pilots of the Scottish, of the Irish and Flemish nations. Albeit I believe you do understand so much of before, yet have I thought it my duty to make you acquainted therewith.—27th February.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 90.)

HODDESDON.

[1595-6, Feb. 27.].—(1.) Articles objected by the inhabitants of Hoddesdon, Herts, against the farmers of my Lord [Burghley's] woods; with their answers.

The inhabitants complain of the unreasonable price asked for the wood, and of the scarcity and manner of supply. The answers contain a list of certain inmates of new erected tenements, of victuallers, of persons who are worth 100*l.* a year at least, and of men of trade well able to live by the stock and trade. Thirty of the inhabitants keep victualling, and by that live in good estate; but by that means they consume in brewing ale, and by continually keeping of fires to entertain unthrifty guests, twice as much wood as might conveniently serve.—*Undated.*

3½ pp. (2330.)

(2.) Answer of John Thorowgood and William Kelinge, farmer of Lord [Burghley's] woods, to the petition exhibited by the inhabitants of Hoddesdon.—27 Feb. 1595.

1 p. (2332.)

(3.) On the same subject.

Endorsed:—"Feb. 1595. Thurgood and Keling's answer to certain objections which the Hoddesdon men used to object, and which be not in their petition exhibited to your Lordship, concerning the woods there."

1 p. (2331.)

ANDREAS HOFFMAN, Agent of the Duke of Holstein, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, ^{Feb. 27}_{March 8}.—It pleased you, upon perusing my lord's late letters, to you, to command Mr. Rogers, then my solicitor, to signify unto me that you would procure of her Majesty all such matters as then my lord had requested of you; the which answer, knowing it would be very acceptable unto my lord, I the next day despatched by the ordinary post of Hamburgh unto him. Since which time, soliciting you for answer of the 12 iron pieces, parcel of my lord's request, you signified unto me by Mr. Rogers that you could not obtain them of her Majesty; asking further if I were of opinion that you could procure everything of her Majesty. At which answer, I protest, I was justly amazed, not knowing which way to turn myself, chiefly for that I had not long before certified his grace of your first answer, viz., that you would procure of her Majesty all such matters as my lord had then requested of you, as also for that, his grace minding to importune her Highness for the 12 pieces in these his last letters, I persuaded him (having had sufficient experience of your great credit the year before with her Majesty) to forbear to molest her Highness, and to commit the care thereof unto you;

whereunto, to my unspeakable grief, the cause standing in such doubtful terms, he willingly condescended. If therefore her Majesty should, which God forbid, deny to gratify my lord in this small request, I leave to your grave consideration what discredit I shall reap of him, who may justly say I have advertised him mere fables and untruths. Again, I persuade myself her Majesty will not deny my lord this poor suit, for that his letters of last year making intercession for 24 iron and 4 brass pieces received a gracious answer from her Highness, desiring him to take some better opportunity for that suit; which moved my lord the rather to satisfy himself at this present with these 12 pieces, which he only keepeth for an ornament to his armoury, as he hath already signified unto you. Wherefore, I beseech you, the premises ripely considered, that you will vouchsafe either to importune her Majesty once again in this behalf, or give me free leave to solicit some other for the same purpose: for, under correction be it spoken, I dare not return without them.

Concerning the falconer and the falcons requested by my lord of your honour, it may please you only to remember them, the charges whereof I am commanded to defray whatever they cost. For the two horses promised you last summer, if it please you to put me in trust, I will see they be fair and young and of what hair or colour you shall desire; beseeching you to give commandment to the governor of the English house at Stode that upon their delivery to him by me he will speedily see them conveyed unto you.—London, 8 March, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (38. 105.)

BEER for the KING OF SCOTLAND.

1595-6, Feb. 28.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to give order to the customer and other officers in the port of London to allow 30 tons of beer to be shipped and transported, without custom or other duty, by George Smith, for the use of the King of Scots—At the manor of Richmond, 28 February, 38 Eliz., 1595.

Sign manuâ. Privy Signet. (30. 91.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP of DURHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

1595-6, Feb. 28.—May it please you to give me leave to make answer to the other branches of your letter of the 23rd of this present, and so to come afterwards to that writing, which I now send you, and mentioned in my last. I shall, God willing, speedily advertise such as are likeliest to be trusted with the search of such offenders about Shields and Hartlepool, as well now as hereafter. I stay only for Mr. Sanderson, of Newcastle, who is by his office of searchership and his fidelity otherwise, to make one among and above the rest in those ports, and will also forthwith write to Sir John Dawney only, Sir William Bellasis having utterly, as I now hear, lost his sight through age and infirmities, to do his diligence for the apprehension of him that is supposed to be at Carleton, in Yorkshire.

The wife of Nicholas Tempest now standeth indicted, but cannot well be committed or convented, by reason of a letter written by certain of the Privy Council inhibiting the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to call her before them, or the schoolmaster there dwelling, who, as I am credibly given to understand, useth to play the clerk in helping the priests to say mass in that family. In my poor opinion, when the ecclesiastical commission shall be next renewed, if not before, a letter

from their Honours, or some other of that Honourable Board, would be written to revoke the former, since that, having found so great favour so long, they have rather obstinated than conformed themselves. But why her husband hath not been fined for her recusancy hitherto, was partly for that we can get no resolution from above, that the husbands are finable for their wives ["Mr. Attorney . . ." *marginal note in Burghley's hand*] by 20*l.* the month, and partly that it hath been questioned whether the said fine be leviabie to Her Majesty's use, and to be estreated into the Exchequer at Westminster, or whether it should accrue to the Bishop *inter cætera regalia, fines et amerciamenta*; whereof I could wish Her Majesty's counsel learned, as your good lordship, would vouchsafe to set down some present determination for the better direction to the Commissioners. For God shield I should offer my hand to take or accept any benefit thereby due to her Majesty, howbeit I know that in sundry my predecessors' times it hath been counted disputable, and the uncertainly thereof hath bred great neglect of the punishment the one way or the other to be inflicted. But in the very drawing of the next commission some such clause might be inserted as should clear that doubt, which I refer to your wisdom wholly. The while we shall refrain, as your lordship doth advise, from the execution of the former, and will expect the renewing thereof, yet not bewraying the weakness of our authority to the people.

If your lordship do not perceive, as it seemeth, that Her Majesty will speedily appoint a lieutenant in these parts, nor a President of the Council, then, under reformation, I would humbly project unto you, whether it might be expedient to grant a commission for the musters of horsemen and footmen in this county, as in the days of Bishop Pilkington and Bishop Barnes two several commissions are extant to be seen, to the end that if any re-invasion be doubted of the Spaniard, or any troubles from the North, both the customary and the extraordinary provisions, such as they are, may be viewed, and all decays and wants supplied; and the rather for that it is thought dangerous in high degree to levy a muster or arm any number of men without a sufficient commission to warrant the same.

Sir John Forster I shall certify, as your Lordship doth require. And as to my Lord Eure, I am very glad you do so well and honourably approve his service to Her Majesty, and do conceive of him, as he is in deed, a forward nobleman and of many good parts. I have very good and friendly correspondence with him, and shall be right glad to concur with him in the best furtherance of justice and religion, and the rather at this your lordship's provocation, which I humbly thank you for, will do all in me lieth to nourish and increase amity, familiarity and mutual intelligence with his lordship upon all just occasion.

I have ventured herewith to send you many papers, how discreetly I know not, but I trust your lordship will pardon me. The pasquil, as I think best to term it, in some respects shall, I think, seem to you, as it doth to me, of a counterfeit hand, and not to have been written by any student of Cambridge, as by these words repeated in it, "here" and "there," may easily appear, wherein *oportuit mendacem esse memorem*. I have travailed all I could to decipher the writer, but I have no certain proof or persuasion. Yet methinks it should be either one Dr. Favour, Vicar of Halifax, Chaplain to my late Lord President, or one Sampson Lever, son to old Mr. Thomas Lever, the preacher, his lordship's servant. These were two his lordship made secret account of, and used them as referendaries, etc. Lever is poor, but zealous *non secundum scientiam*, and dwelleth a mile from Durham upon a small farm; yet will I not charge either of them, nor can I. But, for that your lordship would

needs have mine opinion of the forge, I have not concealed my very thought thereof, hoping you will handle it accordingly. And although the other loose schedules may haply seem frivolous at the first to your lordship, yet in case you should the rather at my humble motion peruse them in order as they are dated, or commit the view of them to Mr. Maynard or any other, it is in mine opinion pertinent to the more full understanding of the Clause, page 2, at this mark *vac.* But the Lord President had the more material papers, which, it may be, now are perished. Well, whosoever composed that pasquil, he had a shrewd head, *mala mens, malus animus*. "*Testis meus in cælis est*," I say for myself with Job; whatsoever suspicious suggestion the author hath cast out against me, yet your lordship, I hope, are and will be the same you were towards me, neither shall I ever by God's grace deserve the contrary.—At Bishop Auckland, 28 of Feb., 1595.

Holograph. Seals. 2½ pp. (30. 92.)

THE BAILIFFS OF COLCHESTER TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 29.—We render unto you most humble thanks for your late kindness to this corporation. We are requested by a gentleman of our town, one Mr. John Stevens, who is Steward of the Readers' feast in Lincoln's Inn, to become earnest suitors to you to be present at the same feast, being upon Tuesday the 9th day of March. So desiring your Honour to accept in good part this small remembrance of two firkins of our Colchester oysters, we humbly take our leaves.—From Colchester, this last of February, 1595.

Signed: Tho. Haselwood, Henry Osborne, bailiffs.

½ p. (30. 94.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 29.—By Captain Lambert I wrote unto your Honour, since which no great matter is chanced. The States have since been assembled, and dealt at times about Mr. Bodley's business, which we hope to be brought unto that pass that by all likelihood their answer will be good, as your lordship shall understand by the next, if himself be not the messenger, for we look daily when they will bring their resolution, and then will hasten his departure. In the meantime I send a letter, sent unto me from my lord of Rutland, and if you shall please at any time to return an answer, I will have a care of the safe conveyance.

Of late we had an alarm, as if the Cardinal meant to begin his first wars against Breda, to which end he seemed he gathered forces about Maestricht, and had besides filled the towns of Lyre, Herenthals, Diest and other frontiers in Brabant with men. But to prevent his design and make them more afraid than hurt, there are sent into Breda as many men as will be sufficient to defend the place, though he came with all his forces, which, it seems, he will not do in haste, because La Fere is first to be rescued, and hath appointed the 20th of this month, new style, the day of rendezvous at Cambray, meaning to be at it himself. But if they that were within these three days at Brussels say truly, then will he not be soon ready, nor strong enough, for money groweth low, for all the bruits of great quantity, and most of the old soldiers look for their arrearages, in hope whereof they have lived a long time, and at the Cardinal's coming made full account of. And the new come men are weak and bare, so as they spoil the country wonderfully where they

pass, to the discontentment of those of Artois and Hainault, who also fear the French invasions if La Fere be taken; which they would have to be succoured, but the appearance is yet slender to do it by force, so as in the judgment of most it is thought he will try what may be done by diversion, and on the sudden go to Calais or some other place. The mutinied Italians continue in former terms, the Cardinal having sent unto them for deputies, with the which if he agree not, or content them, they shall be suffered to return. The sum they demand is very great, and if they should be paid, all the rest would follow their steps, more ready to enter into terms of mutiny than to march to any service without satisfaction. To attempt by force any thing against the Italians, they find not fit, fearing lest they should chose another side, and by means of the Duke of Florence, to be drawn away into the King of France his service. Besides, their number being strong, both of horse and foot, and the best men in the country, they could not be so beset in Tillemont, which is great in compass, but they might get out by night, and go whither they would. The Cardinal himself travaileth and laboureth in all business, using to be at their Council meetings. He hath made choice of a new council of war, consisting, of the greater part, of natural Spaniards. Fuentes, for certain, is to depart this day for Italy, there to be Governor of Milan.

What the States will do this summer is yet uncertain, their forces being weak to attempt any thing in field, but yet if Albery be occupied in France, the opportunity would serve to do some good exploit. This am I sure, that the Count Maurice would gladly be set awork, and in all the discourses I have had with any of them here, I perceive their eye and mind is to Flanders, where somewhat could be done if they were seconded, but alone they are unable. In Langhey their garrison mutined, and no other was looked for of all their other men in those quarters, so as Albery to prevent all inconveniences sent thither two months' pay, but whether that will content them is doubtful. We hear that the Turk will be strong this summer, so as the Emperor will have his hands full. Of peace, no more speech in Brussels, but all of wars, so as this summer there will be stirring on all sides.—Hague, this last of February 1595.

P.S.—Sir Francis Vere's arrival, whereof men have understood, may chance to make them defer their resolution about Mr. Bodley's matter, until they hear the others message.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (30. 95).

CAPTAIN HENRY SWANN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 29.—I understand by Sir Francis Vere what honourable good speeches you use in my behalf unto him; I have found by your good means he hath used me better since than he did before. I understand her Majesty doth set out a great fleet which I am very desirous to join the action; I have desired Sir Francis Vere very earnestly to give me leave to come over to go, but he will by no means give me leave without it would please you to write in my behalf unto him.—From the Hague, 29 February.

Signed. 1 p. (38. 65).

LADY RICHE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb.—I know your mind to be honourably constant towards your friends, among which number I desire to hold place as one that doth make great estimation of your affection. I must now entreat you to favour this bearer so much as to procure him either your father's

letter, or my lord admiral's, to my lord of Hertford, in a very reasonable cause, wherein I pray you to further him all you may, since it concerns him as much as he is worth.

Signed :—Penelope Riche.

P.S.—I desire to be commended to my lady, and to be continued in her fair friendship.

Holograph.

Endorsed :—“Feb. 1595. Lady Riche to my master: in favour of her servant, Mericke.”

1 p. (30. 90.)

VICE-CHANCELLOR of LANCASTER.

1595–6, Feb.—If there be a Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, it hath been used that there hath been also a Vice-Chancellor, who is deputy of the Chancellor at the assizes holden at Lancaster for receiving of writs out of superior courts, to be made new under the seal of the County Palatine, and for sealing of writs returnable before the justices at Lancaster. The Vice-Chancellor hath been a man learned, and Justice Carus and Sir Gilbert Gerrard, being both of that country, were Vice-Chancellors the one after the other. If there be no Chancellor before the assizes, it is thought there must be one special for the purpose. Mr. Manners is required to move that Justice Walmysley, being of that country, may, by the favour of the Lord Treasurer or Sir Robert Cecil, supply the place of Vice-Chancellor to be appointed by the Chancellor, if there be one before the Assizes. and if not, that he may supply the place for keeping the seal for the time of the assizes only. If there be a Chancellor, none but he can appoint the Vice-Chancellor.

Endorsed :—“Feb. 1595.” 1 p. (30. 98.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, Feb.—Letter beginning—“This my servant departeth in all haste,” and ending, “From Coussy this—of February, 1595.”

[See Murdin's State Papers, p. 729, *but read* “retire” for “reyre.”]

Holograph. 2 Seals. 1 p. (171. 104.)

THE TREIZIEME IN GUERNSEY.

1595–6, Feb.—Articles for a Commission from Her Majesty touching the isle of Guernsey.

1. That there shall be appointed five or six commissioners, whereof two to be, the one a Doctor of the Civil Law, and the other a common lawyer, or one of these, and the other commissioners to be chosen out of Jersey and Guernsey, as the Governor of Jersey, the Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Amias Cartwright and the Bailiff of Guernsey.

2. That they be authorised to judge of the matter in controversy between the Queen's officers and William Beauvoir, concerning the treizième, the campart and other royalties.

3. That they examine by the book of the Extent what royalties at the making thereof did belong unto the King, and what royalties did appertain unto any Seigneur of the isle, and of whom they hold. And where-as it shall be found that any person hath intruded upon Her Majesty's royalties, or usurped anything more than at the making of the extent was allowed them, that the same be taken from them, except they be able to shew grant from some of Her Majesty's progenitors to warrant the same.

4. To enquire what concealed land there is, and what decayed rents or waste ground, and to let the same for a fine and yearly rent, to Her Majesty's best profit.

5. That these commissioners be authorised to enquire of all defects and errors committed either in the new extent, or other, and to amend the same, be it concerning treizièmes, customs of merchants' goods, or other whatsoever, whereby Her Highness's right is impaired.

6. That, forasmuch as the corrupt dealing of the Jurats is the cause that for the preservation of her right and royalties this chargeable commission is to be brought, that William Beauvoir, with those Jurats which in his favour had judged against Her Highness' right, shall pay the charges of the commissioners, if so be it appear, that they have given their voices against Her Majesty unjustly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 71.)

[Undated, but see Sir T. Leighton's letter of Feb. 8.]

WILLIAM MEDELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6], March 1.—Upon Saturday, at night, last, being the 28 of February, one of the priests in the Castle of Wisbech, whose name is Francis Tilletson, by a cord of a bed let himself down over the Castle wall, and so is escaped. I have laid very great wait for him, both by water and land, round about me, far and near, and as yet I hear not of him, but am in good hope. I will spare for no cost, nor be idle in such a case. This priest was some times Mr. Thomas Slingsby's servant, attending upon him, both in my lord's house, as also after that in the Court, and after that Mr. Slingsby was drowned, he was entertained a little while in my lord of Northumberland's service. A man of small learning, or rather none at all, nor of any other respect among the rest within the Castle, more than as a man well willing to their religion: and so of a community to be relieved, and now grown to that extreme poverty, as he oweth to divers persons within the town of Wisbech the sum of 10*l.* and 12*d.*, the particular whereof I present before you, besides that which he oweth unto me for his charges, due of long time. Since these late strict examinations in the Castle, by authority of your Honour and the rest of the lords, there hath been some of their friends with them, for they fear the worst, whereby they be grown to that general poverty, as that within this 10 or 12 days they shall not have wherewith to buy them bread and drink, much less for their clothing and other necessities, as they do protest, which will grow to a further inconvenience towards me, I fear, if you and the rest of the lords do not either enlarge this restraint of their friends, or else set down some form of government for their relief and maintenance, for upon my knowledge they are greatly distressed.—From Wisbech, the 1st of March.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"1595." 1 p. (30. 100.)

Encloses:—

[1595-6], 1 Mar.—*Francis Tilletson's debts in Wisbech.*

*A list of twelve persons to whom small sums are due, amounting in the whole to 10*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, including 16*d.* at the Saracen's Head.*

Half sheet of paper. (30. 99.)

SIR FRANCIS WYLLUGHBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 1.—Touching the wardship of my wife's son, Colbie Tamworthe, your ward. I am humbly to crave the preferment of the

ward. And my dwelling here in Nottinghamshire being so far from London, give me leave to wait upon you for the same next term.—Wollaton, this 1st of March, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (30. 101.)

ROGER HURLSTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 1.—Thanks him for his favourable letter, upon which he obtained of Mr. Beverley such time as he required for the satisfaction of his debt to Beverley as surety for Mr. Gilbert Gerrard.—Chester, 1 March, 1595. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March $\frac{1}{11}$.—In return for his favour in obtaining a licence for grain for Tuscany, sends a present of a little box of oils, drugs and conserves made in his factory (*fonderia*).—Leghorn, 11 March, 1596.

Signed “Il Granduea di T.”

Italian. Seal. 1 p. (33. 146.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6], March 3.—Being charged to set down whatsoever in my voyage I have found that might tend to Her Majesty's service, the first that I can propound is myself, whose duty, having vowed the scope of my whole life to the service of the worthiest, emboldeneth me not to give place to any living creature. The second is the Emperor, whose sober, retired humour gives him good leisure to know, and knowing to admire, the rare high virtues of my never enough admired Queen. But it may be the intent is that I should set down the effect of such particulars as I imparted to yourself, wherefore I will again deliver by writing what I once thought to none but Her Majesty's self to have uttered.

I have probable reasons to think that the Emperor will enter into a faithful amity and perfect league with Her Majesty, if she so list. I durst undertake the Emperor shall send ambassadors to her to persuade her to be willing to a reasonable peace with the Spaniard, if matters be well handled from hence; and if, when the matters come to articling, she will remit it to the Emperor, that he shall deal very friendly, yea, and partially in the Queen's behalf, but if she will not credit him so far, that then he shall be content to take into commission with him any agreeable person, yea, though he were much his inferior. I doubt not but that the Archduke Mathias, who by me did recommend an affectionate respect to Her Majesty, coming now down to the government of Giulick and Cleveland, shall by the Emperor's means hold good love and intelligence with her. I durst undertake that the Cardinal Archduke, now Governor of the Low Countries, shall also, by the Emperor's means, do all good offices in agreeable sort between her and the Spaniard.

But now, let no man aim amiss at the reasons that should make me undertake thus much, for truly the Emperor never imparted it in particular to me, and when at any time any of his Council have had speech with me of the like matters, it hath been in such obscure manner, in such equivocal terms, as that they have ever kept themselves a retiring corner from affirming of that, as by way of offer, which none of them will dare to avow; though in speech with them, as by way of discourse, it was let fall by those who are not Spanish, that the Spanish King

hath of long time wronged him, by making him still believe he shall have his daughter, but, when it comes to the push, will give nothing with her; another, that the Low Countries, which the King of Spain enjoys, lie fit for him and are in part greatly affected to him already, in which case none can better confirm the rest than the Queen. A third is that the Emperor hath long since given over to practise with the Jesuits, and for a fourth, some think that the Spanish over swelling pride doth already, by money and means, practise to invest the Empire, after the death of the Emperor, in the young Archduke of Styria, whose sister the Prince of Spain shall marry. Or it may be that myself, as the nature of men is, believe because I would have it so, imagining that these articles pretend some good to our estate. Howsoever it be, I am constant to my assertion, and therefore, if Her Majesty will leave to employ such as they deem to be scandalous persons, for that against such there is already great exception taken, and will use some man of good worth and birth, who being wise will *tanquam aliud agens* attempt it truly, I durst undertake he shall effect it.

As for the Emperor's message it is this: that he is glad to hear so strong proofs that Her Majesty is not in league with the Turk: that he was ever willing of himself to think so, though some would have persuaded him otherwise; that the Queen's leave to such as came to those parts to fight, not to look on, was a sufficient testimony to him of the good will she bare him, which he would be ever ready to requite, really and in effect. As for the Princes of Italy and Germany, who do already adore Her Majesty's 'hereytall' parts, there can be no readier way to make them offer themselves and their abilities than by the Emperor, to the service of Her Majesty. But lest I forget myself, having been in a manner a close prisoner this long time, even to the prejudice of my health, I do, in all humility, expect the gracious censure of her never erring judgment, in whose blissful favour stands the total sum of my earthly happiness. Could she, but in imagination, see the toilsome voyage, the shipwreck, the loss, and the danger which for her sake I endured, protesting that for no other cause I came home at this dead desperate time of the year but to do her service. I know the virtue of so pure a mind could not but feel some remorse. Yet it is time *corrigit quem diligit Deus*, and yet our earthly deity will not, I hope, in me forget the measure of her mercy. Honourable Sir Robert, stand a friend, if not to me, yet to my zealous loyalty to my sacred Sovereign, for whose safety sake I shall ever think my life happy adventured.—From the Fleet, this 3rd of March.

Endorsed :—"1595." 2 pp.

Holograph. (30. 103.)

SIR H. NORRIS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 3.—The States General and Council of State have at last deputed certain deputies which are arrived in Zealand, and have written to me to come thither when they are ready to hear the difference, as they term it, between the *bailli* and me. I have thought fit, for divers reasons, to go unto them, especially lest they should give out that I would not be heard but where I command. I beseech you to allow of it, though I do depart without first advertising you, and from thence I will write unto you what conclusion should be taken. The taking of La Fere doth greatly discredit the great expectation of the Cardinal, who saith he will in to the field himself the latter end of this month. His rendezvous will be about Douai. His only hope is in his foot,

which he prefers far beyond the French. He changeth all garrisons and sets up his rest; hoping this summer to overrun all Picardy. But if it might please Her Majesty to assure the French King with some foot to make a stand for his horse, I should think that ere long those two great monarchs would be reduced into equal balance, so that then Her Majesty might set what law it should please her to them both. In the meantime the States do mean to make their profit of all.—Ostend, 3 March, 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (30. 107.)

LORD BURGHEY to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595-6, March 3.—I have not leisure to write much unto you at this time, but have sent you here included the passport required by you for John Sutlar, &c. [*sic*: Sinclair, *see* S.P. Scotland, Vol. LVIII., No. 29]. And whereas you require to have my opinion touching the coming and passing of the lord Sincklar [*sic*: Sanquhar, *see* *ibid.*] through the realm into France, I can give you no direction therein, as things I do not meddle withal; but this I know, that it were very convenient that such noblemen of Scotland as are to pass through the realm were recommended first hither from our ambassador there of their intention and cause of coming, and so direction to be given back again to him as shall be thought meet.—From the Court at Richmond, 3 March, 1595.

Signed. Seal, broken. 1 p. (171. 105.)

CAPTAIN HENRY DOCWRA to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 4.—Understanding by Sir Francis Vere that your lordship hath otherwise determined of me than in mine own free choice I should have disposed of myself, I have willingly conformed myself therein to your pleasure. Notwithstanding, sith on my part the bands of duty have been such, and on your lordship's the undeserved favour professed the like, that in so general an employment the leaving of me out may be diversely construed as not answerable to the expectation of either, I could not but desire some assurance that my endeavours in these parts, being so specially by your directions, may be accounted as no less in your service than if I had in person attended you in the journey.—From the Hague, 4 March, 1595.

[P.S.]—This bearer, my ensign, desireth some better preferment by your favour in his action, whose honest carriage of himself hath been such as I cannot but thereof yield a good report.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 106.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 4.—I acknowledge your favour in writing to me by Symondes and beseech you to excuse my hasty and short scribbles, being scarce able to put pen to paper by a fall from my horse, which putteth me to great pain and taketh away the use almost of my whole arm. The King doth not so well conceive of the comfort of her Majesty's reply as you hoped he would, and I fear our cold comfort and others' liberal offers will draw him to run a dangerous course for us, but I have received as yet no resolution from him, it being deferred until his return. He gave me a taste of his dislike of her Majesty's reply and seemed very much discontented therewith; I can but wish I had received more comfortable matter, and am much perplexed with

my ill success; having no great hope of better, yet do I mean to dispute the points of her Majesty's reply the best I may and leave the success to God. I do not presume to call in question your grave proceedings, because I can but discern the outward bark of things; notwithstanding, it is thought here that you ought to have a better feeling of the imminent perils which do so much threaten us. I submit my conceits to your better judgment.—From Coucy, this 4th of March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. [See Murdin's State Papers, p. 730.]

(171. 107.)

SIR H. UNTON to [LORD BURGHELY].

1595-6, March 4.—I received by Symondes on Saturday, February 28, her Majesty's letters of the 5th and your lordship's of the 7th, 8th, and 10th of the same month, accompanied with her Majesty's reply to the King's answer to my first negotiation; whereupon I sent presently to demand audience, because I understood the King was to go to St. Quintin's to give order to those parts upon advice received of the enemy's readiness to march to the relief of La Fere. He accorded me audience the next day in the afternoon, and M. de Rochepott with others were appointed to receive and entertain me until the King sent for me up into his own chamber, where being arrived, he commanded all to depart save four or five of the principal persons whom he willed to stay but to withdraw to the lower end. After I had delivered her Majesty's kind salutations, which he received thankfully, and his enquiry thereupon of her health, and signified to him that her Majesty having seen the declaration he made in answer of my former negotiation with him, had thought good, for the better clearing of all doubtfulness between them, to send him her like reply to all the particular points thereof, which I doubted not would content him for the weighty reasons and just considerations it doth contain, he received it of me, and because he found it (as he said) to be very long, he called for M. Villeroy to read it to him; in which interim he shewed in his countenance many tokens of discontentment, and in the end brake with me into this speech: that he did not desire to contest with her Majesty, as that multitude of words did only infer, which was a consolation of poor virtue for his pressing necessity and unnecessary for him to entertain at this time in respect of their fruitless end, wherein his expectation was not deceived, to his grief; but he would exercise patience, and sithence he was thus resolved the matter required the less deliberation. I told him I was sorry the passion of his necessity made him conceive otherwise of her Majesty's intent than there was cause; but if he would truly understand the state of her affairs and the reasons and substance of her answer, he should find she had not omitted hitherto to witness her sincere love to him by all good effects, persisting still in the same affection. Also I did somewhat insist upon the latter part of the reply, the best part for his comfort; urging the conference and necessity such which, I said, might bring him all reasonable contentment, and was of no small consequence for the establishing of his affairs and confirmation of a never ending strict amity between him and her Majesty, who would not then suffer him to receive prejudice for want of her due assistance. Until then, that her Majesty had reason to be doubtful, and might hitherto challenge not to have received answerable measure in the overtures which have been made unto him of a peace, wherein their common interests ought to be alike respected; dilating the said point as her Majesty commanded by her letters. He replied I did more enforce the

said answer of her Majesty than it doth import, himself seeing no cause to apprehend any such hope thereby, but that he would better consider thereof with his council and make me answer at his return from St. Quintin's, which he promised should be within four or five days; and so, seeming loth to hear more of the matter, dismissed me in an unpleasing humour. Hereof I thought good to give you advertisement, being much perplexed for my no better success. The rest of my proceedings with him I will let you know by Mr. Edmondess, who hath importuned me for his return in respect of his great necessity, albeit I have yet stayed him because by him I shall be best able to send you a full resolution of all things, which I mean to press with all earnestness and with my best skill, knowing that I shall not want contrary labours to countervail me, and fearing much the issue thereof in respect of the Pope's large offers and the instance of the Cardinal and of the King's Spanish counsel.

Cardinal Joyeux arrived here three days since, who hath been very kindly received by the King and all his court. They give out with great cunning that he cometh only for his private affairs, but I secretly learn he doth passionately propose a surseance of arms, having thereunto charge from the Pope to prepare the King's disposition against the coming of the legate, who is now appointed to be the Cardinal of Florence, Cardinal Aquaviva having also excused himself in respect of his unaptness through sickness for the journey. They tend to procure that the compounding of the difference and the points of honour may with speed be referred to the Pope's compromise as common father, and as in like cases hath been done between Catholic princes, and whereunto the King of Spain is said to be willing. This Cardinal doth also urge the sending of an ambassador to Rome from hence to that purpose, alleging the Pope doth complain of the neglect used to him by the King in that behalf. He is about the age of 30, superstitious, full of passion, and violently bent against them of the religion. The Bishop of Evreux is expected here very shortly to pursue the like course with the King; he returneth without his Cardinal's hat, but with promise thereof, and is confirmed Bishop by the Pope. As these things further succeed I hope to attain to the knowledge of the same; the most part of the King's council incline to this "compremisses" with greediness, and seem to run one course with the Pope in liking and disliking. President Rochetti, late ambassador of Savoy, hath sent hither a gent to assure the King that the Duke's deputies attend the coming to Lyons of those of the King's part to effect the treaty of peace and the composition for Salusto, and for the better advancement of the same the Duke will approach nearer to Chambery; wherein how confident he is already will appear by this enclosed letter of the ambassador of Venice to me. You may also see how effectually he doth recommend to me, in the name of the State, Signor Basadonna's suit, for whom I beseech you to employ your favour towards her Majesty to procure his gratifying, which will nourish their good devotion towards her Highness. Those of Brittany have enlarged their truce to comprehend also them of Normandy, but it is made first only for a month, having reference to a further continuance. M. de Rochepott is come hither post out of those parts and returneth presently. He is one of the chief commissioners that treateth with Duke Mercurie and a great instrument for the Duke.

The King sent for me 7 or 8 days since to come to Ia Fere, as well to see the stopping of the river as to acquaint me with the news of Marseilles, newly received, and [which], for the strangeness of the success, seemeth almost incredible. He declared that one called Libertade,

a captain of a quarter in the town, entered into intelligence with the Duke of Guise and acquainted him that it was the custom of Casaulx and Viguier to walk every morning with their guard of 200 upon the counterscarfe without the town; willing him therefore to lodge in ambuscado near the town to cut them off upon the signal he would give him from the Port Royal when he should be in guard, and assuring him to hold the port open for him. The Duke having been twice in ambuscado he was forced to disappoint him for that Casaulx and Viguier did not walk forth according to their accustomed manner. Returning the third time, as Casaulx and Viguier were passing out of the gate, they met a Minim friar that advertised them to have seen near at hand certain men of war in amubscado, wishing them to look to themselves. Viguier, that was the more confident of the two, said they could be no other than the accustomed roaders, and he would go with a dozen horse to take them. Captain Libertade, seeing his design frustrated, and that it would be discovered and himself likely to perish, took resolution, being accompanied with three of his kindred with whom he had only communicated his enterprise, to kill Casaulx with a pistol in the port in the head of those 200 of his guard; which he performed, and therewith cried the restoring of their liberty and acknowledging of the King, putting a white scarf about his neck. The guard admonished therewith and fearing he had been assisted with some great party, ranged themselves instantly with him, saying they would with him maintain the common liberty, sith the tyrant was dead, and thereupon drew the dead body into the town, publishing the former cry, which was followed with the general applause of all the people; whose affections when he had so stirred, he disposed their minds to the further ordering of things. He had before caused the signal to be given to the Duke of Guise, the first part of whose troop thereupon advancing, those of the port (for that they had no intelligence of the correspondence with the Duke) discharged the first and second time the artillery and divers volleys of small shot upon them, killing 4 or 5 and hurting 50. At last Libertade having settled some order, killing some few, in the town, came to Port Royal and received the Duke, declaring that the town was at the King's obedience, but before they could permit him to enter he must subscribe to a capitulation with them; wherein having satisfied them they received him, with only his private company, into the town. Viguier, that was out of the town, when he found Casaulx was slain, entered by another port more at his devotion and began to assemble an head, but was quickly forced to flee the town to save himself; whom the Duke afterwards took and sent to Aix to receive the judgment of the Court of Parlement, to be broken on the wheel. The Spaniards during this event conveyed themselves with diligence aboard their galleys and out of the haven, save only 50 or 60 which were overtaken and slain. If Libertade had communicated his enterprise with the captain of the Chayne, the Spanish galleys and Prince Doria might have been all taken. The King is assured that if things had not thus succeeded, those two persons had within four days delivered the town into the Spaniards' hands, Doria having 1,200 men in readiness to convey secretly thither, and there being found in Casaulx's house armour for 2,000 men. It pleased the King to note that the name of Libertade and of the Port Royal did well sort with the enterprise. He did not long entertain me because of my indisposition by reason of a great bruise received by the falling of my horse upon me in going to him, whereof I am not yet recovered.

The King is still ignorant for how long this town is furnished of victuals. The water was once carried to a good height into the meadow,

but is since fallen again and they dare not absolutely stop the river lest the over great strength thereof break the causey, as it hath already done twice. The King is made certainly believe that the enemy pretendeth to come forthwith to the relief of this town, and doth dispose himself to receive them, entrenching himself very strongly here.

M. de Montigny going the other day to the war, defeated between Chastelet and Cambray 200 foot and 100 Spaniards and Italians, of whom he slew 50 and took some of the leaders prisoners.

The King is secretly treating to withdraw Rhosne, a Lorraine and one of the best captains the King of Spain hath, to his service, being an instrument of great hurt to him. He doth give him a marshal's place, 50,000 crowns, and a pension of 4,000 crowns. The King's sister is fallen very sick at Compiègne, which hath made the King forbear to press her in the matter of marriage with Duke Montpensier, and hath given her time till after Easter to advise thereof, whereupon the Duke is returned to Rouen, but she remaineth very constant to the Comte Soissons, and passionate in her affection. I acknowledge with all humility and thankfulness her Majesty's great goodness in so approving my poor endeavours, as by her own most gracious letters and yours I have received testimony; which though it cannot increase my care, yet doth the comfort thereof make all burthens the lighter that I shall fear for her service. Only my grief is that the quality of my employment is such as doth not produce more profitable and desired effects.—From Coucy, 4 March 1595.

[P.S.] I have not failed heretofore to call upon the King and his Council touching the ordinance at Dieppe, but they have still delayed me until the coming of the Governor of Dieppe, who is now here, and by Mr. Edmondes I hope to send you their resolute answers.

Endorsed :—Sir H. Unton.

Unsigned. Copy. 5 pp. (108. 110.)

ARTHUR ATYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 6.—You are in place where you may and do daily shew great favours. I am now become a suitor and want favour. Upon this confidence, I pray you to afford me your favour in this: the later Secretaryship is a place I much desire, and have been heretofore long in talk with Sir John Wolley for. It is the only place that hath been void, since my master's decease, which I could think myself fit for. It would from an idle life draw me forth to the doing of somewhat, it would give me, which I lack, the greatest credit I shall ever hope for, and the accomplishment indeed of all my ambitious desires. I am humble suitor to Her Majesty for it; I pray you to give me your favour in furtherance of me to it how you shall think fit.—At Caringe my house, this 6 of March 1595, not very well, otherwise I had attended you.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 104.)

WILL KYNMOUTH.

1595-6, March 6.—Whereas by the commandment of the right Honourable Thomas, Lord Scrope, Lord Warden of the West Marches foranent Scotland, we whose names are here underwritten are to make a true report of the taking of Will of Kynmouth because we were the takers of him, and are to set down the manner of his taking under our hands, we therefore have set down the whole course of his taking as followeth. Blacklock being taken away out of the office of Bewcastle,

and by such as are not answerable to any laws, we pursuing the said parties in hope to rescue the prisoner, following our road nigh to the house of Peters of the Harlaw, where Kynmouth was staying, whom we knowing, calling unto him afar off, willed him to ride his way, saying that we had nothing to say unto him, yet nevertheless he knowing us did shout 'A Harlaw, Harlaw,' yet still we willed him to ride his way, but in no case he would leave off his shouting, so that he having thereby broken the assurance, and stopping us of our road by reason of his shouting, we were forced for our own safety to pursue him, perceiving the country to be raised only by his means, and in the pursuit, after he had made resistance and given strokes, we took him and delivered him to Mr. Salkeld, my lord's officer.—7 March, 1595. John Musgrave, John Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave.

1 p. (30. 105.)

The GOVERNOR OF BREST to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March $\frac{6}{16}$.—Ses marchants s'en retournants en Angleterre, je n'ay voullu manquer de vous escrire, tant pour me ramentenoyr en l'heur de vos bonnes graces que pour vous supplier de me voulloir continuer l'amitie qu'il vous a pleu me faire cest honneur de me promettre, vous protestant, Monsieur, que non honererez jamais personne de ce monde qui plus librement sacrifie sa vie pour vous rendre preuve de son service que moy, qui en recherchere tous les jours de ma vie les occasions.

Je vous dire que depuis mon retour du voyage que j'ay faict auprès du Roy, mon maistre, j'ay esté assuré par deux pataches, qui depuis quatre jours ont passé au Conquet, venants d'Espagne, qu'il sy faisoit de grands preparatifs, tant de levee de gens de guerre que armée navalle, pour rebastir leur fort en Craodon et ung autre sur l'autre poincte du goulet à l'opposite, se deliberants par ung mesme tenir ceste place asicgée. Je vous supplie, en cas qu'elle le seroit, de voulloir moyenner envers la serenissime Majesté de la Royne ung prompt secours. Vous pouvez juger que la perte de ceste place, tombante entre les mains de l'Espagnol, est non moins de consequence à l'estat du royaume d'Angleterre qu'à celuy de la France. De moy, je périré premier qu'il en arive inconvenient, mais vous scavez qu'il n'y a sy bonne place qui à la longue et n'estant recourue ne se prenne.—De Brest ce 16^{me} Mars, 1596.

Signed :— Sourdeac.

Endorsed :—"The Governor of Brest, 16 March 1595, old style.

Governor of {
Brest
Bayonne
Rochell
Diepe.

Mr de la Cruche. Mr Mountmarte. La Varence.
Mr de Mayenne."

(39. 18.)

The LORD ADMIRAL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595-6], March 7.—I thank you, for I know your delivery of the toy to Her Majesty did better it ten times the value of it. For my coming into the Court, it must needs be less now than it was, for every day bringeth on that which cannot bide delay. My lord Thomas, Sir W. Ralegh and myself were yesterday from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon very busy at Mr. Quarelor's office, and after, till it was night, Sir Walter and myself were up and down on the river

continually busied. If you were but one day with us, you should see whether we have any spare time. Our business will lesser spare me than the term can spare the Lord Chancellor. I must be gone to-morrow, or Thursday very early, to Chatham. There is nothing that can pass but by my hand, and a heavy charge now daily lieth on me. We have 260 men that feedeth and hath wages of us, for now the victuals be taking in every ship, which is not the Queen's charge. I daresay you, nor my lord your father in his time, hath seen any army that the generals hath kept promise in their going out, by two months whatsoever and more; nor any private man, as the Earl of Cumberland, or any other, but hath broken their appointed time more, though they had but three ships to set out. I promised at the first the first beginning of April, and let but the first go to the 15th at the uttermost, and I hope to be master of my word. I promised Her Majesty the two new ships should be builded by the 20 March; it was performed before, and yet every body said it was impossible, but I assure you my often eye and my purse was the furtherer of it. I must be careful in this, for besides the delay of time will undo us, so it will be said that if Sir F. D. or Sir Jo. Hawkins had been here this would have been better expedited. It is not with me, as they had nothing to do but to make their living and to provide bacon meats and so go aboard. My time will be past after this for doing any more, and therefore will do the best I can in this, and must say, as your father doth to them that say they will wait on him to speak with him when he is not busy, who answereth—'When is that?' So my coming to the Court must be, and I trust I shall be excused and the better by you. You know I am not vainglorious for myself, but very zealous in anything I have to do, for Her Majesty's service, and as near as I can use my doings so as how painful soever, as what eyes soever look on it, and with what mind soever, I shall not care for it.—This 7 March.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 106.)

EDWARD WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595-6], March 7.—After my departure I stayed five days in Rye for the wind. I escaped well a desperate storm on the seas, divers fishermen were cast away. Notwithstanding, the next day, which was on Friday, the 5th March, I arrived safe at Dieppe, where I delivered your letters to the governor, who advised me to go by way of Paris. It is yet uncertain where Ottiwell Smith is; they rather think he is in Brittany or Spain, than in Dunkirk.—Rouen, 7 March, *stil. ant.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:—"1595." ½ p. (30. 108.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 7.—The 4th of this month I made my proposition to the States, and since have used all the good means I can think of to hasten the matter. This afternoon Mr. Barnevelt, with one other, was deputed by their college to know whether my instructions were so absolute as that no excuse might be admitted, of which I put them fully out of doubt, and have afresh showed them both the necessity of their agreement, and of the speediness thereof, which, I persuade myself, will draw them to grow to a good answer. I have by provision enquired for shipping, which I find may be had in sufficient store, though somewhat dearer than your lordship was informed, conditionally that they

may receive assurance here not to be constrained to go further and to be paid according as shall be agreed for the time they shall be held at Plymouth above five days, so that your lordship sending over your order, both for the payment of the said shipping and victual, the States performing their parts, and the wind serving, I make no doubt to be at the rendezvous by the time appointed. I would gladly know your pleasure concerning the dividing of these men, for I do not well remember whether your meaning were to divide them by hundreds, and make so many companies of them, or rather to have them into so many bands, as you had determined to make these men parcels of regiments, and so to have reinforced them with new men, by which means you should have old and new in one band, which no doubt were the best. Herein, for that I hope to hear from you shortly, I forbear to do anything.

Your lordship's resolution and great hope of this voyage maketh me frame my thoughts wholly that way, and yet in regard I know not precisely what your purpose is, I cannot give myself the true subject to work on. If you mean to land in Spain, and remain there, it shall be necessary to think of some place fortifiable; and of a good port to the same, of which I hear there be two very special, the Groyne and Cales, that of the Groyne harder to be taken and farther from doing that annoyance to the Spaniard, being in a country mountainous, far from the heart, and not so well situated to annoy the coast. Cales, somewhat further, more intemperate, but so seated that no place in Spain better to trouble them, both of land and sea; neither can be of other use than of one summer's bravery, if it please not Her Majesty to proceed royally. But let that be answered by them who shall be faulty. Your lordship meaning to lay the foundation of a great work, with all due respect be it written, must go with provision answerable. One thing of very great moment in the war, is to know the place the war is to be made in. There wanteth not in England those that are acquainted with the coast, and your lordship's most devoted Antonio de Perez were an excellent instrument for many uses. If you should have any fight in field, it shall not be amiss to consider that you have no horse, which taketh away, in a manner, all hope of good success, for in straits or amongst mountains your enemy will not seek you, and an undertaking army must make his way everywhere. I shall be as willing as any man that shall follow you to be at the doing of great things, and therefore have thought how that want may be helpen somewhat, perchance you will laugh at the means. Your Honour hath heard of certain short stakes that our old archers used to stick in the ground, when they had to do with horsemen. I could set down four or five battles where they served the turn well, and I esteemed the true use of them would here be found. In the Tower, I think they are to be had, or to be made for little money. This is for fighting, working is the next point, and therefore necessary to be provided for the same. Engineers are very scant in England, but some there are 'theoricians,' and such a one were very fit. In the army some will be found not altogether void of practice. There is Edward Hamnun, in London, sometimes belonging to my lord of Oxford, who is not ignorant in architecture, and might serve to good purpose. Of workers your army will find enough, so that the chiefest want shall be of tools, unless your Honour increase the number to as many again as were set down at my lord Admiral's, especially of spades, whereof, so far as I remember, there was only 3,000 agreed on. For your army, I left you disposed to make it as strong as you could, which no doubt would be of a large proportion, if shipping could be provided. I have cast out some speeches to divers of the chief men here, whereof they might know that a proffer of so many ships as would receive 3,000 men at this

time should be very acceptable; which I think might be compassed if the States were earnestly written unto in that behalf. The exceeding great desire I have of your honour and prosperity thrusteth me so far that, unless it pleaseth you to believe the best, it shall seem 'for like' presumption, but the assurance I have of your good conceit maketh me be thus plain, and shall work ever so in me that, all other respects set aside, I shall look only how I may do you best service.—Hague, 7 March.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. Seal cut out. 4 pp. (30. 109.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 8.—As it hath pleased Her Majesty from the beginning to acquaint you with our journey, so I must, both in my lord Admiral's name and mine own, entreat you to expedite those things that are to pass through your hands, for so you shall both advance Her Majesty's service greatly and pleasure us two, who, by want of despatch, may be ruined in our estates. At this present you have three letters which are to be signed by Her Majesty. I pray you offer them and let Her Majesty know I stay Captain Deryf to carry them. The wind is now good, and at this time of the year uncertain, and Sir Francis Vere hath sent me word that he will hold his day, and therefore if the 700 men which are to come out of the Zutphen shall be come down to Flushing before the Governors send their numbers, we must give them board wages all the while that they stay for their fellows, which you will not think our exhausted purses are fit to do. I have said enough to make it appear that my motion imports Her Majesty's service.—8 March.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (30. 111.)

JOHN [COLDWELL,] BISHOP OF SALISBURY, TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 8.—The Chancellorship of the Garter, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury by the charter of Edward IV., as you may see by the enclosed, though ignorantly penned, was possessed by all my predecessors, till of late, *sede vacante*, the execution thereof was passed by Her Majesty to Sir John Wolley. He, I understand, is now dead, and thereby the disposition of discharging that office, as I suppose, returneth unto me. And therefore, desirous that you shall take both the exercise and profit of that Chancellorship, as Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir John Wolley have done before you, I am to pray you to accept my good will, in 'namening' you unto it, and to afford your help to compass the same; and what you please shall be that further I shall do for perfecting of it, upon knowledge of your mind, I will see performed. My lord of Pembroke urgeth me much, otherwise than the lieutenants of Berkshire, being in my diocese, do, to cause the poor ministers to entertain men at their own charges to wear their armour, which neither have men nor money to accomplish it, and besides, they can get none that will serve, if needs require, without a press as on other subjects is ordinarily laid. In regard whereof, and the rather for that your letters do require that the names of the soldiers should be enrolled, and so certified unto you, I humbly beseech you to be a means to the rest of the lords of the Council that their warrant may come forth to press fit men, as for the rest of Her Majesty's subjects is accustomedly used; otherwise they must be driven to wear their own

armour and be mustered in it, which I think you will judge inconvenient, and so much the sooner, for that if either the ministers themselves shall go into the field, or our own men, which keep but few, we may look to be subject to the rapine and spoil of such idle and lewd people as are left at home.—From my house in Sarum, this 8th of March 1595.

Signed: Jo. Sarum.

Holograph. 1 p. (30. 113.)

Encloses:—

The Order of the Garter.

Copy of the Charter, dated 1 Oct. 5. Edward I., establishing the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and vesting it in Richard Beauchamp and his successors, Bishops of Salisbury, by reason that the chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle, is within that diocese, the appointment to be without prejudice of the rights of the Bishop of Winchester under the statutes of the Order.

(30. 112.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

1595-6, March 8.—The Queen has imparted me a letter of your lordship, wherein you take notice of hers, which I drew by her commandment, and shew your dutiful purpose to return with all speed to her presence, for whose service you write you will haste as fast as the eagle to the sun, or some such other speech, which doth well please her as an argument of your heart's affection. I can assure you it is graciously interpreted, and I am commanded expressly to let you know so much from herself at this time, and therewithal to add this much, that although she shall ever be most glad to see you, yet, because the glorious figures of pretended invasions to her kingdom are now so much abated, and she knoweth that if you take your journey in the time you write, it will cross your opportunity of receiving good by the baths, she will in no wise have you needlessly anticipate your former prefixed time, whereby you may return hereafter with a well confirmed health, which shall best please Her Majesty, and render the rest of your life to yourself most comfortable [and] to Her Majesty and to your country serviceable, as heretofore it hath been by many honourable demonstrations.—From the Court, 8 March, 1595.

Endorsed:—“Copy of my master's letters to the Lord Willoughby of Eresby.”

Signed. 1 p. (30. 114.)

MATTEO DE TERENCEZIO to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March $\frac{8}{18}$.—By command of his master, the Grand Duke, forwards to him by this ship the *Suelta*, Captain Ant. Seuard, of London, a case containing certain robes, as appears by bill of lading enclosed. Begs to be notified of its arrival.—Livorno, 18 March, 1596. *Signs as* “Sottoproporecivitore” of Livorno.

Italian. 1 p. (38. 107.)

THOMAS FERRERS, H.M. Agent at Stoad, to LORD BURGHELEY.

1595-6, March 9.—My last was of the 15 February. The Right Honourable Thomas Arundell was created Earl by the Emperor, as

since my last I have understood, and doth write himself to be of Her Majesty's consanguinity. Robert Smith is still about the Duke of Brunswick's court. In my last I did crave your favour for Her Majesty's allowance for my journey into Denmark, and that I might have the 50*l.* sterling repaid me that I long since disbursed to Robert Smith.

I have according to your advice followed the advice of Sir Thomas Wilkes and have dealt in private with P. that he would receive the three glass bodies, and re-deliver me Her Majesty's signature, but by no means could induce him thereunto. Then according to my commission I made protest against him in the presence of the chief magistrate of this town, by two notaries, a counsellor and four witnesses, the same two Englishmen that were unto his protest, the other were both chief men of this town. I made tender of the glass bodies in the presence aforesaid, willing him to see and view them all if they were not sealed with his seal, and so as he delivered them in England, who answered 'Yea,' and that he could not perceive the contrary. Then I pretended to deliver the glass bodies to R. P. and demanded Her Majesty's note of signature, which he had; his answer was that he would not receive them, neither might deliver Her Majesty's signature. Upon which I made protest as afore, and then at that instant, I was counselled not to retain the glass bodies by me after protest, but as he had refused them, so must I do the like for Her Majesty. Then the said box was sealed by me and the four witnesses, and is in the custody of the Senate of this town. The protest being large, and three to be made, two in Dutch and one in Latin, the same are not yet ready, but by the next, I will send two, one in Latin and one in Dutch; the third I do mean to retain by me. Herewith I send a letter which I received at the hands of one Francis Tusser, gentleman, belonging to Her Majesty, as he saith; he willed me to advertise you when Joachim Showmaker's ship of Hamburg doth depart for England.—Stod, this 9th March, 1595.

Signed :—Tho. Ferrers, Her Majesty's agent here.

Endorsed :—"Protests against Peterson, etc."

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (30. 116.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 9.—I have now received a full grant from the States of that I demanded, only excepted that in lieu of the 500 men I was to have charge of [as] my own regiment, they have allotted so many companies, which I stood not much against, for that it shall no way turn to the prejudice of this service, and may stead them, in that they keep those companies remain in good strength. Now it resteth that your lordship send order for the shipping and victualling of the men, as also whether you desire the time of shipping them shall be deferred, which, if you find the rest of your troop cannot be in readiness according as you had hoped, it shall be good to signify in time for the avoiding of the charge. You were pleased at my being with you to acquaint me with a purpose you had to draw Her Majesty, the French King and the States into a firm league. I have, as occasion hath been offered, felt the disposition both of the chief men here and M. de Busenvall, and find on all sides a great inclination thereunto. It falleth out very fit in this time of your action, and if you would so think of it, there might some overture be made of seconding your action by the three States. In case that you can possess yourself of some good plan, these men I do gather will not be backward in the matter, and Mr. Bodley and I have thought it good to use some means that those who shall go hence into England upon the

conclusion of his negotiation, shall have charge to hearken after your action. There is no so ready way in the world to terrify and ruin the great adversary, whose constancy in the following of his ambitious purpose may assure these States that they cannot be safe without his overthrow.

At my being in England I found Her Majesty much troubled with the opinion she had conceived of Sancy his coming hither, out of which she would not be put, though I signified by the report of M. de Busenvall, that he was first to repair unto Her Majesty. Whereupon, at my return hither, I took occasion to talk with M. Busenvall of the same matter, and handled it so that he delivered me a letter of M. de Sancy in answer of some others of his, by the which it appeareth that both Busenvall dissuaded and he approved that there was no coming hither but by the way of England. Which letter, in regard that the Lord Treasurer had some speech with me about the same matter, I have sent unto him, and signified that M. de Busenvall desireth that the same may only be imported to Her Majesty and both your lordships, and so sent back again. For his purpose is to give Her Majesty satisfaction of his proceedings in this and to work an opinion in her that he is mindful of the good he received whilst he was in England and that he will continue, whilst he shall be in place of service, to do those best offices he can think of for holding his master in good terms with Her Majesty. He is very careful to have it kept secret, in so much that I was fain to promise him not to acquaint any man living with the same but your lordships, which I shall keep, and should be loth that he should find the same divulged any way to his prejudice.

The enemy marcheth towards Luxemburg, as it is thought to besiege Ehdan, for good store of artillery and other provisions for a siege are taken out of Namur and shipped. His Excellency is minded, so soon as they are engaged, to take something in hand, which he telleth me shall be the besieging of the Sass, a place of very great importance for the annoying of Ghent and those parts of Flanders, so that the French King not being idle and your lordship's action afoot, a man may boldly say there are wars on all sides. When I have given order for all things to be done here concerning the despatching of these soldiers, if it may stand with your liking, I shall appoint one to take charge of them to Plymouth, and repair myself to attend you, wherein I shall expect your further directions.—Hague, 9 March, 1595.

P.S. I have sent a copy of Sancy his letter, though I assure myself the original will not be long out of your hands.

Holograph. 3½ pp. (30. 117.)

The Enclosure :—

M. Sancy to M. Busanval.

1596, Feb. 10.—*J'ai aujourd'huy receu en ceste ville les deux lettres qu'il vous a pleu m'escire, l'une du 27 de Decembre, l'autre du 27 de Januair, suivant lesquelles je suis d'avis de differer le voyage que le Roy ha resolu me faire fayre jusques a ce que nous ayouns advis d'Angleterre que j'y puisse servir de quelque chose. Mais il est bien certain que sy nous fail-lons a ceste conjonction a nous bien unyr, nostre ennemy en prendra un grand advantage. Vray est que je n'y puis rien proposer davantage que ce que j'ay veu par la proposition que vous leur aves faite. Mais je craings, pendant les longueurs d'Angleterre, une mauvais heure ne nous emperte en ce Conseil ou vous scaves que l'on impute aux Huegenetts tout le trouble et mal du Royaume. Je suis venu ici pour faire de l'argent.*

J'ay envoyé le payement d'un moys nostre armée, et donné ordre qu'il ensuivra encorres cinc ou syx, entre cy, et que cela soyt dépendu, nous en trouverons d'autres, Dieu eydant. Car il n'y a que la pauvreté du Roi qui esleu ceulx qui conseillent une payx douteuse, plus tost, que de patyr les yncommodites qui leur déplaisent et auxquelles ils ne sont nourris. Je desire que vous veniez par deça, pour entendre de vous plus amplement l'estat des affayres pardela, et ce que sy peult projecter.
—De Paris, 10 Februyr, 1596.

Addressed: A Monsieur, Monsieur de Busanvall, gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roy et Ambassadeur pour Sa Majesté aux Pays Bas.

Copy in Vere's hand. 1 p. (30. 58.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, and the JUSTICES OF
THE BISHOPRIC to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, March 9.—Praying him to be a mean that the county of Durham may be eased of the charge of ten horsemen, laid upon them by the Council of York, as part of a levy of 80 light horsemen directed by Her Majesty's letters to be raised in the county of York and port of Durham to be employed for defence of the Middle Marches in the winter season, the rather for that no such horsemen have ever been sent out of that country for service on the Borders, and partly for that the inhabitants of the Shire have been contented to yield to the great charge of 400 calivers and 400 corslets, amounting to no small sum, which the late lord Lieutenant did promise should be an ease otherwise unto them, which is a sufficient burden to them, being by their tenures and customs bound to serve out their own charges on the Borders for a number of days, how often so ever that kind of service shall be required by sufficient authority. They hope these allegations may suffice, especially since the winter season is now almost expired, or will be, before these horsemen with their furniture can be levied; neither do they doubt that the Lord Warden, having honourably discharged that place in the more dangerous time of the year by past, shall be sufficiently guarded for the defence of the rest by the 70 horsemen already appointed out of Yorkshire, which shire as it is very large is very able to perform that proportion, and no way tied to any such customary service on the Borders as they are.—Bishop Auckland, 9 March 1595. *Signed,* Tobie Duresme, Wyllyam Hylltonn, John Conyers, Tho. Hylton, H. Anderson, Geor. Grevile, Ry. Belassis, Anthony Hutton, Robert Bowes, Jo. Hedworthe, Robt. Swift, Geo. Lightfoote, Clement Colmore.

Episcopal Seal. 1 p. (30. 119.)

DR. CHRISTOPHER PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 10.—I send you enclosed the letter you willed me to write, with the English, remembering assuredly that such things extraordinarily performed cannot easily be so perfect as when taken in hand *ex officio*. And that all things may the better consequently be handled, such Latin letters as were in Sir J. W.'s custody would not be neglected, but rather be committed to some fit man who is like to look them over, that he may be the readier for all occasions. And if, as is said, it usually pleaseth her Majesty to bestow such vacant offices rather to such as have long laboured in the same than to interlopers, I thought good to remember my labour passed herein.

I thank you that you have designed Carlisle for my enabling to her Majesty's service, doubting nothing but that you mean it without disguising intentions, as I intend loyally to deserve the same. I have done my duty to Lord Buckhurst, who with his courteous entertainment hath bound me to farther thankfulness.—At your house in London, 10 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (31. 1.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 10.—Your letters of the 4th and 6th of this month to me the Archbishop of York came to my hands the 9th inst. for answer whereof, as to the renewing of the Ecclesiastical Commission, I have now written my private letters to your lordship; and touching the commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the north parts, it was renewed last term and doth extend as well to Northumberland as the rest of the counties and cities within the usual commission for this Council in the North, and is a sufficient commission to any four, whereof two to be of the quorum, to hold any gaol delivery within the counties, cities and towns in the same.

Lord Eure hath lately signified to her Majesty's Council at York that it is convenient to have a gaol delivery for Northumberland, and desired some of this Council to be present with him in that service, and [been] desirous to know a fit time at our leisure (as hath been heretofore used by any Lord Wardens when they have had the like occasion). We have agreed to hold it at Hexham on Monday the sixth week of Lent, immediately after the sitting and assizes here ended; and two of this Council will at that time attend his lordship to perform the same.

The corpse of our late good lord the Earl of Huntingdon immediately after his death, by direction of the Council, was embowelled, embalmed, and closed in "seere" cloth and lead, and so hath remained in his lordship's bedchamber (where he died), attended on every night with four of his servants by turn, without hearse or any other funeral rites; although Mr. Weston, whom the Countess of Huntingdon sent hither, was earnestly called of by us to furnish the chamber and coffin somewhat answerable to his lordship's degree, which was all that could be done by this Council because we still expected her ladyship would then immediately give special order for performance of some further duties about the corpse whilst it remained unburied. For we were moved to think her ladyship would have taken the administration, because she did at first send her officers hither, and wrote to us to have inventories taken of all his goods within this province and a valuation of the same, which was performed accordingly; so as we had no cause to think the contrary till February 18 last, when she signified the refusal of the administration. For the place of burial we know nothing of any desire his lordship had to be buried here or elsewhere, but that the Countess hath signified that his desire once was to be buried at York if he should die there. As to the value of his lordship's goods, an inventory and valuation was thereof made in January last, according as your lordship and the Countess did by letters dated January 15 direct, and the inventory Mr. Weston did then send up to her ladyship, and did not leave any copy with us. Yet by such original notes as Mr. Blackoller, the steward of his lordship's house, took at the inventorying thereof in these parts, the note of his lordship's armour at Newcastle and at Hull, we have sent you a near estimation of the value of all the goods within this province, containing

what is spent thereof in necessary victuals, what remaineth here praised and in whose custody, and what unpraised, and what her ladyship had from hence. The goods which remain at York are in custody of the servants and officers that heretofore had the charge of the same, such only excepted as by her ladyship's direction have been removed, whereof there is a perfect note to charge them with the same. There was sent up to the Countess in Christmas last certain caskets and desks, four thereof your lordship, by letters of December 21 to me the Archbishop, did require to be sent to her ladyship. Such money, plate, jewels, and other goods of the Earl's as have been carried up to her ladyship doth appear by the brief herewith sent and by the confession of Mathew Harvey, a groom in his lordship's chamber at the time of his death, by whose examination enclosed doth appear what he delivered to her ladyship.

There are no grounds in Sheriff Hutton (which his lordship and former Lord Presidents had) but the park, for herbage, whereof they have yielded her Majesty about 8*l.* rent, and the use of the house for their remove; in which park, besides her Majesty's game, his lordship's geldings, mares, and colts yet remain. The keeping of the park, with the usual fees and allowances, his lordship hath long committed to the bearer, Mr. Richard Pollard, who in these parts hath done very special service to her Majesty and his lordship; and he presuming upon letters we wrote to you before Christmas in his behalf, hath still taken upon him the keepership, until your pleasure be further known. In respect he hath adventured his life often in apprehending seminaries and other disloyal subjects, and been vigilant to preserve the game and apprehend offenders, if it stand with your good pleasure to continue him in the keepership until her Majesty place a Lord President, we think he will do her Highness very good service, and be the meeter for it in respect his lordship obtained for him a patent of the constablership of the castle and stewardship of the manor of Sheriff Hutton.

At the time of the Earl's death there attended on his lordship many ancient and poor servants, to the number of 75 or thereabouts, all as yet having their wages unpaid, which they expecting daily, upon an administration they thought would be taken by her ladyship, have the rather attended, without seeking to provide for themselves. Your direction touching their departure shall presently be made known unto them. Nevertheless, for that many of them have charge of the goods in their several offices, which none here as yet hath authority to discharge them of, and most of them poor and unprovided, and now in the sitting time and whilst the corpse is here more attendance in the house needful, we refer it to your consideration whether it were not good to give them time to provide themselves by the Annunciation now at hand, being the quarterday; at which time it will be very fit for her Majesty's Receiver to begin such proportion as her Highness shall think meet for this Council during the vacancy of a President; praying you to remember her Highness how needful the presence of a Lord President is in these north parts. And whereas it hath pleased her Majesty by her instructions dated February 26, to give direction for the placing of a steward of the household for the diet of this Council, we are moved to remember you that we think sundry other officers will be necessary to be continued for the ordering and attendance of the same house and diet, which must have meat, drink, and wages for their service; besides a necessary portion of the Earl's furniture for the hall, dining chamber and

council chamber, to be taken, as they be praised, for the use of the house, which the steward saith Mr. Weston did praise, although he told him they were her Majesty's and in her Highness's house when his lordship came thither.—At York, this 10th of March, 1595.

P.S.—We have enclosed a roll of the household at this present.

Signed by five of the Council. 3 pp. (31. 2.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHELY.

1595-6, March 10.—Immediately upon the death of the Lord President, you wrote to me it was her Majesty's pleasure that the administration of his goods should be granted to none but the Countess of Huntingdon, and that certain caskets and cabinets should be presently sent unto her, which was done. And since, I understand that his collar of SS., his George, his Garter, and certain moneys were conveyed in the caskets. And now I am most sorry that, my lady refusing to take administration, so noble a man and so worthy a governor should be forsaken of friends, of brethren and of wife, whom he so tenderly loved; it giveth an occasion to the Papists to speak many things. The Commission came hither in good time and is continued now till this tenth day, and, we hope, shall continue to the end, to the benefit and content of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects. All other things contained in your two other letters of the 4th and 6th inst. are answered in our common letter of this instant. I heartily thank you for your favour in the furtherance of the Ecclesiastical Commission.—From York, 10 March 1593.

P.S.—It were not amiss in mine opinion that the corpse were carried unto Ashbie, where is a vault prepared for that house. As to his desire to be buried here nobody knoweth anything in this country.

Signed and postscript by the Archbishop. 1 p. (31. 4.)

FRANÇOIS LE FORT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March $\frac{1}{2}$.—Sending the letters written by Monsieur de la Noue and the deputies of the churches of France to the King, with the placat of the King of Spain, and a little discourse which has been made to the Low Countries, although he thinks that Cecil will have seen this. If so, begs that he will return it by this bearer.

Begs that he will have remembrance of the expedition of La Fere, that the bonds in the hands of Maistre Carmardin may be had by them, and that Cecil will be pleased to give the necessary orders to Maître Stalin.—A Loydres, le 21 jour de Mars, 1596.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (39. 35.)

THOMAS SMITH, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—I presumed of late to move a suit to your father for a wardship of small value, fallen of late in Wiltshire by the decease of one Mr. Bodenham. A friend of mine hath signified to me in private that I am not unlike to find good success. If so, I am exceedingly bound to his lordship, so much the more because his goodness doth prevent my service; if not, I shall esteem it a great favour that he pardon my boldness. Be pleased to take knowledge of it to his lordship that if it be like to succeed, it may prosper the better by your good word.—At the Court this 12 of March.

*Endorsed:—*1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 5.)

SIR WILLIAM HATTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—Relative to a lease he held of the Savoy, which being almost expired he was desirous to renew, unless Cecil should deal in it for himself.—Ely place, 12 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 6.)

SIR HENRY COCKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—Upon a felony committed by one Robert Cordle, of Cheshunt, in stealing an ox of Mr. Knighton's, which he confessed unto me, I did commit him unto gaol, where at our last assizes he was very strangely acquitted; and hearing he was suspected to be an actor or counsellor in the killing of a white buck of your father's, I did very straightly examine him thereof, which he very earnestly denied. Yet he did confess that with a greyhound (of late sent to Mr. Billett) he had killed two or three deer in Enfield Chace, and at the fall of one of them two of the keeper's men came unto him, but upon his earnest entreaty let him go with the deer and greyhound. Although he was acquitted of the felony (which was very greatly disliked of by the Judge) I was a mean for his stay in gaol until your pleasure were known. He is a notorious lewd fellow, long given to very bad courses. He weareth Lord Mordant's livery and is (as he saith) his collier; but he never cometh over to Cheshunt, where he is too often, but there is great disorder committed by him and his companions. He confessed also that once he pitched a haye in your father's park at Theobalds for taking conies, and took a tegge which they killed and carried away.—From Broxborne, 12 March, 1595.

Signed. 1 p. (31. 7.)

THOMAS BRERETON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—Being employed by Sir Thomas Hennage, not long before he died, in some service for her Majesty, and by his death deprived of sufficient warrant for my proceedings in that course, I have thought best to present my duty to you. If you command me I shall hold myself happy in your service and will be found faithful in my duty.

Endorsed :—"12 March, 1595."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 8.)

SIR RICHARD BERKELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—Intended to have been at Court at the time he signified to Cecil, but his wife fell very sick, which has been the cause of his stay. Means to set forward toward London next week.—At Stoke, 12 March.

Endorsed :—"12 March, 1595."

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 9.)

FOULKE GREVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—It was this honourable man's pleasure to promise to move your father to take some course with me less than the extremity of law, to which effect his will was I should write him this letter whereof I send you the copy, beseeching you to acquaint your father with it, in whose justice I am confident and at whose hands I presume to ask nothing that he shall think unreasonable. I should have

died in my own debt if I had not made proof of Sir John Fortescue's goodness, for I have already tasted of his power, and if the way in the nature of man be as easy to do good as to do harm, he hath promised enough. We poor men do worship and believe in you; good sir, take a little more [care?] of me that at least my lord may understand me right, and that I may know how the other great man manages his word.—From Lambethe, this Friday.

Endorsed:—12 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 111.)

THE EARL OF OXFORD to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 14.—Understands that in his late notes sent to Burghley concerning the pre-emption of tin, are some points whereof he would be satisfied; is ignorant what they are unless his lordship notify them to him. Has received a most favourable message from him, and prays him to continue to further his suit to her Majesty, who although of herself she has oftentimes good motions and dispositions to do him good, yet for want of such a friend as Burghley to settle her inclination to a full effect, he perceives all his hopes wither. By his proffered help will hereafter expect a more fruitful harvest of his long labour.—14 March 1595.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (31. 11.)

THE GOVERNOR OF BAYONNE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, before March 15.—The Queen honoured the late Chasteaumartin with a commission tending to two objects; the principal one to keep an eye on the designs of the Spaniard and give advice thereof, in consideration of which he had a yearly pension of 1,200 crowns payable quarterly; the other to assist the English merchants trading in that town and at St. John de Luz, to take in hand their wrongs and their cause when need arose, and, generally, to forward all that concerned them. For doing this the said merchants consenting to it gave him also one per cent. on all wares and merchandise arriving at those places, where he was their consul; and truly a person faithful to the service of the Queen and well affectioned to her subjects, would be very useful there. For both objects the Queen should find some honest man worthy of the charge. Knows such a man, a principal inhabitant, a man of honour, of friends, and of credit, who has served the [French] Kings twenty five years under the governors, as he does under himself now, in everything concerning his Majesty's service, deputed in many important negotiations, who has many intelligences and from whom the English merchants trading there during the last twelve years have received much courtesy in their affairs. If the Queen will make use of him for her service and comfort of her subjects, will answer for his fidelity and capacity, and she will never regret the entertainment given him, for he has more means of giving the Queen intelligences in one year, and more reliable, of what passes in Spain than Chasteaumartin ever had; besides which he can do more in the particular interests of the merchants than any one in the country. His name is Martin Peyrac. Prays him to obtain the said commission in his favour. Has mentioned it to the Ambassador of France.

Endorsed:—"Received 15 March 1595."

Signed. French. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (31. 14.)

The LORD KEEPER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 15.—Has returned his paper with hearty thanks. The time was too unseasonable for the other matters.—“Yours as you know, J. C.”

Endorsed :—“15 March 1595. L. Keeper to my master.”

(31. 12.)

THOMAS FERRERS, deputy governor of the Merchant Adventurers at Stade, to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 15.—My last was dated the 9th present overland, to be delivered to you by my friend Mr. William Cockayne, jun., partly to the effect of my former, dated 25 February, sent by Mr. Wm. Masham. In my last I advertised that Robert Smith was about the Duke of Brunswick's court, and I understand he is there yet, and although I have written him many letters to come hither, I having letters for him, and that I am enjoined to confer with him touching her Majesty's affairs, I cannot get him hither. Even this day I send him another letter to that effect. Also, I certified that I have, according to your order, followed the advice of Sir Thomas Wilkes and have dealt in private with Roloff Peterson for the receiving of the three glass bodies which I had in my hands, and that he would re-deliver her Majesty's signature which he had unto me, but by no means could induce him thereunto, he answering that he had her Majesty's hand to pay unto him 500*l*. if the glass bodies were not delivered here in Stod at the end of the six months; which he demanded but then they were not here. So I, perceiving that I could not prevail, was driven to make protest against him according to my commission, which was done before the chief magistrate of this town, a counsellor at law, two public notaries, and four witnesses, the two Englishmen that were unto his protest, the others two chief men of this town. I in their presence did make offer and tender of the said 3 glass bodies, willing him to see if the same were sealed with his own seal as at his delivery of them in England. Who then answered he could not perceive the contrary. Then I demanded, presenting the said glass bodies unto him, whether he would receive them and re-deliver unto me for her Majesty's signature which he had. He in presence as afore denied to do the same, and so I went forward with my protest against the forenamed Rolof Peterson in the name of her Majesty and myself. And because he had refused to receive the said glass bodies by protest, so was I counselled not to keep the same, but must do the like, which I did; I having myself even then packed them did set my seal upon them and the four witnesses did the like. Then the case or box so sealed was delivered to the chief borough master to be kept by the Senate of this town until further order were taken for the same.

In my last I sent a letter directed to you which I received from one Francis Tuser, as he saith, belonging to her Majesty. He willed me to learn when Joachim Showmaker ship of Hamburgh, did go for England and to advertise you. As yet I cannot learn of his departure. I do now send two protests, the one in Latin, the other in Dutch. Petterson doth take time to bethink himself what course he will take in this matter. At the protest making against Petterson he did use all humble duty towards her Majesty and seemed very loth to give offence, but doth retain his right as he thinks. He was minded to go into England,

but what he will do I know not. It may please you that I may know her Majesty's pleasure for the answering of the honourable Henrick Ransome, for he will shortly look for the same. With one of these two ships doth depart a young man professing to be a scholar, appparelled all in black, naming himself Wm. Widoson. He saith he came out of England about Michaelmas last; I fear he is of some ill condition. I will cause him to be sent in [charge of] Robert Duck or Ric. Morcoke, the two masters of the ships which now depart.—Stod, 15 March, 1595.

Endorsed:—"To have answer of the motion made by H. Ransowe to lend her Majesty 20,000 dollars."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (31. 15.)

M. DE MONTMARTIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March ¹⁵/₂₅.—Thanks him for his letter, and offers his service. The extreme sickness of M. de Humpton (Sir H. Unton) is a matter of much regret to all the well disposed at the Court; the King went to see him yesterday. The enemy threaten to succour la Fere; the King will receive them and if they make the attempt they will retreat in disgrace and confusion.—The Camp before la Fere, 25 March 1596.

Endorsed:—"25 Mars, 1595, vieux stile."

French. Holograph. 1 p. (31. 46.)

RICHARD COLE, an Examiner at York, to LORD BURGHELY.

1595-6, March 16.—Her Majesty's Council here, upon receipt of your letters, let me know that your lordship had been informed that I went about to get a patent for myself of both the Examiners' offices here. If you vouchsafe the remembrance of my humble suit unto you, upon the death of my late lord and master, for my continuance in my poor office, the favour I received from this Council who by their letters recommended my cause to you, and the honourable answer I had from you in dislike of his suit who sought to unite them, my fault were exceeding great to you and them if I were guilty of that dishonest suggested practice. But I protest before the living God I never attempted or once purposed any such matter.—From York, 16 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 13.)

SIR JOHN GILBERT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 16.—Has received his letter by Adrian Gilbert, which seems very strange to him, that her Majesty should like a parrot of his, and Cecil having heretofore written of it; and till now protests he never heard of it. Her Majesty is to have his life and all else whatsoever, and Cecil to command anything he likes of. The parrot shall be delivered to whom he appoints.—Greenway, 16 March, 1595.

[P.S.] Beseeches Cecil not to take any occasion of offence undeservedly against him.

Signed. Seal, broken. ½ p. (31. 16.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 16.—I should be exceedingly to blame if, having received so great demonstration of your favour and most honourable speeches in my behalf, I should not advertise you of the success of

my journey into Zealand, and of the event of this my unfortunate and unlucky business. The deputies of the States General and Council of State together of Zealand, having heard and examined all allegations and circumstances, concluded upon this resolution that whereas those things which I alleged were well probable, yet not so confirmed by production of witnesses requisite in such cases that the laws of the country would permit them to proceed to the actual punishment of the Bailly, as was requisite for so foul and villanous an offence, which they would have prosecuted to the highest degree; yet to give convenient satisfaction to my reputation and witness of their assurance of my loyalty, they did banish him the town of Ostend, wherewith they desired me to be contented, and to pardon the faults of all other which ignorantly must have dealt in the justification of the Bailly. With this satisfaction, which indeed I found to be sufficient testimony of their conceit of me, I am returned to Ostend, whence I would not fail presently to advertise your lordship, and withal to make an offer of my service, the thanks which I hold myself bound to yield unto you, and farther to advertise what I find here at my coming. The enemy makes his uttermost preparation for a camp which is assembled not past 10 leagues hence, drawing out of all garrisons the old soldiers. Where he will fall is very doubtful; the States fear Ostend, and I stand upon good guard, yet if I were asked my opinion I could hardly tell what to say, for to say he would not come hither were not safe, and if he should, not answerable. But to say also that he will come methinks carries no great likelihood, all things considered; yet I hope you will advise of it and have such consideration that if he should come we shall not fail due succours. I hear much of your lordship's voyage, which I will follow my[self] with hearty wishing and if I might with my heart's blood; but since not, I most humbly beseech you among the many others which are recommended unto your favour to reserve some places of preferment for half-a-dozen which I will recommend unto you, which by their service shall shew themselves worthy of your favour and my recommendation.—From Ostend in great haste, 16 March, 1595.

Holograph. 3 pp. (31. 17, 18.)

THE COUNTESS OF BEDFORD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 16.—This bearer my servant hath this morning apprehended a couple of very suspicious persons, whereof one hath already confessed himself a Jesuit, the other seems a desperate villain, denying he had any acquaintance with the said Jesuit, yet a great likelihood he came over with him. The particulars I leave to the further report of the said bearer.—Willoughby House in Barbican, March 16.

Endorsed :—1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 19.)

GIOVANNI BASADONNA TO LORD BURGHEY.

[1595-6, March 16].—The justice which your honour hath ever used and the affection which you have always borne towards the right excellent Signory of Venice, have emboldened me to advertise you that yesternight I received letters from Venice that the next post that comes shall bring letters from the Signory to her most excellent Majesty to desire that sith she will not suffer the argosy now at Portsmouth to depart with the corn, whereof there is great want at Venice, she will

yet vouchsafe to have regard to the sale thereof because they paid very dear for it; willing me particularly to use all diligence in this behalf. I do therefore beseech your Lordship that, besides the 1,500 quarters which her Majesty will take for her own use, none may be granted to any other, but that I may be permitted to sell it at the best price I can, craving herein such privilege as all other merchants have which sell their own goods for their most profit; beseeching also that order may be taken to recover the loss caused by those that sold part of the corn at Portsmouth against all equity and the good orders set down by your lordship.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (39. 19.)

THOMAS WINDEBANK, Clerk of the Signet, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 17.—According to your direction I desired to have access unto her Majesty, unto whom (asking of herself if I had not brought the commissions) I answered that I had no other matter, and that I had received them this morning from you, with order only to make her Majesty acquainted that I had brought them, referring the signing of them to her Majesty's choice of best time. Whereupon she asked me if the two lords had seen them. I answered that I knew not, but I thought yes. And so being ready to read the dockets to her Majesty she said it was no matter, for she knew them already, and so signed the bills, which I keep, not making known to anybody that they are signed, though I have been questioned thereof by some. As for speeding of them to the Great Seal, surely, Sir, I know not how that can be done by us, for that all things passing under the Great Seal are usually written in a Chancery hand, which we have no skill of. And I have seen very often the Great Seal set to the bill signed, even in matters of this nature of commission, as I think my lord can tell, howsoever my Lord Keeper may do, which is the surest way of secrecy. I do therefore reserve all secret till your coming or your further order.—This 17 March, 1595.

[P.S.] I would have read the letter, but she said it needed not, and [I] told her Majesty of your footman's report of an ill night that my lord had, whereof she was sorry.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (31. 21.)

THOMAS WINDEBANK, Clerk of the Signet, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 17.—Since the sending to you of my other letter, her Majesty in the midst of the sermon sent a message unto me by Mr. Conway, the gentleman usher, that I should stay those things which her Majesty had signed. After the sermon my lord of Essex met me and told me the Queen had acquainted him with the signing of them, which I was sorry she had done, for that myself kept it close. Now, since dinner, her Majesty hath sent me word that I should write to you to be here this night, myself having let her know that it would be night before you could come, for some business of hers there. Which her commandment I must perform though it be now almost four, and therefore am forced to write. There is much enquiry of this matter, but I refer them all to my Lord of Essex.—17 March, 1595.

P.S. As I was closing my letter her Majesty sent for me and made me read the commission; and coming to the point of 'Invading the realms & dominions,' &c., her Majesty would have it reformed thus, viz. 'to invade such parts of the realms & dominions of,' &c., as the

Commissioners should think convenient, but hath willed me to stay the reforming of that point till your coming this night, which her Majesty hath willed me to write that she expecteth, though it be now past four.

Endorsed by Cecil: "This letter I met from Mr. Windebank upon the way."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (31. 20.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

✓ 1595-6, March 17.—I thank you for your good news. My Lord Thomas Howard and the Earl of Southampton was with me when your letter came. There came to us, being aboard of the *Due Repulse*, the Earl of Co. [Cumberland], and he seemed to me to be much grieved with that he is stayed, but I dealt so with him as he knoweth how it must be. He seemed that now he would not seek for anything to supplant my Lord Thomas. He made request unto me which I will tell you at our meeting, but such as I did not like, and so for necessity, having no remedy, he seemed to be satisfied. You wish me to be at the Court on Saturday; it will hinder more than you will think, for I must be again at the Court on Our Lady day which is the Thursday after, so as in going, coming, and being at the Court the week will be spent. Every hour is a day now, yet if I can I will.

Endorsed: 17 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 22.)

WILLIAM MOYS to HENRY MAYNARD.

1595-6, March 17.—I have thought meet to put you in remembrance about the payments here in the office, for that the quarter payments at Lady Day next, as well as the month past for the guard, &c., will grow due to divers her Majesty's servants and others who dwell far hence and will then send of purpose, as heretofore, for their wages; which will be a great hindrance unto them, being poor men many of them, to be disappointed thereof, and will make them much discontented and clamorous. Besides, her Majesty's Maundy is not far off, which will require money beforehand to change into pence, and then afterwards will ask some time to make up in purses according to the usual manner. Therefore in regard of the necessity hereof, move my lord for order for money for satisfying the foresaid payments, lest if he should not understand how needful money is to be had here in the office it might be offensive to his lordship.—At the Court at Richmond, this 17 March, 1595.

Addressed:—"Henry Maynard, esquire, attending upon the right honourable the Lord Treasurer of England, or in his absence to Mr. Hicks."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p.

SIR HENRY UNTON to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 17.—On the subject of his sickness; and giving an account of his interview with the King of France, who "although dissuaded by his own physicians that do attend me, for the danger of contagion," on Unton's wishing it, came to him, saying that "he had not hitherto feared the harquebuse shot and did not now apprehend the purples;" and other particulars.—Coussye, 17 March, 1595.

Endorsed: "Copy of Sir H. Unton's letter to the Lord Treasurer."

Unsigned. 3½ pp. [See Murdin's *State Papers*, pp. 730-733, where the letter is given in extenso.]

SIR HENRY UNTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 17.—I am sorry that by reason of the extremity of my present sickness I am not able to make that answer to your letters which I desire; but your lordship will excuse so remedyless a necessity; and by my next by Mr. Edmondes I hope (God favouring me in my health) to supply this defect. In the meantime you will perceive, by this enclosed copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer, the scope of the course we hold here, to make appear judicious difficulties before the accepting of the conference, whereof Mr. Edmondes shall forthwith bring the resolution and consent, for the time, persons, and place. They have yet no liking to send thither M. de Sancy, saying that seeing it is resolved to come to a conference his presence there will be to no purpose, but rather they fear her Majesty will take occasion by his being there to draw things to more length. Besides, they allege to have great use of him for the King's special services here, from which they can hardly spare him, and therefore do rather desire to stay his journey both thither and into the Low Countries; but hereof it is determined to take a more full resolution within a few days. The King was in expectation that your lordship would have been one of the commissioners, and thereupon determined to have drawn down to the place of meeting to have seen you, but they do greatly allow of your weighty considerations and reasons to forbear to be of the number. They mean the Constable shall be one of their elect, to give the more authority to the negotiation, and to move her Majesty's like respect to it. They desire to have it held at Abbeville, for that they like not our resort to Calais; at Boulogne they have no power, and after them do judge the other the most commodious place.—From Coucy, 17th of March 1595.

Signed. Two seals. 1 p. (171. 114.)

Underwritten:—"We have been forced for the authority of this dispatch to make my lord ambassador act more the whole man than truly he is; but I assure your lordship he is yet in very great peril, having his fever continually upon him, which hath brought him to great weakness, and doth not suffer him to take any kind of rest. I hope notwithstanding that within six or seven days, above which time his extremity cannot last, he will be able to despatch me. Meantime your lordship knoweth by his letters all that occurreth here of worth. I have dealt with the King about Mr. Smyth and will continually further solicit him therein during my stay here, as I am bound. Tho. Edmondes."

Holograph. ½ p.

(2.) Modern copy of the above. 2½ pp. (31. 23.)

The WARDEN and FELLOWS of NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 18.—We have of late received letters from the Earl of Essex in behalf of his servant, Mr. Wotton, about a grant of that which now it hath pleased you to write unto us for. The commendations that he brought unto us from so honourable a personage and the love we have still borne him (being a man brought up amongst us in our College) hath made us all unitedly very willing to grant his request, so that Mr. Heyton being prevented by our former promise we hope will not inforce anything against us which may hinder that which we have already done; which we the rather think because in Mr. Noel's

lifetime he had full trial of our unwillingness to receive him to be our tenant, having by common consent denied him. Neither were we ignorant how much it would endanger the state of our college if our livings should be sold from hand to hand and other reap the profit of that which of right belongeth unto us for our poor relief. And we made the less danger in passing our promise to Mr. Wotton because we had before made a grant to Mr. Noel without any mention of his assigns, which if we had been willing to have done we could not, inasmuch as if we had we should not have known who should be our tenant, unto which we were tied by our private statutes. These are the things which hinder us from accomplishing your desire, which we should most carefully satisfy were we not prevented therein.—From our College, 18 March, 1595.

Holograph, signed, "The Warden and fellows of New College."
 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (31. 26.)

E. LADY RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 20.—Amongst many virtues it is not your least to be a comfort to the grieved, and so are you to me with your honourable and kind letter, whereby you fulfil the desire of your absent friend, as also bind me for ever to honour you. Sir Walter's remembrance of me to you at his last departure shall add and increase, if it were possible, in me more love and dear respect to him. I am in hope ere it be long to hear of him; though not of long time to see him; in which time I shall fly to you in all my cumbrs as to the surest staff I trust to in Sir Walter's absence. I thank my honourable mistress for wishing me near her to do her service and to enjoy both your companies; I oft wish it with her, else is an hermit's cell most fit for me and my mind at this time, being for a time dis severed from him that I am. I must entreat your favourable word to my Lord Keeper that he will suffer me to follow the course of law to my lord of Huntingdon. I desire no favour therein but only sufferance. This bearer can tell you the matter. I rather choose this time to follow it, in Sir Walter's absence, that myself may bear the unkindness and not he, the money being long time past due to me.—Sherborne Lodge, 20 March.

Endorsed :—"20 March 1595."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (31. 29.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHELY.

1595-6, March 20.—I received letters 16th inst., dated the 2nd of the same, from your lordship and others of the Privy Council, to cause the clergy of the likeliest sort to have in readiness horsemen and footmen with furniture, as they are in that province of Canterbury. The morrow after I wrote my earnest letters to the three bishops of this province, Dunelm, Carlisle and Chester, and to every one of them a copy of the lords' letters. But whereas your lordships do refer us to a levy made in 1588, the truth is there was no such thing heard of in this province. It is like that such direction came down to Archbishop Sandys, whom God did call at Southwell the 10 July the same year; but nothing was done, nothing heard of in this province. Therefore I have written to the Archbishop of Canterbury to send me some instructions *de modo et forma procedendi* in that province, which I hope he will do by post; and I make no doubt but that we of this province will

be as ready as others are in this necessary and dutiful service, albeit the common sort of the clergy here are very poor.—From York, 20 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 30.)

CAPTAIN MA. BREDGATE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 20.—May it please you to be the mean unto my Lord Treasurer for the signing of this poor bill enclosed. I protest it did not stand me in above 20*l.*, and twice was I in great danger of my life. I made known to my Lord Admiral and your honour in what sort Calais was furnished both with men, munition, corn, wine, &c.; likewise those provisions of all instruments of war for the besieging of any city or town which hath been aproviding this three or four years in Flanders. Also I will assure you I am so perfect of the strength of the town of Calais as whensoever any Spanish forces beleaguer it, I will undertake upon my life that her Majesty may have at her pleasure the said town, both from the Spaniard and French.—March 20, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (31. 31.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 20.—The end is it that gives the praise to whatsoever well intended action, wherefore, good cousin, though my bond to you for your goodwill will ever be very great, yet your honour in helping me in my distress will greatly increase by the good conclusion which by your means my business may be brought unto. I have sent two letters, one shewing my best thoughts of her Majesty's great worth, with a great grief for her displeasure; the other more directly tending to my disgrace in a less plausible manner, for the giving of great praises with the acknowledging of great indignities do not well suit together. Again[st] this latter I will set down a few reasons, of which yourself, when you shew it to the Queen after she hath refused the acceptance of the first, may allege what you think best.

First, her Majesty's promise, who sent me word she would not deal so harshly with me as she had with Sir Anthony Sherley, is very much straited; first, for that he with his honour took an oath, which I did not, and therefore my punishment ought to be many degrees less; and next, though he made a recantation yet he retained the honour.

Secondly, that this will be a slender satisfaction to the Emperor's letter, and a certain breaking off of all well hoped-for proceedings of amity between them, for no man can but judge that whatsoever I write again myself is enforced, and in that kind the more the worse.

Thirdly, when the princes of Germany shall see the Queen attempt to infringe their privileges by taking on her (though to no end) the unmaking of an Earl Imperial (I mean in the Empire), they cannot, as yourself may judge, but take it very ill.

Fourthly, what all Italy and Germany will think of this attempt, who think her not willing to offend the Turk, let other judge.

Fifthly, it is opposite to her letter to the Emperor, wherein she imputes much of this proceeding to her nobility, as who should say her nobility would offer to unmake an Earl of the Empire in the Empire.

Lastly, which is most to be considered, it is to no effect at all, for all the world knows that the Earls Imperial have far stronger privileges and far surer ties to their earldoms than any other Earls have; and

yet I think that an English Earl cannot be put out of his honour in England unless he be attainted in blood, tried by his peers, and condemned by order of law. Then judge you if any of our former kings, not having just cause to condemn an Earl by law, would notwithstanding of malice make him renounce his earldom by writing, and take that as sufficient to degrade him and his posterity, judge, I say, what would be the sequel of it. You know that though a King can make an Earl, yet cannot an Earl be unmade but being tried and convinced by his peers. Much less can the Emperor unmake an Earl Imperial; and if he could, yet you cannot but guess that he would not easily undo *opus manuum suarum*. Let it be sufficient that the Queen hath exercised her authority herein as far forth as the authority of any prince can extend, I mean in their own dominions. Let it suffice that I am the first example of this new disgrace clean against the custom of former ages; that I am the first Earl Imperial who in England must not be allowed for an Earl; and that against all this I have neither in effect nor word any way repined; but let not her Majesty give strange themes of slander against herself by attempting impossible disgraces against her kinsman, against one that in this action hath deserved well of her, against one that to do her a service has lately passed extreme danger of death, with the loss of whatsoever I had.

I know your wisdom and honourable mind cannot but know the truth and pity the wrong; yet if you doubt that these allegations, coming from yourself, my kinsman, will be less forcible by the suspicion of partiality, I hope my Lord Treasurer will vouchsafe by letter or message to her Majesty to undertake the protection of such a cause.

[P.S.] If the Queen should motion to have me write to cause this honour to be put out of the records, you are to know that the records are in the custody of the Archbishop of Mens (Mayence), Chancellor of the Empire and Prince Elector, in which there can be nothing altered without the consent of a Diet. If this truth will not suffice I can but thank you for favours past, and resolve, *Est locus in carcere quod Arundellianum appellatur*. I am persuaded that when the Queen shall be informed of the truth of these things, she will not cause me to write anything whereby this state must needs [be] convinced of so gross an ignorance in a matter so palpable.

Endorsed: "20 March 1595. Mr. Thos. Arundell to my master."

Unsigned. 2 pp. (31. 32.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his uncle.

1595-6, March 20.—I gave order long since to Ireland to discharge your debt; but seeing by reason of many other payments he hath failed, I have given him special charge to send it hither with all speed out of the country upon his coming thither, who, for that and other like provision, is now upon departure hence.—Russel House, 20 March, 1595.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (31. 33.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to LORD BURGHELY.

1595-6, March 20.—Relative to further negotiations with the King through Mr. Edmondes, and other matters, and his own state.—Coussy, 20 March, 1595. [See Murdin's State Papers, pp. 733-4, where the letter is given in extenso.]

Unsigned. Copy. 2 pp. (171. 115.)

ROBERT GODFREY to his brother, THOMAS BEL.

1595-6, March $\frac{20}{9}$.—Has been negligent because he had nothing to write. "I doubt not of your hearing by others than me of my brother's still detaining where I writ to you last, although his pains were . . . kin, to show my right dutiful affection to serve R. P. (Huntley, Errol)* whose travails have not been hitherto much essayed in seeking his release, although they know very well what power they have; it is true they were stayed of their honest meaning, I mean P (Erroll)*, by Malchus who gave him counsel first to send for me and cause me undertake a small piece of service, which he assured P (Erroll)* I would not refuse, being commanded so by him and R (Huntley)* which P (Erroll)* did agree with so and, so moved, by Malchus (Bishop of Rosse)* sent me this answer to my letter, which I had sent him for the said effect by a messenger of mine. I sent likewise at that time another letter to an assured friend of mine, desiring from him to be advertised of what his credit might compass in the going of matters with them. From whom I received no answer with that bearer, except a cipher, which I received with P (Erroll)*, his letter, which he, my friend, delivered to my bearer the second of this instant. Now, since, I have received this other, whereto the cipher answereth, which you may receive and consider of with the cipher and P (Erroll)* his letter, all contained herein. I am assured to hear from both R and P (Huntley, Erroll)* in two three days, for I have sent a messenger yet to them and unto Samsone (James Gordon)* who at R (Huntley)* his command hath done my brother all honourable courtesy, except that he was prayed to excuse the fault which, they said, came of his own rash advisement in not making Samsone (James Gordon)* Malchus (B. of Rosse) or any of their friendship advertised." Has more to say if he had sufficient warrant. Is bound "to pray God Almighty and t' exhort you and all David's (the Queen's)* friends to have a careful regard to him, for it hath been said that, since the example of his last neighbour of Edinburgh (France) is not able to teach him, his 'awm' as dear experience shall, and content others." Would like the letters back which he sent to be given to "your friend," for "if they who detained the writer of them had seen and considered them they might easily thereby have been cured of their jealousy of him and my brother."—At Foy (Camp-here)*, 30 March, 1596, *stilo novo*.

In Scotch dialect. Holograph. 2 pp. (39. 66.)

THE SAME to JAMES HUDSON, Agent of the KING OF SCOTLAND in London.

1596, March 30.—Desires to hear of his welfare and that of his bed-fellow and sweet children. Asks if he has the cipher the writer delivered to him; for he hopes shortly to have things to say which require "some mask for the paper." Wrote to his brother Thomas to send back the letters which were to be given to Hudson. "The effect of that I have now written to my brother or his *locum tenens* is contained in a letter or two sent to me from the other side, only a warning more, by which I wiss David (the Queen)* your master to be cared for in his person, whom I pray God save." Asks for news of "our home-ward estate," and to be informed who receives what he writes to his brother. *Signed*: "Ye knaw quaha."

In Scotch dialect. Holograph. 1 p. (39. 67.)

* These explanations of the symbols are written in in another hand.

The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 21.—In answer of letters of the 16th of this month. The gaol delivery which Lord Eure hath required to be holden for Northumberland is appointed to be upon April 5 at Hexham; and for the execution thereof we have determined that Mr. Humfrey Purefoy and Mr. John Ferne, two of this Council, and also Mr. Cuthbert Pepper, learned in the laws, shall attend his lordship, and have given him advertisement thereof about a fortnight sithens, who hath caused the same to be proclaimed accordingly. And we think there will be also at that gaol delivery the bishop of Durham, Lord Ogle, Mr. Edward Talbot, Sir William Reade, Sir William Bowes, Thomas Calverley, Henry Anderson, and others, because they are in the commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, and remain in those parts.

We have given warning to the late Earl his servants to depart at Ladyday, who pitifully complain themselves to be in great distress for want of their wages, being owing to many of them above a year, and without which they say they know not how to provide for themselves; and for the weekly charges of this diet since his lordship's death until the 25th inst. we will upon the end of this week send you advertisement. The Receiver hath sent no order to his man here for disbursing any money to discharge this debt, and his man answereth that his master hath now written to him that he hath not yet received any warrant for payment thereof, and therefore he will disburse none; whereby the steward hath been enforced to borrow a great part of the charge heretofore laid out.

For the fourscore light horse appointed by her Majesty's letters to be levied in the county of York and part of the bishopric of Durham and to be sent to Lord Eure, we did charge the bishopric with ten and the residue upon Yorkshire, and those levied in the West and East Ridings were delivered on the 15th inst. at York to Mr. Raffe Mansfield, captain of Harbottle Castle, whom his lordship appointed to take charge of them, except only two horses and a half not yet set forth because the Justices of the West Riding affirm that out of their proportion they are to be levied upon the liberty of the 'Ancietie' of York, the Lord Mayor denying that the same is to be charged with that Riding, being within the county of the city of York; and for that the county of the city is not within her Majesty's letters, therefore we have no warrant to impose that charge upon that 'Ancietie.' Those for the North Riding we appointed to be delivered to the said captain at Topcliffe the 17th inst. by Sir Wm. Fairfax, Sir John Dawny, and Mr. Henry Bellasis, and for anything we know yet they were delivered accordingly. The sitting here did end the 20th inst., and the next sitting is adjourned to 10 May, to endure for three weeks, being the usual continuance of each sitting. The country, God be thanked, is in good quietness.—At York, 21 March, 1595.

Signed by six of the Council. 2 pp. (31. 34.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 21.—The remises and disputes upon the points of my overture have been so many and long and so intricate unto me, by reason of the number and diversity of Deputies of divers Provinces and humours, as it would weary you overmuch to hear the whole discourse. For it hath chanced very often that when the matter hath proceeded as well as I could wish, and gone currently forward to the

point of knitting up, it hath been cast further backward with one little scruple than could after be recovered in many consultations; which continual expectation of their final resolution hath been a stop unto my writing to you. But yet yesterday they came to a kind of conclusion, and sent presently unto me to let me know to what effect, and how they had resolved to present their offer to her Majesty by delegates of purpose, and with petition to her Highness to receive it with good liking, as the greatest satisfaction the country can afford. So much was accorded as my overture contained, a full release to her Highness of her auxiliary charge, 20,000*l.* sterling for an annual payment till the end of the wars, and then immediately after for four years together the sum of 400,000*l.*, to be paid by equal portions: as also for the rest of the points of that project they have varied very little in any article of substance. But where I was of opinion that their grant should have passed for the foresaid sums to be paid her Majesty without words of restriction, as in the treaty [of] '85, wherein I understand that in the name of her Majesty are included her successors; their intention is only, and therein they concur with very great earnestness as if they would not be removed (and that for infinite occasions which they say they have debated and find very weighty) to condescend to no other but a personal payment, to her Majesty only, and that for as long as her Highness will require it, so there may be words allowed to exclude the claim of others. And this they urge as if it were not to be doubted that her Highness will accept it, sith all their treating was with her, and they can challenge of no other the performance of that whereunto she was bound: whereby they argue that another can take no benefit of those debts. But yet their own common law, as far as I can learn by others, doth make against them altogether: and I have pressed them besides with other special arguments, to which they answer by alleging how great a benefit they lose by releasing her Majesty of her treaty with the country. This hath held us together in a long disputation, insomuch as not agreeing on a point of such consequence I have signified unto them, having thought it expedient for discharge of my duty and for their satisfaction, that I would write about it into England with all expediton to some about her Majesty, and that according to their answer I would deal with them further. For which I am to beseech you most earnestly to let me know by this bearer (whom I send of set purpose to win the more time) how her Highness is affected: and that so fully, if you please, as I may not be enforced to reply thereunto and so attend some further letter; nor they to pick a quarrel to start from their offers or to deny or delay me by taking new occasions to repair unto their Provinces. And to show you what I think; they have framed in their fancies so many dangerous inconveniences that may fall upon their State by binding themselves to her Majesty's heirs as they will give no way to any motion that may tend to such a purpose. They enquire very often of me whether her Highness be privy to any part of my overture, but I endeavour what I can to keep it from their knowledge. And I am told by Mr. Barnevelt, and do otherwise perceive it, that it is not yet imagined in the meeting of the States, though it may be some few somewhat surmise it. For I have ever so carried the course of my dealing as all that I have done or said in these affairs hath seemed still unto the multitude to proceed of myself and from my private advice and care of their prosperity. For so I did conceive it would stand best with her Highness's contentation, not to seem to understand that they do her any pleasure in making such an offer, but that they should repute it for a singular grace if their offer be accepted. And in this negotiation, to yield Mr. Barnevelt his due commendation,

he hath managed all his matters so advisedly and with such special regard to her Majesty's good liking, dignity, and state, as I cannot but signify that, although for myself had never doubt of his careful proceeding, yet now by proof I find it more than I had reason to expect. He hath protested notwithstanding, and I have cause to believe him because I have been very inward to his painful course of dealing, and therein sundry great hazards of his credit with the country, that were it *integrum* unto him, a very great offer should not draw him again to engage himself farther than the rest of his fellows. It should seem by your last that his delays in this pursuit have discontented her Majesty, but it was not possible for him to effect it any sooner; which I can manifest in his behalf with so clear a demonstration as her Highness I am certain will conceive it very readily. For the weight of the matter with every circumstance considered, as well in respect of the persons and humours as of their doubts and other obstacles, it is thought in this place very great expedition to begin and end it in 8 or 9 weeks, in so much as all men here affirm that they never knew the like so soon brought about. Were the nature of the suit in some other kind, though it were to put the country to a matter of further charge, they would pass it, peradventure, at the instance of her Majesty without any contradiction. As in that which I required about their sending to her Highness certain ships of assistance for the voyage now in hand, it was no sooner by me proposed but they granted it willingly, albeit they are not tied to do it by the treaty but in cases when the enemy shall come with a fleet in the channels between England and France or England and these countries: whereas it is an expense as they have made their computation of 50,000*l.* sterling, which with their offer towards of 20,000*l.* and the charge they must bear in entertaining other new companies in lieu of the English auxiliaries, will amount for this year above 100,000*l.* But this opinion, among others, hath gone current in their College, and is still the assertion of the most, that the aforesaid disbursement is not so hurtful to her Majesty, although they make it very burdensome, as is the very bruit of the breach of the contract, although it should be but maintained in word and show, and they should not be relieved by any means of her Majesty. So much they think it doth import to use her countenance and name, and that this people and the enemy should not alter their conceit of her continuance of her succours. And in that respect they have thought it good not to break the matter plainly to the people of the Provinces, but to proceed with the privacy and liking of the chiefs, and so by virtue of their instructions, which are commonly sufficient for the purpose, to take a resolution. Again, to note by one example how hard a passage I have found to arrive to my design. Fifteen days ago they had set down in articles the heads of their offer and were purposely assembled to finish all in one day before they would depart; when one or two of the Deputies not acquainted with the matter, for that they were very newly arrived, stood stiffly upon it against them all, that they ought not to determine a cause of that moment without some special communication with every several Province, wherein they took occasion to be much more vehement upon the message delivered by Sir Francis Vere. For to pay her Majesty an annual sum of money, to forego 2,200 soldiers, considering what troops they have presently in France, and withal to charge themselves with such a number of ships as they have promised to arm, they held it very stoutly too great a resolution to be taken among themselves without the generality. And these were only two Deputies of one of the lesser Provinces, whose refusal hath impeached their proceeding for so many days and caused almost their colleagues to come to terms of

protestation. For they do not in these cases proceed by plurality but must have every single suffrage. This I thought fit to be signified unto you to give you some notice of the steps and thwarts that have been offered in this action. As for my endeavours, the respect I carry to her Majesty's commandments shall ever make me think there is nothing too hard or too heavy where my poor labours may be pleasing to her Highness; but otherwise in truth, to speak of myself and mine own contentation (wherein God is my witness I speak unfeignedly unto you), if it were in my option to endure a year's imprisonment or two such other months' toil, my mind would account it a far better bargain to lose a year's liberty with some further discommodity. I could say somewhat more upon this subject but that I write unto your lordship, who will both perfitly consider the quality of my service and also recommend it as occasion shall be offered; whereunto I have good cause to interest you more instantly, for that in this place I can take no fit witness of my industry and care, and at home no other hath so understood my service as your lordship. As far as I conjecture of men's inclinations, here is nothing to be feared touching that point your lordship recommendeth, for their not giving ear to any truce with the enemy; albeit it is perceived he hath many secret instruments, and doth omit to that end no practice in this country, and, which is worst, doth find more fautors at this present than have been noted or suspected at any time these ten years. If Mons. Sancy shall come hither to move his suit for further aid, that condition which her Highness doth require to be remembered, for the King to give assurance that he will yield no accord or peace with the Spaniard, is so welcome and plausible to all that I have sounded (which are divers of the principal) as they make no question of it. But to countenance the matter with more authority and grace they wish it were concluded by some solemn ratification between her Majesty, him, and them. For other matters, I have not known heretofore we were ever so unfurnished as we have been here of late, for half a year together. For the States are now at a stand for any action of importance, and all we can hear of the enemy's doings is the gathering of his forces in the several places to rescue La Fere. Howbeit we have no certainty he is yet in his march, or what numbers he hath raised, though most men gave out they are not so few as 15,000 foot and 3,000 horse, and many are persuaded he hath neither the means to succour La Fere nor doth intend it; but under colour of that enterprise will be doing on the sudden with some other place, which many imagine will be Calais, which is also so reported by letters from Antwerp.—From the Hague, 21 March, '95.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my L. Treasurer."

Unsigned. 6½ pp. (31. 35.)

HUGH MORGAN TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 21.—One Alexander, a watchman in Battersea, affirmeth that one Mr. Brooke the younger, of Tooting in Surrey, giveth out in speech that of late there are 700 English sailors, mariners, and others, which in traitorous manner are fled away from Plymouth unto the King of Spain, and have carried away with them one fair English ship, with much store of great ordnance and other answerable furniture. Knows not Mr. Brooke, nor did never see him to his knowledge, but the hearing this rumour did not a little grieve him, and thought it his duty to advertise Cecil.—21 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 p. (31. 39.)

WILLIAM PAULE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 21.—I came hither to Coucy on Friday last, the 19th of March, according to the English account, not without some dangers escaped as well by sea as land. But the worst of ills is that I found my lord ambassador in such miserable weak estate that all men despaired of an hour's longer life. His sickness (a malignant hot fever) began with extremity of pain in his head, and about the seventh day his utterance failed him; but this accident was no sooner cured by the careful learned skill of the King's physician (De Lorryne, doctor of Montepellier), but certain purple spots appeared about his heart, whereupon, with the advice of La Ryviere, the other physician, they gave him *Confectio Alcarmas* compounded of musk, amber, gold, pearl and unicorn's horn, with pigeons applied to his side, and all other means that art could devise, sufficient to expel the strongest poison and he be not bewitched withal. These accidents being holpen, which arose of the malignity of his disease, yet his grief increased worse and worse; but the 17th day of his sickness, and the 20th of March, being his last critical day, was worst of all, so that in the accidents of sickness his sickness is cured, and yet he is extremely sick still. This present Monday is the one and twentieth day of his disease, in which space he hath not slept, to their seeming which watch about him: his food is only jelly and such nutritive extracted matter, and albeit his body be brought so low that nature seemeth altogether spent, yet his memory and speech serve him perfectly though to little use. God is Almighty and may do much to restore him contrary to man's expectation, and therefore I purpose to expect the end.

Signior Antonio his letter I gave into his own hands; the other Mr. Edmondes reserves in the privy closet among the rest of your lordship's. I could wish your lordship to write betimes to Mr. Edmondes to reserve his writings and papers, to prevent others from seizing of them.—From Coucy, 21 [*sic.* 22] March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 116.)

THOMAS FERRERS, deputy-governor of the Merchants Adventurers at Stade, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, March 23.—Repeats the contents of his last, dated 15th inst. Has sent Widoson aboard Robert Ducke's ship, master, dwelling at Lee, with charge to deliver him to Burghley, to be examined if he think good: he doth not acknowledge to belong to any, nor will he be known to have anything to do in these parts.

"The day before this instant the Duke of Harborne sent for me, imparting he had understood that the King of Spain with his confederates do intend to invade Ireland and so England if they can; herewith is his grace's letter to her Majesty, which he willed me to send you with his commendations. This noble gentleman is very kind to all Englishmen and is ready to help them in anything he can. The ship Joachim Showmaker, of Hamburg, is now lading for England; about that time he will go hence I will certify you. The Hamburgers do prepare shipping to go for Spain; some are also preparing at Lubec. Two days past I received a letter from Robert Smith, who doth write he will be here within this twelve days, now here is no shipping to go for England. He coming, I will keep him until shipping come or that I may know your pleasure."—Stod, 23 March, 1595.

Signed :—"Tho. Ferrers, her Majesty's agent here."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 40.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHEY.

1595-6, March 24.—Upon the writing of my last of the 21st and 22nd hereof, to your lordship and to Sir Robert Cecil, I was presently informed that the States had a meaning to intreat me to repair with their offer to her Majesty, to the end they might be told whereunto they must trust. For although I had written to understand her Highness's pleasure about the point of their intention not to tie themselves by this treaty to her Highness's heirs and successors, yet they thought it very requisite to deal effectually and clearly in every other point by delivering unto me their articles in writing, to be wholly and particularly imparted unto her; that when their Deputies shall be in England there may be no exception against any one article, whereby they should be forced to return as they came: whereof they apprehend that so great inconvenience may presently ensue as they will not give the adventure without some certainty before. If her Majesty presuppose that their Deputies shall come with such sufficient commission as it will be left to their discretions to treat of anything there as occasion is ministered, or in any other sort than is precisely prescribed before they depart, it is told me very flatly that it will not be permitted, and no man here will be willing to go with such commission. He that made me thus privy to the purpose of the States is the party known to your lordship from whom the project came at first, who when he had found me nothing willing to depart from the Hague till I had heard out of England, for that her Majesty might happily, upon that which I had written, enjoin me to do somewhat that would ask my presence here, he told me very earnestly it was needful I should do it to draw the States by that means to exhibit unto me their agreement in writing, which otherwise he was sure they would keep unto themselves till I were ready to depart, and might be moved then the while to make some further alterations. Finding his advice concur with the opinion of others, and having proved by experience that some one new device of some one ticklish Deputy might suffice to mar as much as had been hitherto determined, and that also other accidents might engender among them some backward discourses, I fell to take this resolution, that I would take my leave here and go presently for Zealand, and there attend the return of the messenger I sent; and if any new charge were imposed upon me by order from her Majesty, that were of importance and should require my presence here, I would return upon it out of hand; but if it might be performed by Mr. Gilpin alone, I would repair unto her Majesty with all convenient speed. I shall hereupon receive their offer in writing, with some letter of petition that her Majesty would accept it, which when they have delivered I will from hence into Zealand, knowing no better way to negotiate herein, and finding it behoofull, for sundry weighty considerations, before the Deputies go from hence, to inform her Majesty very thoroughly of such specialties and points in which there may be some use of my knowledge and report. —From the Hague, March 24, '95.

[P.S.] Your lordship will remember her Majesty, as I have formerly advertised, that there hath nothing been delivered by me to the States in all my treaty with them as if her Highness were acquainted with the course of my dealing; I give no approbation to any part of their offer in her behalf, but will only take it as exhibited to be presented first by me and after by their Deputies if she will accept it. And in that respect I thought it fit, whether her Highness like it or dislike it, to have it in my custody, to prevent such further change as might happily come between. By communication there with some I find they could wish the garrison of Flushing were not left overweak by drawing away so

many men, not for any fear they have of the enemy, but to take away occasion from the inhabitants of the town of seeking further liberty; which if it should happen (whereof they say, notwithstanding, they have no manner of suspicion) it might perhaps be impossible for the State to recover the place for her Majesty again. And for the Brille they say the same.

Endorsed :—" Copy of my letter to the L. Treasurer, Mar. 24, '95."

Unsigned. 2½ pp. (31. 41, 42.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, March 24.—Although I have already troubled you with an overlong letter and am myself also wearied with writing, yet could I not deny the request of this very tall soldier, Lieutenant Digs, who desired my letter to you in his favour. I assure you he is a very tall man and one whom you may put in trust with any great piece of service. If it shall please your lordship to bestow any place of preferment upon him you shall not be deceived in your choice, nor I be held careless to prefer those which have so well deserved unto me.—From Ostend, this 24 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 117.)

LEVIES.

1595-6, before March 25.—(1.) "The form of Sir Tho. Gerrard's commission for the levying of men." Commission of Robert, Earl of Essex and Charles, Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral, to Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, to levy 1,000 men in the counties of North Wales, Lancaster, Chester and Derby, with the assistance of the six captains named, to be at the general rendezvous at Plymouth by the 28 April.— . . . March, 1595.

Draft. 1¼ pp. (31. 56.)

(2.) Another draft of the same, with marginal notes, for a similar commission for Sir Mathew Morgan, knight, to levy 1,000 men in the counties of Hereford and South Wales. 1 p. (31. 62.)

(3.) Commission of Robert, Earl of Essex to Sir F[rancis] V[ere] to be Marshal "of her Majesty's whole army, for this present employment." With marginal alterations for a commission for a colonel of a regiment of foot.

Draft. (31. 57.)

(4.) Similar commission to Sir G[eorge] C[arew] to be Master of the Ordnance or General of the Artillery.

Draft with corrections by the Earl of Essex. 1 p. (31. 58.)

(5.) Similar commission of the Earl of Essex and the Lord High Admiral to the same.

Draft with corrections by the Earl of Essex. ¾ p. (31. 60.)

(6.) Draft of portion of a commission, directing all mayors, sheriffs and other officers to provide such post horses as are required for her Majesty's service [by some person not named].

9 lines. (31. 61.)

ANTONY POULETT, GOVERNOR OF JERSEY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 25.—Received this afternoon a letter from my brother, my lieutenant in Jersey, and immediately signified it to the Lord Treasurer,

who commanded me to acquaint someone of her Majesty's Council now at the Court with it, that she might be informed of it. Being not able by reason of some infirmity to, wait upon you with the latter, enclose it herein.—“Scribled, London, this Thursday night.”

Endorsed :—“25 March, 1595 [*sic.* : 1596]. Mr. Pawlet to my master. With a letter from his brother of the arrival of certain galleys at Blavet.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (31. 43.)

The enclosure :—

G. Poulett, bailiff and lieutenant of Jersey, to his brother.

1595-6, March 18.—*I have received your letters written from London the 7th inst. and most heartily thank you for the news therein, but I perceive you had not then received from me any letters either by Dumaresque or Watson, but I trust by the next to have answer of them. Meantime I have despatched this bearer in all haste to give you advertisement that yesterday Solomon Blondel and Place came from St. Malo, and Solomon hath assured me there are within this sennight a ii galleys come to Blavet and some 2,500 Spaniards in them, or thereabouts. Solomon spake now at St. Malo with some that came from Spain very lately that confirm that they saw them and met them at sea coming for Britaine, and since that the news of their arrival is come from Blavet to St. Malo by land and held for very certain. This is as much as I have heard as yet, which I fear is too true. They report also that sithens their coming to Blavet they were going by land to St. Brien to spoil it, but that they have accorded with them and have given them 3,000 crowns or thereabouts and so have stayed them. I received also now a letter from Collins by Solomon wherein is some news, and therefore I send it you. He did not write unto me about these galleys, because Solomon telleth me his letters were sealed up before this news came to St. Malo. I find M. de la Conterie very well affected towards us here and very willing to do us all the service he may, and now he hath sent me word by Solomon that if I will he will send a spy to Blavet to learn out there their proceedings and purposes thoroughly, especially concerning these Islands, if I will defray the messenger's charges. Which considered how necessary it is to have certain intelligence of these things and how much it importeth us here, I have written to Conterie praying him to send away one out of hand and the party shall be well paid for his pains, so I doubt not but very shortly you shall receive from me more certain advice of all the Spaniard's doings. I would willingly send one also from hence to the same purpose if I knew of your liking and allowance of it. Money is well spent this way and I do not know but that the Queen will be very glad to bear the charges of such spies, as in times past she hath, to have good intelligence out of Britaine, seeing these Spanish forces may in likelihood as well annoy England as endanger us here. I pray you, considering the likelihood of our danger this spring, to provide for it out of hand and to procure us aid of men and munitions, and your presence withal if possible. Meanwhile assure yourself that what is to be provided or done here for our defence shall be put in readiness out of hand. I have a fortnight since made a progress about the Island and viewed all the coasts and taken order for*

such things as I found amiss, and I will not be idle to order other things also, both in the castles and in the country.—Jersey, 18 Mar., 1595.

Holograph. 2 pp. (31. 28.)

Enclosed:—

"The report of Mr. Place."—Spoke a fortnight ago with certain merchants of Granville that came from Rochelle with salt and had been taken by those of Blavet and carried thither, who reported for certain that they saw there 4 galleys well appointed and full of men. Since which time he spake also with the master of a boat of Rosco that came to St. Malo, with whom he had good acquaintance, who told him that the day before there came a ship of Rosco from St. Lucques, who coming homeward met 7 galleys 18 leagues from Belle Isle going to Blavet, and spake with them. Place hath not heard certainly what number of soldiers they have brought. Before the arrival of these galleys there were some 3,000 Spaniards in Britaine living upon the country, and of late, being at Pont Deni, have made St. Brien compound with them for 3,000 crowns, it is said. Duke Mercury is now coming to Dinam to make his Pasques there, and all things are already provided for him in the town. They of St. Malo are in great jealousy thereof, and marvel what business he hath in those quarters, suspecting the worst. One of the presidents of Rennes is lately gone to Duke Mercury to negotiate the prolonging of the "treves" until 1 August next, and it is thought generally he will yield unto it. If so, our danger, as you know, will be the greater, for the Spaniards will not be idle. This truce that is now endeth the latter end of April according to the French account, which is ten days before our month ends.

1½ pp. (31. 28.)

WILLIAM BOCHER to LORD BURGHEY, LORD BUCKHURST,
and SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, March 25.—Hears there are letters come this morning from Sir R. Sydney complaining much of their want of money, which may well be, for he has heard and partly knows that notwithstanding their lordship's letters came to Middleburgh before Mr. Kennell had received any great part of these monies which they writ to have stayed in the merchants' hands, yet Mr. Kennell, hearing how matters stood here with Sir Thomas Sherley, did presently give assignation to strangers of the whole money to his own use, and such bills of exchange as were not due he sold away immediately at extraordinary loss, and so hath drawn the whole into his own hands and keepeth it to his own use and Sir Thomas Sherley's, without disposing it to the companies as appertaineth. Thinks it his duty for her Majesty's service to let them know this.—This 25th March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (39. 57.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT], ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT
CECIL.

1596, March 25.—Upon Wednesday last it pleased her Majesty to signify unto me her resolution for the Bishopric of Worcester and for

the Deanery of Durham, which was that Dr. Bilson should have Worcester and Dr. James, Durham.

I heartily pray you that when you shall present to her Majesty the bill for Worcester you would likewise present unto her the other for Durham, lest Dr. James might be disappointed of them both, to his utter discredit, being a very worthy man, and to my grief, who in respect of his worthiness only have been a long and an earnest suitor for him for the better place.—From Lambeth the 25th of March, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (39. 52.)

THE COUNCIL AT YORK.

1596, March 26.—“The weekly charge of the diet of the Archbishop and Counsell at York, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 26, 1596.” (*Endorsement.*)
“The weekly expenses at the Manor of St. Mary’s for the Councill and the family, which late were the Right Hon. the Earle of Huntingdon, in the month of Jany., 1595.” (*Heading.*)

1 p. (141. 167.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS [of counties]
where there is no Lieutenant.

[1596], March 26.—Although you shall receive directions from the Lords of the Council for the setting forth of certain men in that county for her Majesty’s present service, committed to my Lord Admiral and me, yet I could not, in my care for the better performance thereof as for my particular interest, being deeply engaged therein, but intreat you that you will well consider the importance of it, and how necessary it is that these men be well furnished, whereof, as I doubt not, you will have good regard, so you shall therein give evident demonstration of your affection to advance the service, and also assure me of your love. For the levying of these men we have given commission under our hands and seals to Sir Ch. Blunt, and deputed certain captains to assist him; to whom I do very earnestly pray you to give your best furtherance, and to use all the expedition you can for the more speedy accomplishment of the same, which I will be ready to deserve by all the friendly offices I can.—London, 26 of M[arch].

Marginal note:—“Stafford, Warwick, deputy lieutenants.”

Draft. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (47. 104.)

[The EARL OF ESSEX] to SIR THOMAS THROCKMORTON.

1596, March 26.—To the same effect as to Mr. Ed. Greville and Lord Chandos below.

Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 109 *dorse.*)

[The EARL OF ESSEX] to the LORD CHANDOS.

1596, March 27.—Although the Lords of the Council have addressed their letters unto you for assistance to be given to Sir Christopher Blunt in the levying of a certain proportion of men in that county [Gloucester] to be employed in her Majesty’s service under my Lord Admiral and me, Generals of the whole army, and I do nothing doubt of your honourable disposition to advance the same by your best endeavours; yet I cannot, in the great desire I have that all things may be

well accomplished, but commend the same to your lordship's good consideration by a few private lines,—the rather for that I am so far engaged in the action as I must needs use all my credit with my friends to advance the good proceeding thereof, which your lordship cannot better do than by procuring these men to be well furnished. Wherein it may please you to use the authority of your place and such other good means as you shall think convenient to induce the country to a due regard of the importance of the service.—From London, the 27 March, 1596.

Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 109.)

[The EARL OF ESSEX] to MR. ED. GREVILLE.

1596, March 27.—Notwithstanding the general letter for your assistance to Sir Christopher Blunt in the levying of men, I could not but add these few particular lines to let you know with what affection I commend the furtherance thereof unto you. I pray you therefore believe that you cannot do anything more acceptable unto me than by using your credit and best endeavours herein.—From London, the 27 of March, 1596.

Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 109.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596], March 27.—The bearer hereof, D. Niphus, hath of late often importuned me in favour of a cause he hath depending in law, being desirous to be relieved therein against some hard measure he pretendeth to be offered unto him by his adversaries, but the necessity of my attending the present service hath not hitherto permitted me to yield him the contentment he desireth. And therefore he is become an humble suitor for my recommendation of his cause unto you. Wherein being willing to satisfy him I am to pray you to have some friendly regard of him.—London, March 27.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (39. 56.)

THOMAS PHELIPPES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 28.—By the encouragement of Sir Horatio Palavisino I did address myself unto your honour, knowing otherwise how small reason there is I should either press you with the matter or for myself any way. But since this occasion is offered I pray your favour for effecting his desire and mine, which is to be bound unto your honour if it so please the same; although the benefit be most his for that I must and will satisfy him the money, but I shall be rid of the Q. tempestuous displeasure, which is in no small favour to be obtained by this change of creditor. My honorable good Lord of Buckhurst will, I know, further the same by all means you shall think fit, and I hope the matter itself, delivered from so gracious a person as yourself, will make itself way, the Q. debt to him being as just as mine to her Highness and which the city of London do repine should hang over them so dangerously as it doth. It being therefore someway a matter of State I pray your honour to affect my good in this cause, whereby you shall win to yourself one who shall be able to do you some service.—28th March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (39. 57.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 28.—I did understand that it had been thoroughly resolved upon that the commodity of pilcherds (which doth amount, as is reported by those who hath the dealings in it, to not more than 200*l.* a year) should have come to the maintenance of me and my officers, but by what means this is forgotten or otherwise resolved on I do not know. For my own part, since I am so far entered in it, and that it was her Majesty's pleasure to call me unto it, by which means I have lost a place of greater commodity than for ought I can perceive this is like to be, at which time it also pleased her to command me to rely upon her gracious pleasure; wherefore, I do not now intend to set down any other note for myself than it shall please her out of her princely heart to think me worthy of, leaving myself upon your favour towards me in furthering and urging her gracious bounty that I may the better be able to discharge my duty in the place.

The number of soldiers can by no means be lessened and I have small hope to give myself any help by that. The officers that I intended to have maintained by the aforesaid means are these; a lieutenant, an ensign, a sergeant, one master gunner in the fort, another in the island, whose entertainments would have amounted to in all some 80*l.* a year. Her Majesty's intent to give it over for avoiding of change I cannot help, but how necessary it is it should be carefully looked into no man will deny. But if there be a further intent (than I will imagine) by the return of Sir Francis Drake, I must plainly protest unto your honour, whom I do so much love and honour, and unto whom I do acknowledge myself to be so many ways bound, there can fall nothing more heavy upon me than the burden of that disgrace. I cannot but have a more confident hope and assurance of the strength and love of so many of my friends; which if my expectation be deceived I will content myself with the meanest estate in the world.—From Plymouth, 28 March.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (39. 58.)

MONS. DE LA CHASTE, Governor of Dieppe, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{March 28.}_{April 7.}—Has heard with grief the news brought by this gentleman, the bearer, "de Monsieur Aymeton [Unton] l'ambassadeur, l'ayant lessé a l'extremité." Loses in him a good friend, but one must conform to the will of God. "Il eyteyt bien nesesere qui luy eut pleu le conserver pour les grandes affaires qu'il avoyt negosier aupres de sa Mageste."—Dieppe, 7 April.

Endorsed :—"Governor of Dieppe, 7 April '96."

French. 1 p. (39. 99.)

JEHAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELT to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{March 28.}_{April 7.}—L'honneur que je recois de vostre Excellence m'oblige pour luy prier tres humblement de croire que pour rendre la negociation du Sr. De Bodley, Ambassadeur de sa Majeste, fructueuse et agreable a icelle, j'ay emploie tous mes sens et credit, esperant que le rapport dudit Sr. Ambassadeur le tesmoingnera, et que vostre Excellence continuera ses bonnes affections et faveurs a cest estat.

Aussi tost, Monseigneur, que par la lettre de votre Excellencé du 18 de fevrier et l'ouverture du Sr. Veer, j'ay entendu la magnanime et heroique resolution de sa Majeste contre l'ennemi commun, et que nostre Excellence

estoit designe cheff et General pour l'exécution d'icelle, presageant une louable et heureuse issue, j'ay travaillé par tous les moyens possibles pour impetrer une prompte et fructueuse resolution par de ca, tant au regard des navires de guerre, bien equpees et furnis de toutes choses necessaires, que pour les meilleurs gens de guerre de la nation Angloise, tellement qu'jespere que sa Majeste et vostre Excellence verront bein tost ledict Sr. Veer, avec les troupes Angloises, et Monsieur Jehan de Dunenvoorde, Sr. de Warmont et Woude, Admiral et Grand Venuer d'Hollande, avec lesdictes navires de guerre, lesquels je recommande a vostre Excellence.— La Haye, 7 Avril, 1596.

Signed.

2 pp. (204. 33.)

HENRY BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 29.—Her Majesty hath commanded me to send unto you for a French letter she did give unto you from the French King unto la Fontaine for to-morrow after dinner, she have appointed him to be here. It is that letter which Her Majesty refused to answer till she had heard from her ambassador. If you have it, I pray you send me word for the satisfying of Her Majesty.—From the Court at Richmond, the 29th of March, 1596, your brother-in-law to command, Henry Brooke.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (39. 61.)

LORD CHARLES MOUNTJOY to LORD BURGHLEY, THE EARL OF ESSEX, and the LORD ADMIRAL.

1596, March 29.—According to your directions of 19th March, 1594, I have employed Mr. Paul Ivey for such works as were held fit to be undertaken about Portsmouth; and beginning at the key bulwarks, I have, agreeably to Mr. Addams' "platts" to which your Lordships referred me, deepened and enlarged the ditches, and conveyed the earth arising from thence into the town and therewith reinforced the bulwarks, and advanced the rampart to the uttermost angle of the gate bulwark. Further, there is made in the counterscarp a covert way, and a wall of stone intended for the defence of the sea on the north-west side of the town is finished. The work already done is answerable to Mr. Addams' platts, but the charge doth much exceed his estimate. There remaineth in the same estate as before these last works it was from the gate bulwark unto the platform: which although it ever was the far better part of the town, yet is the ditch all the way passable, in many places dry and the rampart very low. The money which is left will do no more than finish the work purposed about the round tower. Of that which is disbursed I am ready to account at your appointment. My desire is (the place in these times being so much to be respected) that you will appoint some, upon whose judgement you may rely, to view what has been done, and to enquire with what diligence and integrity Her Majesty's money has been employed, and to consider what is fit further to be added to his faith and care that keeps it to make it tenable; since, if by men of judgement the present estate of the place be thoroughly considered, it may be justly feared that till these works be perfected there is but so much begun for him that will attempt it. Neither is it to be esteemed altogether secure from an undertaking enemy, since if he continued his purpose (which the success hath already discovered) to possess himself of the westward harbours of France, his town will become a frontier to his war, and for many respects not unlikely; to be his first step on this side into his great desire for England.

Thus much I think it my duty to let your Lordships understand, unto whora Her Majesty referred to consider hereof: desiring your Lordships for your better satisfaction to be informed by the views and report of some other, since herein I am but a party.—29 March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (39. 62.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 29.—This morning received his letter of the 17th, and will send the "helling stones" by the first convenient shipping. There are two sorts, the fairest blue, the other grey and not so fair, but said to be "of more continuance." Need not write the news from Sir Francis Vere, as Sir Farnando Gorge and the mayor's deputy here have written. The Spaniards are so busy between this and Ussant that no small shipping can "pass in or out this channel or without great danger to go from one port to another."—Plymouth, 29 March, 1596.

Holograph. Addressed:—At Court. Seal broken. 1 p. (39. 63.)

THOMAS FERRERS to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, March 29.—His last was of the 23rd, enclosing one to the Queen from the Duke of Harbrowe, her pensioner. Showmaker, of Hamborch, means to go to England, but it is uncertain when he will be ready. "Robert Smyth hath days past written me that he will shortly be here, which I hardly believe. He coming I will observe your lordship's commission and so send him for England. This day Mr. Francis Tusser was with me and willed that I would advertise your honour that the King of Denmark will not suffer any shipping or provision to go for S. [Spain] or Portugal, but hath written to Lubicke and Hamborch, who are not now so forward, as at Christmas they intended to be ne that away."—Stod, 29 March, '96.

The Duke of Holst has written to the King of Denmark about a ship or two to depart with corn, but has no answer as yet, as Tusser says.

Signed:—"Thomas Ferrers her M^{ty} agent here."

Addressed:—At Court.

Endorsed:—"From Stoad." 1 p. (39. 64.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to VISCOUNT BINDON.

1596, March 29.—As I have solicited my good friends in that and other counties for their assistance to Sir Conyers Clifford in the levying of certain footmen in those parts for her Majesty's service, so I must entreat your honourable furtherance, both in regard to the great importance thereof to the whole state as for my own particular interest, being very deeply engaged therein and careful of the good accomplishment thereof, to her Majesty's honour and benefit of her realm.—London, the 29 of March, 1596.

Draft. ½ p. (47. 104.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 29.—Does not mean that he should present the petition to the Queen and be the mover of the matter, but only that he may know

what it is that M. Fillippes petitions for, and consult with lord Buckhurst as to the best manner of presenting the petition. Lord Buckhurst shall have the petition.—London, 29 March, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 55.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, March 30.—Has urged Mr. Penneall to content the mariners who are to transport the men. The sum is about 900*l.* which he (Penneall) has paid on his credit. Begs that the bills, which are addressed to Essex, may be paid. Hearing that Essex has stayed Captain Lambert, has charged Captain Meetkerken to bring over the 300 men. His sufficiency is such that Essex will be pleased. "I begin now to stirr and shall slack no time to perform that which your lordship hath enjoined."—Haghe, 30 March, 1595.

Holograph. Endorsed:—1596. 1 p. (39. 65.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 30.—Is told that some "urge" the Queen that it is not honourable to admit him to her service because his education has been foreign. Answers the argument in the enclosed, sent also to Cecil's father. Has been employed to the Emperor and the Kings of Denmark and Poland and in other services. Begs favour.—30 March, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 69.)

ii. *On the back in Cecil's hand are the following names each with the letter "D" (i.e., Doctor) prefixed:—Cowell, Playford, Mownt, Barloe, Raynold, Mountacute, Blague, Duport, Watson (?), Harvy, Graunt, Wright, Raundl. (?), Taylour (?), Clerall (?), Craner (?), Tulkis (?), Holland (?), Hatcher. Mostly very illegible.*

Enclosure:—

*A paper headed, "If it be honourable I be preferred to place of service," giving definitions of the word "honourable" in its moral and its political sense. The writer has been recommended for a post of "Master of the Requests extraordinary" with a pension, but some object to his "strange education." Went out of England after he was 20 years of age, received no education abroad but what might stand with good English duty and at Rome they never boasted of him "as they did of many other in divers their catalogues"; and now in his last voyage to Poland the Pope, upon information of his doings against the Legate, offered near 2,000*l.* for his life. Denies that his education has been "strange," seeing that he has spent most of his time in England, first at Winchester and then at Oxford, and now, after his travel, these seven years in the Queen's service. Having learnt how to deal with strangers and written "some good part" of the Queen's Latin letters, he desires to be "a Master of the Requests ordinary, especially for foreign causes, and Latin Secretary," and concludes that such a promotion would be "honourable." Not signed.*

Holograph. 2 pp. (39. 68.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 30.—"E. C." writes little by his last letters of the 19th from Brussels. The chief business is done so secretly that it cannot be

readily known. The Cardinal was hastening his preparations to go on campaign (*in campagna*)—a sign that not much victual had entered La Fere. By a courier of Prince Doria, from Venice, the Cardinal had letters from the Court of Spain. He writes the news, from Porto Rico, of Mr. Drake, which we already know, and nothing else of importance.—London, 30 March, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 56.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, March 30.—I have received your Lordship's letters of the 25th of this month with a letter enclosed from my Lo. Gr. of Canterbury, touching the furniture of the charge; and, albeit his Grace, writing in haste, hath not fully satisfied me, yet (God willing) I will proceed with all convenient expedition, and will not forget your general rule to lay the chief burden and charge upon plurality men and non-residents, according to their ability. Yet, indeed, there are few of them in this diocese, but great store of very poor vicars. Thus, hoping shortly to hear of some resolution concerning the burial of this noble man, I commit your good Lo. to the protection of the Almighty.—From Bishopthorp, the 30th of March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (173. 58.)

FRANCIS EDMUND (?) to MR. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, March 31.—“My lord, my humlye dewytye be ramambryt. I prey your l. to thynk no ewail in me be ye long absence of my pns. (presence) ffor I am so crossyt y^t I can nocht impert be vryt. I have tane baldnes to present yis gentilman, my gude frend, and one in quhome zo^r l. mey trust y^t his rasolution is and vas to have plesuryt zo^r l., and he has steyit zo^r l. lusure sua he vald be akkawladgyt of his gude vil be zo^r l. gude favo^r, rafferryng hym to zo^r l. awyne courtasey. It wil pleis zo^r l. to sand zo^r l. servand to the lord — in my caust and caus, I hope, ye matar vald be effectuate be zo^r l. interssyon, declaryng y^t zo^r l. steyit be in ye gevyne in a pityon for my debt. Thus I am bauld at zo^r l. hands, commyttyng zo^r l. to ye Almyt^{tye}, yis last of Merche, 1596.

Zo^r l. to his pouar FRANCIS EDMUND.”

Holograph. Addressed, “Lord ambassador to his Majesty.”

(1 p.) (39. 70.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, March 31.—Enclose declaration of the weekly charges “of the diet here” from 1 Jan. to 26 March, when the assizes here ended. Omit charges between “his lordships” [Lord Huntingdon's] death, and the first of January, because “his lordship” received allowance for that whole quarter. The country is in good quietness.—York, 31 March, 1596. *Signed.* Matth. Ebor.: Humphrey Purefry: E. Stanhope: Wm. Cardynall: Jo. Ferne.

Endorsed.—“With a book of their diets.”

1 p. (39. 71.)

GEO. GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, March 31.—“The 27th I received yours of the 12th, and presently despatched the enclosed unto my lord of Rutland with the merchants’

ordinary post, so as I nothing doubt of the safe delivery. How well Sir Francis Vere hath sped in his business unto the States your lordship, I am sure, hath and shall by his letters be made acquainted with. And for other matters passed here, there is no great alteration, only that the sudden news of th' enemy's coming afore Calais troubleth these men much, knowing th' importance of that place, whereby (if the Spaniard should hold it) all the trade through the narrow seas would be letted. They send hence provision of ammunition and other like necessities, but the contrary winds will hinder the speedy transport. His Excellency is looked for to be here ere this week end, and then shall the better further order be taken about the rescuing of the said town." Has known the bearer, lieutenant Aldrich, many years. He has been at all sieges and exploits and has gained the reputation of "a very tall and able soldier," and, considering his sufficiency to command, is worthy of a far better place.—The Hague, 31 March, 1596.

Addressed: Master of her Majesty's horse."

Signed. 1 p. (39. 73.)

C. LORD HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 31.—Asks him so favour the bearer his servant Butten, "in regard of his time and charges bestowed and imprisonment endured in her Majesty's service," in a suit he has to Cecil's father; and afterwards to prefer Butten's suit to the Queen—Deptford, 31 March, 1596.

Endorsed:—Lord Admiral.

Signed. *Seal*. 1 p. (39. 72.)

THOMAS PALLYSER to WILLIAM WAAD.

Jhesus.

[1596, March].—These are to certify you touching the speeches used by the Athalantado of Spain unto me at Farroll in Galicia, that whereas he perceived by Father Charles Tanceredd my earnest desire to depart for my country, he was contented to further me therein [as] he might, willing me to advertise the Catholics of England of his sincere affection towards them, affirming that he intended nothing else (and that with an oath) but reformation of religion. And first, to the end they might believe him, his pretence was that if he had gone to Ireland at that time, which was (as I suppose) about the end of November, had been for no other cause but to have shewed by his courteous dealing and good using, as also payment of soldiers duly, his sincere affection, whereby the Catholicicks of England might the sooner believe him; wishing me to tell them that his loss was not so great as, perhaps, was reported; that he knew how to repair the loss anew by gathering from divers places 18,000 old soldiers besides young soldiers; that he meant to be so strong of himself as he would not trust to any other's help whatsoever; and, if he met with her Majesty's Fleet, he would fight with it, because it was her chiefest strength, and land at the first place he should first come to, either Ireland or England, this next spring following. There were at Farroll about 6,000 soldiers (as I guess) appointed unto divers places in the country where they should remain. It was reported that there were at the Islands of Baona 4,000 old soldiers, which Peter de Sebiour brought out of Brittany. As touching the ships, there were in Farroll about five and fifty, at the Islands of Baona about forty, great and little, the most of them in both places being Flemish hulks.

I saw in Passage three new galleons with two new frigates, besides one or two old ships which were there. Further, it was said that at a place or port in Portugal, called Portugaleete, there were about eight galleons in making which would shortly be ready. As touching the names of the two pilots which were in *St. Paul the Admiral*, the one was an Englishman whose name I do not remember, and the other a Scotchman called Alexander. As touching my relation, unless it were the loss of ships, I neither made any to Mr. Vaughan or Mr. Webster or any other. The English pilot aforementioned made four small ships of war for the King at Lisbon after the English manner or fashion, which were in the fleet that came to Farroll. Touching any speeches either of F. Persons, or any other, touching her Majesty or the conquering of the realm, I never heard them use any, but that F. Persons used sometimes to jest in the time of recreation which he very seldom kept. Thus ceasing, I do request your worship to accept in good part this my rude certificate.

Endorsed :—"March, 1596. Pallyser, y^e priest, to Mr. Waade."
Holograph. Undated. Seal. 1½ pp. (39. 30.)

[The EARL OF ESSEX] to the SHERIFFS.

[1596, March].—Begging them to give their assistance to the captain appointed by Sir Christopher Blunt to levy men in their shires.

Underwritten is another version of the latter portion of the above, noted, "This may serve for letters of request."

Draft. ¾ p. (47. 104.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to his servants.

1596, March.—I have not time to write particular letters to all my friends and followers in that county, and therefore I have made choice of you to signify my desire to be made beholden unto them for their furtherance of her Majesty's service committed to my Lord Admiral and me, Generals; and if any of them shall come either themselves or send any of theirs unto me furnished, to let them know that they shall be very welcome in regard of the good testimony they shall thereby give of their love towards me. And as there are certain men to be levied there by virtue of our commission to Sir M[atthew] M[organ], I must pray you to take the best care you can that they may be well furnished for her Majesty's said service; whereunto although you are not straightly tied otherwise than you shall be well contented, yet I doubt not but you and they will for the credit of your country, advancement of the service, and in your love to me, stretch yourselves to do that that shall be meet, which I will take very thankfully, and so I pray you to assure them all in whom you find this good disposition.—London, the — of March, 1596.

Draft. ½ p. (47. 104 dorse.)

The EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

[1596, March].—(i.) Commission of the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard, "Lieutenants Generals and Governors of her Highness's navy and army employed in this present intended service against the declared enemies of her Majesty, her realms and dominions," to Sir Robert Drury, to levy, muster, and arm 150 or 200 men in Suffolk, to conduct them

to Harwich and embark them there for the general rendezvous at Plymouth, to be there the 20th of April.

Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 105.)

(ii.). Commission from the same to the same to levy 100 men in Suffolk and conduct them to Harwich or other convenient port for transportation to Plymouth.—London.

Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 111.)

The EXPEDITION to CADIZ.

[1596, March].—"The form of a letter of assistance for the levying of men in the county of Lancaster by Sir Thomas Gerrard and such captains as are sent with him, to be directed [from the Council] to the Sheriffs and justices of that county."

Requesting their assistance to Sir Tho. Gerrard in levying in that county part of the 5,000 men to be raised for the service. "And although neither we will impose any charge upon the country, nor their lordships urge you either for arming or conduct money further than of yourselves you are willing; yet what you shall therein do of your own accord, or others of ability by your good persuasions, will ease the charge of their lordships, who are already deeply engaged, further the service, and be very well taken at your hands. But you must know it is neither her Majesty's purpose nor ours to weaken or diminish the trained bands in that county, or to have any ordinary servant lawfully retained in any man's service to be taken from his master without the master's consent."

Draft. 1 p. (47. 106.)

The EXPEDITION to CADIZ.

1596, March 31.—Commission of Sir Conyers Clifford to Captain Henry Fowkes to levy and arm — men in the county of —. March 31, 38 Eliz.

Signed, but the number of men and the county left blank.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 107.)

The EXPEDITION to CADIZ.

[1596, March].—"The form of a letter from the two Generals [Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral Howard] to the Sheriff and justices of peace in the county of Lancaster."

By the Queen's commission, dated Westminster, 18 March, are empowered to levy 5,000 men for this present service. Have chosen Sir Tho. Gerrard, knight, [*underlined*, and "Sir Christopher Blunt" *written over and in the margin*] to levy and arm 1,000 soldiers in cos. Lancaster, Chester, Derby, and North Wales [*underlined*, and *in the margin*, "Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Salop, and Stafford"]. Require them to assist in levying such a proportion and number as may be well spared in that county and as there may be hope out of the counties mentioned to fill up the whole number. "And although we do not exact upon the counties or charge them to arm the whole numbers which we desire to levy, yet we doubt not but in this service, so great and so important, you will willingly set forth the most part of the men you send well armed and furnished; for whatsoever is lacking in your provisions must be supplied by us two, who are already at a greater

charge than any two subjects have been at in the like service this long time. And yet rather than the country should be overburthened or grieved we will undergo any charge whatever."

Draft, corrected by Essex. 1 p. (47. 108.)

THO. ARUNDELL to COUNT TILLY.

[1596], March.—"Illustrissimo et da me sommamente amato Signore Conte, non ho voluto mancare di mandare a sua Signoria Ill^{ma} queste poche righe accioche lei habbia certa informatione del mio arrivo, et del mio esser qua, et anchor a fin che io non paia del' tutto scordevole del' debito mio per li suoi grandi et da me nullamente meritati favori. Da Hamburgo io lei mandai una mia lettera, avisandola del' mio arrivo in quella citta et delle novelle che allora li si dicevano. Pochi giorni poi io me imbarcai per tornare alla dolce patria et alla mia piu che dolce regina. Et dopo esser guinto qua in Londra ho d'avisarla come li conti et baroni di questo regno (pigliando in mala parte che l'Imperatore mi avesse dato quel titolo di conte) talmente si mostrarono offesi che la Reina, benché da se sia molto pietosa, anzi la pieta stessa, nondimeno (parte per sodisfar a cosi fatte querele di costoro, parte per farne essemplio alli altri affin che mai nessuno da qui innanzi habbia ardire d'accettare honori da principi forestieri) si contento d'incarcerarmi per qualche poco tempo et anche di vietarmi di non me intitolar conte del' Imperio. Et per dire il vero io mi doglio estremamente d'haver dato cosi mala sodisfattione alla tranquilla mente di costei, le cui virtu piu che mortali l'hanno a tal grado di perfettione alzata che meritamente si puo chiamare, *Delicia generis humani*. Et pero cognoscendo che la Maesta d'Inghilterra e tanto assoluta et ha cosi grand' autorita come qualsivoglia altro re' del' mondo nelli suoi regni, et considerando la grande invidia che per questo conto mi sia qua sollevata contra, poi che et la reina et la nobilta qua vogliano che moia questo mio titolo, io pregho che lei voglia tanto effettuare che non sia altrimenti importunato, per non dare maggiore fastidio alla Reina, alla cui plenaria authorita non é ragione che io me ne opponghi. Non havendo io stesso parlato a sua sacra Maesta, per esser fin' hora imprigionato, non posso darla altro ragguaglio delle cose qua passate se non a pregarla di comandarmi dovunq' io saro buono per servirla.—Da Londra, questo — (*blank*) di Marzo.

"Affettionatissimo di servire a sua Signoria Illustrissima THO. ARUNDELL."

P.S. "Quanto a questi negotii di che ne ho tanto parlato con sua Signoria Illustrissima, io ne ho dato informatione á un de ii piu fidati consiglieri della Reina, dalla cui risposta questo construtto si puo cavare che lei nonostante li grand' torti fattile dal' Re d'Hispania, nonostante la iniquissima pratica tenuta per avelenarla, si contentarebbe (salvo l'honor) di prestar l'orecchia,* per l'amor del ben publico á una ben bilanciata pace; ma che si veda che il Re d'Hispania non trami alcun' inganno, come fece l'anno 88° che stando li imbasciatori Inglesi nella Fiandra per trattar di pace lui in quel mentre mandó la sua armata per assalire il regno; per questo sua Maesta ha ragione di stare avisata in simil trattati et pero se lei ne trovera qualche intentione in quelle bande d'una buona pace non sarebbe sconvenevole che ne fusse dato a me

* In § 2. this originally stood "di accettare per l'amor," &c., but Cecil has written over it "to enter into treaty," and altered the Italian to "prestar l'orecchia."

qualche lume et se ne assicuri che da qua trovare un procedere molto scietto et reale.”

Holograph.

Addressed: “il Signore di Siercla, Conte di Tilly, consigliere della Maesta Cesarea.”

Endorsed: 1596; *and by Cecil:* “Mr. Tho. Arundell to a counsellor of the Emperor’s.”

(47. 70.)

2. Draft of the first portion of the preceding letter down to the words “*generis humani*,” and of the postscript down to the words “*ben bilanciata pace*.” It then continues:—“Se a me toccara d’esser impiegato in questi servitii, l’Imperator si potra ben assicurare della fidelta mia. Perche l’heroica dispositione della mia Reina non patira mai che un suo parente (*altered to* “*of hers—alcun de gli suoi*”) faccia inganni ad un tal Imperatore al quale per li suoi grandissimi favori io ne resto tanto obligato. Innanzi d’haver io stesso parlato con la Reina non potro darla altro ragguaglio di questo; et non essendo anchora sciolto dalla prigion della propria casa non so che dire altro se non d’offerirmi pronto di servire a Sua Sig^{ria} Illustris^{ma} dovunque io saro buono. Da Londra questo — (*blank*) di Marzo.”

Italian. 2 pp., with corrections by Sir Robert Cecil. (47. 71.)

On the back Cecil has jotted down instances of persons who obtained titles from foreign princes, viz.:—“Edw. III. Coucy of Bedford, a Champaign. Ed. 2. Andro de Herele, E. of Carlile, a Scot. Ed. 4. Grautheuze, a Low Country man, Erl of Wynchester. Hambleton d. of Chastelerot. Stuart duke of Aubigny.”

THOMAS ARUNDEL.

[1596, March.]—Extract from the form of creation of Thomas Arundel and his descendants Counts and Countesses of the Holy Roman Empire, saving the rights of the Queen of England.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 73.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to his Cousin, [Sir R. CECIL.]

1596 [March].—I have here written that which I hope, and the more hope by your means, shall receive good acceptance. I have not sent my seal to the end that my letter may return unto me for this cause, that whereas in the superscription I have entitled the Count of Tilley *consigliere*, I may add *di guerra*. My intended voyage to sea is the only course left me whereby I may avoid further evil and hope for future good. If in this course you will lend two or three *mendacia officiosa*, viz.: that I have spirit enough to discharge any voyage whatsoever; that now being more stirred than ever to confirm in her Majesty and the world a good opinion of my well winning my late honour, there is no doubt but I will attempt some honourable action; that a good wit whetted on with so sharp a desire will no doubt bring forth effects answerable to her expectation, and good of my country; that yourself are so well in liking with the intention of the voyage, being not sprung from any young giddy brain, and with the actor (who being no bankrupt doth not undertake it out of despair, as many do) that you would rather venture in this than in any: this course, I say, may further my interest and so make me better able to deserve your favours past. My intention is to the East Indies where there are many

kings so great as that they can bring into the field a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand men apiece, viz. the king of Bengala, the king of Pegu, the king of Sumatra, the Emperor of China, the king of Giava, Presbiter Ihon, &c. If it please the Queen to let me have her letters to some of these, I will not doubt to conclude such an amity and intercourse of traffic as shall much weaken the Spanish strength in those parts, shall much enrich our merchants and by consequence the Queen, and greatly increase her Majesty's customs. And this I write to the end it may be known that I desire not to go with letters of mart, which is as much to say as leave to steal; but with the Queen's authority as employed by her to do her service and my country good. But if any Spanish carrick, any ships of Moors, Gentiles, or Jews, of which there are many and many infinitely rich, come in my way, I hope the world will think me worthy to have them if I can win them. If this were done then have you not only procured my liberty but made a perpetuity of it.

[P.S.] I desire this may be burnt.

Endorsed:—"Thos. Arundel, 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 74.)

THE QUEEN to the EMPEROR.

1596 [March].—We have received letters from your Majesty, dated the 30th of the month of December, in commendation of a subject of ours named Thomas Arundel, a gentleman whom we recommended to your Majesty certain years past at his desire to travel beyond seas; which letters of yours came not to our hands before the 6th of this month of March, by reason the said Thomas Arundel in his coming hither by sea suffered shipwreck and was forced to save his life by swimming. But hearing by report that he pretended to have a title to be an Earl of the Empire (a matter very strange unto us and not credited) whereto he alleged that he was by a grant under your Majesty's seal of the Empire preferred and created, although the same original grant was, as he said, lost in the seas with other his goods at the shipwreck, we entering into a further consideration of this his allegation, pretending that he should now come home as an Earl that when he went from hence was but a private gentleman without any title of honour, and but the son of an ancient gentleman that now liveth without other degree than to be *eques auratus*; adding thereto also of our certain knowledge, that there was never any example in this age nor of any former time that any natural born subject of this kingdom was ever preferred by any, either Emperor or other King in Christendom, to such high title of honour; neither yet do we think it convenient or agreeable to reason that any subject to a Prince Sovereign should receive any honour whereby to be bound to do service to a Prince to whom he is not a born subject, without some former allowance of his natural lord and prince, to whom he is wholly and solely bound by his natural birth, to serve with his life, blood, lands, goods, and all his earthly power without exception or reservation to any other prince: upon which considerations we thought him worthy of great reprehension either for seeking or accepting such a dignity without our knowledge. And hearing of this his report that he had brought such a grant from your Majesty (though the original with your seal was lost), we did commanded him to forbear to come to our presence, or to challenge to himself any such title of dignity as never any subject of our realm had accepted. And for further satisfaction of a number of our good

subjects of greater degree than he was that grudged against him for such an extraordinary title, we committed him for a shew of correction to custody, restraining him of his liberty, whereto he yielded obediently, confessing his error herein. But yet when we do perceive by the said grant, as also by his own relation, that your good will towards us (whom false reports had sought to render suspicious), together with his service done against the common enemy of Christ, hath been the cause that your Majesty hath so graciously entreated and accepted this gentleman upon our commendation, and hath with such an excess of honour rewarded his service, for which we shall better esteem him and all those that adventured in that action: we cannot but by these our letters give your Majesty our most hearty thanks, and do require you not to think but that we do greatly allow of your Majesty's noble nature in offering to a subject of ours both such a reward for his service, and do most kindly interpret it as an overt testimony of your love and kindness to ourself, whereof we shall ever be most desirous to make requital: Not doubting but your Majesty will in your wisdom allow of the reasons above expressed, the rather for that we are informed by some that have seen a clause in a copy of your Majesty's original grant in these words, *Serenissimæ tamen principis et dominæ Elizabethæ, Regina Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, sororis et consanguinæ nostræ charissimæ, jurius et superioritatibus semper illæsis ac salvis*. By which special words we see plainly how your Majesty had due respect to us, as a Queen Sovereign, to have our royal superiority preserved in such manner as we will always observe to your Imperial Majesty, either in the like occasion or any other good office fit for us to perform.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 2½ pp. (47. 75, 76.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, ? March.]—Here is the Chevalier, Master of Requests of the King's household, sent by the Prince of Conti and Council at Paris and the lords who are in Picardy. He will show you Cambray indubitably lost without your assistance. I am here at Court for Sir Robert Cecil, and dare not see you unless you think it fitting.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 129.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, about March.]—Asks him to grant an audience to Mons. de la Hee, a Breton gentleman, who sends him the letters of Mons. de St. Luc, as he failed to find him at Court. "Upon the information you gave me some months ago you have herewith the mayor of Rochelle's answer."

French. Holograph. 1 p. *Seal.* (172. 127.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596 ? March.]—The *premier laquais* left immediately after receiving your packet. It is he whom I intend to send back for the information I told you of; however, if your letter is ready to-morrow morning I will depatch him at once. I would like to see you and will be at your lodging (*au logis*) until ten o'clock when I shall be with M. de Boues at Mr. Carron's.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (172. 128.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, March].—I thank you for your very new news and still more for your frank determination to provide for this affair. I am surprised at this enterprise of the enemy, who must know of your forces. God grant that there be fidelity within, as I hope there is on the Governor's part! But either there must be "intelligence," or the enemy would at one stroke deliver La Fere and disturb your design, or that the town is badly furnished, a thing you could remedy. At any rate, without good ground for it, it would be the enterprise of a fine Cardinal. But what if it be a feint for Boulogne? You too have eyes. If I hear anything I will write. But what bad news is this of Mons. de Unton? God keep us from such losses!

French. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (172. 130.)

FRANCOIS D'ORLEANS, COUNT OF ST. POL, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, about March].—"Monsieur, je vous ay escrit ce matin et fait entendre tout ce qui se passe depuis je prie Mr. Chevalier prendre la payne vous retourner trouver (?), afin que la reyne reconnoissant lestat de ceste place usast de diligence pour le secours qui y est necessaire. Je viens presentement a avoir advis de leffort que les ennemis y ont fait aujourduy, qui cest passé fort heusement pour nous, et espere, si vous nous fetes tant de grace que dasister la France en ceste occasion, que nous ruynérons nos communs ennemis. Je vous envoye ce porteur qui est amoy, lequel vous dira plus amplement toute nouvelles. Je s[uis] vostre affectionné a vous fere service."

Holograph. 1 p. (172. 136.)

CLAUDE DE LA TREMOILLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[? 1596 about March or April].—"Monsieur, je desirerois pouvoir satisfaire, en vous rendant autant de servise que vostre vertu et lassurense qui vous plaist me donner de vostre bonne grasse me oblige, a lestime qui vous voules faire de moy, qui ne desire rien plus au monde que la conservasion des jen de bien qui servent a Dieu. Voila pour quoy jay resu un mervoeuilloeus contentement de la correspondense, que vous plaist trouver bon, que soit entre nous, que jestime dautant plus ferme que sest pour servir a lavanement de la gloire de Dieu, reconnoissant combien il est reciproquement utile que ses docus reomes [*deuxroyaumes*] demoeurent unis ayeant les maines interest et les maines anemis prinsipallement nous [*qu. nous*] qui fessons profession de la Religion. Je croy que la raine, en seste occasion si urgente, doit prendre se temps pour sasurer, avec un tracte ferme et solide, par le moyen duquel nostre condision demoeura plus assurée et selle de vostre estat plus unie avec la Franse. Soeus [*ceux*] qui ceront anvoyes de vostre part et de la nostre pouront produire les bons cu mauvais essais [*qu. effects*]. Jestime que vous deves y avoir soin. Montrant le poeu de confiense que vous prendres des nostres, qui vous connoises vous estre mal affectiones, je say que lon vous envoyra soeus que desireres, comme plus particulièrement jenay discouru avec Mons. Boulins(?). Et de lassurense que je vous supplie bien umblement prendre de mon fidelle servise, ne voulant non plus menquer a se devoir qua vous estre eternellement, Monsieur, vostre bien umble et tres affectionné amy et servitoeur, Claude de la Tremoillé."

Holograph. 2 pp. (172. 137.)

NEWCASTLE.

1596, April 1.—A “note of the particular charges laid forth about the furnishing of the bark *Rave* to the seas in warlike sort, appointed for the town of Newcastle,” according to the direction from the Council.—Newcastle, 1 April 1596.

A bill of 45 items beginning :—Beef, 837 stone at 14lb. to the stone ; pork 130 stone at 14lb. to the stone ; butter 58 stone of 8lb. ; cheese 53 stone of 7lb. The items include 50 tuns of beer, 414 salt ling, 3 bushels of mustard seed, “pressmonie” 5*l.*, 1 hogshhead of wine, four demiculverins, four sakers, eight minions, 3½ cwt. of powder, 24 muskets, 32 pikes, long and short, 6 doz. “arrows for muskets,” the surgeon’s chest 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, cloth for hanging the captain’s cabin, 6*l.*, salt hides, 3*l.*, wages for five months. Total 1,652*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Endorsed :—July 1596.

1 p. (39. 82.)

MONSIEUR BUSANVAL to MONSIEUR VIDOSAN, Governor of Calais.

1596, April 1st.—Count Maurice has communicated to him the opinion of the Governor written to those of Zetland touching the siege of Calais, wherein they find so much foundation that the Count is minded (as Busanval has entreated him) to obtain full power to succour the place if the enemy attacks it.

It is fortunate that the Count is going to Zetland whence he will be within reach to succour them if need be, and nothing shall be spared that is in his power for that purpose. But the Governor must take care to keep the “porte de derriere” open. This being so, no town or place in France is more secure. Order is already given for powder to be sent thither from the ships of war at Dunckerque. At the Hague, Busanval will see that the greatest diligence is used in all that concerns Calais. Begs that he will send on the enclosures to his Majesty and to advise him that this is done. Has received the last letter sent by Vidosan.—The Hague, 11 April 1596.

French. Seal. 1 p. (173. 61.)

MONSIEUR BUSANVAL to MONSIEUR VILLEROY.

1596, April 1st.—There is great alarm here on account of the siege of Calais. If it continue, the plans of England may be diverted “a ce centre.” Hopes that if the place can be succoured by sea, succour will come more promptly, surely and freely from the Hague than from any place. Matters here proceed on a sound footing: his Excellency does all that could be desired in one of his quality and ardent affection to the King’s service; they have means to redress many things if only they will be well advised. Desires to see Villeroy for his own needs and also possibly for the King’s service. As he is finishing this letter, Vallon has arrived with Villeroy’s of the 30th ult. His Excellency is starting, and the writer cannot decipher the King’s letters before his departure, which hampers this despatch. He has seen only what Villeroy has written to him, for which he renders a thousand thanks.—The Hague, 11 April 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 77.)

E., LORD "SHEFFYLDE" to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1593, April 2.—Thanks for former courtesies. Begs his furtherance in a request he has made to the Council, and which he now again makes in writing, for he is unable for sickness to come to the Court.—Westminster, 2 April.

Endorsed :—"1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 84.)

BISHOPRIC OF SARUM.

1596, April 2.—Five reasons, grounded upon the Statutes, whereupon the bishop of Sarum prays the allowance of his ancient liberties to have the custody of the rolls and records of all courts holden in Sarum. These records have hitherto been kept in the "bishop's clerk's office," now held by Sir Robert Cecil; but of late suit has been made to have the lord of Pembroke appointed *custos rotulorum* for Sarum. The last reason is that the lord of the liberty is the meetest person to appoint the days of sessions, &c., when he has the correction of abuses, and "for that cause maintaineth a gaol, cage, pillory, &c., at his own proper costs & charges."

Endorsed :—2 April 1596.

1 p. (39. 85.)

SIR HENRY PALMER to the LORD ADMIRAL.

1596, April 3.—"May it please your good lordship, according to your directions, I came over with Mr. Wyndebanke to Callis road, and came to an anchor there about 12 of the clock the last night, where I found at an anchor 12 of the ships of war of the Low Countries. The governor of Calais sent out this enclosed letter by one Robert Flye, a Dutchman, one whom the said governor doth make great account of, who hath assured me that Rysbanke is possessed by the enemy, and that they have mounted 8 pieces of artillery there. Upon the east side of the town (near unto the fortification that the governor hath made without the town) they have planted 5 pieces of battery; and upon the west end of the town they have planted certain pieces of ordnance, but how many he knoweth not, neither hath the enemy (as yet) played with them, but in the other two places they lay it on for life. Their number of men are 15,000." They have more ordnance coming. Ships cannot enter the haven without great peril from the shot from Rysbanke; yet some have passed in and out, since the enemy took Rysbanke, by keeping to the eastward of the pier, which sheltered them. Last night, however, are come from Gravelines, 5 double shallops full of shot, each with a small piece in the prow, "who have prevented some shallops that offered to go in with soldiers this last night, with whom also Mr. Wyndebank was shipped to have gone in. They keep themselves safe within the bank to the eastward of the pier, where one quarter of the enemy lodgeth. Mr. Wyndybank doth make great haste and therefore I must leave the rest to his report. He can inform your lordship the cause of my stay here till the next full sea."—Calais Road, 3 April 1596.

Endorsed :—"Sir Ha. Palmer to the L. Admiral. Letter from the governor of Calais."

Signed. 1 p. (39. 87.)

The letter of the Governor, M. de Vidauzan, to the Lord Admiral enclosed.

The enemy is very near them. Asks for succour of men and powder.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (39. 86.)

RALPH GRAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 3.—Sent his brother Arthur Gray to Cecil and his father, last term, to prosecute his suit for the office of treasurer of Berwick, which this bearer, his servant, is likewise to follow. Mr. Robert Bowes has written very effectually therein to the Lord Treasurer; and so has the writer himself, as Chr. Shippertson, Bowes' servant, would show. Craves favour.—Chillingham, 3 April 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 88.)

EARL BOTHWELL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596?] April 3.—“Having heard of the death of my lord ambassador here resident and being informed by this gentleman, bearer hereof, of the care it hath pleased him to take in remembering my ‘adois,’ I could do no less than by the said gentleman most humbly to intreat your Honour to prosecute what by the other was intended and already begun.” Wrote before so particularly by Essex’s servitor that it is unnecessary to add more.—Paris, 3 April.

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 89.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, April 3.—I have now set order for those that shall go out of this garrison, which I hope shall prove themselves such as your Lordship shall receive contentment and honour.

The siege of Calleys also will now make my leave more easy, for I hope Calleys is able to hold him so long work that Ostend shall not need to fear him this summer.

This, my longing to have leave to wait upon your Lordship makes me urge, for I have been greatly troubled with the stay of my man lest some difficulty were made, but I hope you will sway all those and that I shall very shortly understand that I may come.—Ostend, this 3rd April 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 60.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER, Bishop of] LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 4.—The time of the Maundy drawing near, begs his intercession with the Queen. Of late she named him to lord Cobham and others, but has since mentioned the bishop of Rochester. “I have by all means, as well of painfulness and charges sustaining my place, as of seeking and submission to her Majesty, endeavoured to find again the taste of that which of all her virtues hath ever been the most admirable, to wit, her clemency. These 14 months past have not passed without more contrition to me for her Highness’ displeasure than twice so many years. I much hoped that my error, such as it was, had received

remission both *a pœna et a culpa*. The bill for money to be signed will come to your offering it. I heartily pray you (seeing bishops do displease, as I hear, and grieve at it, one hath lately done justly) that yourself instead of a ghostly mediator, especially against this time of general reconciliation and remitting of trespasses, would move her Majesty to receive my service."—Fulham, 4 April.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 90.)

LORD THOMAS HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 4.—"Honourable Sir, I have got Plymouth where I find our generals not in such haste to go forth as I feared the speech of the Spanish ships at Conquet might have drawn them." Could not suffer this messenger to pass without commending himself to Cecil and his noble lady, but will not hinder his "greater occasions with frivolous protestations."

Endorsed:—"4 April 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 91.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER, Bishop of] LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 5.—Thanks him for his mediation with the Queen, and begs him, when occasion serves, to see him "restored wholly, having obtained this principle."—Fulham, 5 April.

P.S.—"I do yet want the name of my lady Cecill your wife's woman."

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 92.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 6.—"Sir, my Lord [Burghley] hath willed me to return unto you this letter enclosed of my lord of Essex, which comforteth him to perceive the hope he hath to succour Calais." "Himself" is last night "freshly pinned" with the gout and cannot write.—6 April 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 93.)

ENOCH MACHYN.

1596, April 6.—Examination of Enoch Machyn, taken 1 April, 1596.

Went out of England first five years since with Mr. Dampart, a Cheshire man, who has a brother in Grays Inn. They went to the Low Countries where he served the enemy three quarters of a year under Dampart. Came then to Sir Francis Vere who examined and dismissed him, and he served George Willmote, clerk to Sir Thomas Knowles, half a year and then went to the siege of Roane. After that served a French gentleman in Caen, Mons. Turville, a year, and then returned to his father who dwells at Ashby de la Zouche, and has kept that house 22 years for the earl of Huntingdon lately deceased.

Went over now last in December because Mr. Watker, the bishop of London's steward, dismissed him out of his service. Went to Flushing three weeks, and then to Hulst where he served Captain Colfe, and, there was apprehended by reason of a writing set down hereunder, "which he wrote (as he saith) only to pass the time." To avoid torture he, about twenty days after his committal to prison, devised

confessions which were untrue; among other things that one Dr. Johnson had "some practise" against the Queen, whereas he knew nothing of the man save that Mr. Watker, his master, was once at his house. Devised this because the magistrates were not satisfied with his true confession.

Signed by deponent and also by Secretary Waad and Ric. Skevyngton, as examiners.

ii. "Madame ma femme tresbel lequel je m'assure d'estre fort honest d'autant quil endure et a vous aussi mon maître Catolicque Apostolicque et Romaine et bon serviteur du roy d'Espagne lequel jay ne seray an jamais."

Signed :—"per me Enockum Machyn."

2 pp. (39. 94.)

THE CUSTOMERS OF IPSWICH TO LORD BURGHEY.

1596, April 6.—In 1592 divers merchants of Ipswich in the night carted to Orford, a limb of the port of Yarmouth, about 100 cloths, and there shipped them. Wrote to Burghley about it and were directed to go to Orford and detain the cloths until the Custom were paid at the port of Ipswich. This 4th of April divers merchants of Ipswich have in the night laden eight carts with cloths, 13 score at the least, intending to deceive the Queen of her custom. At last vintage to Bordeaux "one Lymmer, a merchant of our town, practising the like fraud, sent his cloths to Orford and there shipped them, which by foul weather were put into Harwich, out of which ship our searcher took divers cloths of the said Lymmer's, the custom of them being stolen at Orford, and her Majesty was benefited by the seizure of them." Pray him to write to the customer and controller of Alborow and Orford to forbear to take entry of any cloths of any merchants of Ipswich, and that the custom of all cloths packed at Ipswich shall be paid there.—Ipswich, 6 April, 1596.

Signed by Edmund Jenney, collector, Edmund Goltys, pro-controller, A. Warlich, surveyor, Benjamin Clere, searcher.

Endorsed with a note, signed by Lord Burghley, referring the matter to the "surveyors of the Custom House;" also with a recommendation that the request contained in the letter should be acceded to, as there "can be no good meaning in the merchants of Ipswich who, to their great charge, leaving their own port, frequent such bye places as Orforde and the rest are," signed by Thomas Myddelton, Lisle Cave, William Blande, and J. Darell.

1 p. (39. 95.)

FRANCESCO RIZZO TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596. April 6.—This morning is come Eliano Calvo from Brussels, by way of Zealand. He wishes to go to Badburham to speak with Sir Horatio Pallavicino, the writer's master; and perhaps Cecil would like to speak with him before he leaves.—London, 6 April, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (39. 96.)

THE COUNT DE ST. POL TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, April $\frac{6}{16}$.—On his arrival at Boulogne, found there the Sieur de Fouquerolles, sent from the King, who told him that the latter was sending Monsiur de Saney to the Queen to ask her to succour him with

as many forces as possible on this occasion, and would himself repair thither in five or six days at the latest with six thousand footmen and two thousand horse; so that, if the succour from that side be as prompt, the enemy cannot fail to receive a great blow from the one or the other. It is the King's desire that the Queen's troops should disembark at Boulogne, and St. Pol begs that they may be there as soon as possible. —À Boulougne le xvj^e. Avril 1596.

Signed :—Francois D'Orleans.

Endorsed :—Le Comte de St. Pol.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 62.)

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF DORSETSHIRE to the EARL OF ESSEX, the LORD ADMIRAL and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 7.—Are sorry that their late letter touching the 700*l.*, required of them in aid of the port towns, was not more pleasing, and that they are again required to set forward the said contribution. Have again consulted with the justices, and find that it would be impossible to collect the money without causing great discontent, and sending up multitudes of the Queen's subjects; also to complete the equipment of the horse and foot lately required of them will be an exceeding great charge. For these reasons, beg that the contribution may be remitted. Shaston, 7 April, 1596.

Signed :—Rychard Rogers: Georg Trenchard (?): Raufe Horsey.

Endorsed :—Deputy Lieutenants of Dorset.

1 p. (39. 98.)

HENRY LOCK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 7.—Protests his duty and hearty devotion to him, his benefactor and protector. Having lost the expected employ to prove his poor ability before Michaelmas last, craves the next occasion that arises may be his faith's assay, or that he may be settled in some service or employ. Has entered by his furtherance into some suits, the charges of which are too heavy for him, having cost about 100 marks already, and for want of 20*l.* or 30*l.* to pay fines and fees in the Chequer, they are not only unprofitable to him, but he remains in shameful want. Hopes for no "apuie" or comfort except from his accustomed bounty.—7 April, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (171. 122.)

THE FELLOWS OF ETON COLLEGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 8.—Upon his prohibition, in the Queen's name, of their proceeding to the election of a new provost until her Majesty's further pleasure known, have stayed the election now three months and are ready further to attend; but, considering the disadvantage to the affairs of the college, they, the fellows, and all the college beg him to find some way of despatch. Are the bolder to write "because heretofore it hath pleased your honour to deal with us by letters for stay in this course of election."—College of Eton, 8 April, 1596.

Signed :—Baldwin Collin: John Reve: John Chamber: Adam Robyns: William Harisson: Thomas Key.

1 p. (39. 100.)

LEVIES.

1596, April 8.—Privy signet directing Lord Burghley, as lieutenant of the county of Essex, to raise 1,000 men out of the trained bands of that county to be sent into Picardy in France to assist the French King. The men to be armed as the Council shall direct and sent with all speed to the port of Lee, or any other place of embarkment at the appointment of the Earl of Essex, "whom we do specially use in this service," or of the Council, who will also appoint captains, coats, and conduct money. —Greenwich, 8 April, 38 Eliz.

Endorsed:—"8 Ap. 1596. Her Majesty's letters for levy of 1000 soldiers in Essex for Callis."

Sign Manual. Seal. 1 p. (39. 101.)

SIR HENRY PALMER to the LORD ADMIRAL and the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, April 9.—Came yesterday to this road, where he hoped to have received their resolution touching the twelve Dutch ships stayed by him, of which Captain Turner informed them. Has the shippers aboard the *Advantage* but fears the ships may steal away without them, as two did last night. The wind hangs so far northerly that he cannot send them into the Thames, and this harbour is so full of shipping and the said ships of such burthen that they cannot well be put in here. Sent the pinnace *Advice* over to Calais road last night and she has returned with a letter (enclosed) from the Dutch admiral. "Here is a very great rumour of 140 sail of Spaniards that are coming for the narrow seas, and that they have been seen by divers as high as Scilly. The news came yesternight from the river of Somme, but I cannot learn any certainty thereof." Next flood, will stand over to Calais road with the *Aid* and *Advice* and leave the rest here to keep the corn laden flyboats together. —Aboard her Majesty's ship *the Aid*, Dover road, 9 April 1596. *Addressed*:—at Court: *the address being also signed.*

Endorsed with the following postal notes:—Dover, 9th, at 12 o'clock. Canterbury 3 p.m. Sittingbourne 6 p.m. *Seal.*

Signed. 1 p. (39. 102.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—"Upon intelligence brought unto me of the drawing down of the Spaniards near unto Pempoll in number 2000, I wrote presently to advertise my lord Treasurer thereof; but before that I could send away that letter I received other intelligence of their return towards Blavet, having failed of their enterprise which was to have surprised Morlas, where they had intelligence both within the town and castle. But the practise being discovered and the traitors executed the Spaniards departed, and Mons. de Monlue followeth them at the heels with 4000 soldiers. These things I had written unto my lord your father, meaning to have sent my letters with speed, but the wind hath been ever since contrary so as they will be of somewhat an old date. But in consideration that there is in them intelligence that concerns the King of Spain's determination to send 2000 Spaniards into Ireland the next month, I thought good to send these letter[s] unto your honour without altering of them."—Guernsey, 9 April, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (39. 103.)

SIR FRANCIS CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—Promised at Nonsuch to deal with no one in his suit to the Queen without Cecil's privy. "Since which time I never heard from the bishop until Maundy Thursday, who sent his son in law Doctor Rydleye to offer me a thousand pound." Would think that reasonable if it came clear to his purse; but 100*l.* must go to his nephew Darcy and 300*l.* to Sachefelde, and he has spent at least 100*l.* in hope of it since the Queen was at Nonsuch, the Queen will think "that she hath bestowed a great suit upon me in passing the lease, and will therefore expect greater entertainment and gifts at my hands than by this means I shall be able to bestow." Begs therefore, since the bishop is "so strait laced herein," that Cecil will cease his suit for it. Would have waited upon him but has been shrewdly vexed with a cold.—Beddington, 9 April, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (39. 104.)

WALTER TOOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—Sending his son whom Cecil has promised to take into his service, "upon this last remove of the Court."—9 April, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Auditor Tucke."

Signed. 1 p. (39. 105.)

ANTHONY [RUDD], Bishop of St. Davids, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—Begs him to speak a good word to the Queen this day for his enlargement. "Assuredly I confuted the fancy of the climactericall year, both by the doctrine of the prophet Jeremy and also by the example of 88, in the which was a strange constellation, and yet all things fell out prosperously to her Highness. And that which I spake of old age in general is made personal. Somewhat also which in sense ought to receive a future construction, hath found a present understanding. Finally, divers things were mistaken." The enclosed writings contain the words concerning her Majesty.—From the place of my commitment, 9 April 1596.

Endorsed:—"The words he used in his sermon at Richmond."

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 108.)

Two extracts as follows:—

I. "O Lord, I am now entered a good way into the clymacterycall year of mine age, which mine enemies wish and hope to be fatal unto me. But Thou, Lord, which by Thy prophet Jeremye commanded the House of Israel not to learn the way of the heathen, nor to be afraid of the signs of heaven, and who, by Thy almighty hand and outstretched arm, madest the year of the greatest expectation, even 88, marvellous by the overthrow of thine and mine enemies, now, for thy Gospel's sake, which hath long had a sanctuary in this island, make likewise 96 as prosperous unto me and my loyal subjects. That by the happy bringing about of this year, I may still set up the banner in Thy name, which art my strength, my rock, my fortress, my deliverer, the lifter up of mine head, my shield, the horn also of my salvation, and my refuge. Thou art mine hope, O Lord God, even my trust from my youth; upon thee have I been stayed upon the womb. Thou art He that took me out of my mother's bowels; cast me not off in the time of age, forsake me not when my strength faileth. O! forsake not me the work of Thine hands, until I have declared thine arm unto this generation, and Thy power unto all them that shall come."

II. "Lord, I have now put foot within the doors of that age in the which the almond tree flourisheth, wherein men begin to carry a calendar in their bones; the senses begin to fail, the strength to diminish, yea, all the powers of the body daily to decay. Now therefore grant grace that though mine outward man thus perish, yet my inner man may be renewed daily. So direct me with thy Holy Spirit, that I may daily wax elder in godliness, wisdom, being my grey hairs and an undefiled life mine old age; let thy statutes be my songs in the house of my pilgrimage, sweeter unto me than honey and the honey comb unto my mouth, and more desired by me than thousands of silver or the gold of Ophir, yea, than the pearl or precious stones, &c."

1 p. (39. 106.)

Petition of Anthony, Bishop of St. David's to the Council, that he may be set at large, and that they will mediate for the pacifying of her Majesty's wrath conceived against him for his late words; for his hope was "to encourage her in well doing, even by those speeches which proved so offensive."

1 p. (39. 107.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595 April 9.—Has written divers times that he hoped to sail by the 14th. "We are all amazed with this siege of Calais, those of the country for the harm they shall receive by the loss thereof, and the small hope they conceive of saving it, and those who are to attend your Honour this voyage with the doubt that the same shall not go forward. I have seen a plott of the place, which Suilly, the States' agent, brought thence, by which, as every other circumstance of his discourse, there appeared nothing but danger to the place. Now of late it is given out that certain small vessels from the ports adjoining are entered with some number of men, which hath given his Excellency encouragement, with such soldiers as he had gathered for the purpose, to give an attempt to enter the haven, which himself is gone to see effected. If the enemy have done their parts it will prove a very hard thing to succour the place that way. And to raise the siege with an army, unless the King be at hand with his forces, there is no likelihood; for it will be too much for her Majesty to levy on a sudden strength sufficient for so great an exploit. If the place fall into their hands, in leaving 3 or 4000 men in it they shall be able in few days both to make the Rysebanck defensible and to use to their best advantage the strong situation of the place, so that it will not be recovered but with a long and troublesome siege. This maketh directly against the use of your troops herein, unless it be meant your other design shall not be followed, which for many reasons should in this time be more royally set forward, as well in regard of upholding her Majesty's reputation with the world as for the main proceeding of this war, which cannot prosper with us if in time we bring it not nearer to them. Her Majesty with 4 or 5000 men may make the French King so strong that he shall be master of the field and able to undertake what shall be most requisite, either by force or length of time, for the saving or reducing of Calais."

"At the Downs I do make account to know your Lordship's determination; whither I will not fail to repair, and in case I find no countermand I pass forward to Plymouth, from which place I hope to follow your Honour to the execution of a project that shall make you famous for ever."—Middleburgh, 9 April, 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (39. 109.)

GEORGE GRAUNT to the BISHOP OF DURHAM.

1596, April 10.—As the Bishop's officer in Allertonshire, informs him that on Thursday last, 8th inst., the Queen's Commission sat at North allerton, for finding the value of the lands and goods of Chr. Conyers of Huton Bonvill, and Thomas Mennell of Kilvington, recusants. By virtue of a precept from Stephen Hill, under-sheriff, impanelled a sufficient jury of 24 persons and returned it, in the Commissioners' presence, to one Wytham, the sheriff's deputy there, and servant to Mr. Thackeston, "about Sir John Foskewe, chancellor of the Exchequer" and "a dealer for the said Thaxton in such causes for "recusants' ease and profit." When the Commissioners, Mr. William Mauleverer, Mr. Talbot Bowes and Mr. John Conyers of Dromonby, were set, the said Chr. Conyers brought to "the said Mr. John Constable, who married the sister of the said Chr. Conyers," a schedule of names for a jury, and the Commissioners forthwith called this jury. Amongst them were Lancelot uncle of Chr. Conyers, and George Holtby who married Mennell's sister and is a near kinsman of Holtby the seminary priest. Sir William Mallorie, uncle to the said Chr., is a commissioner but did not sit; and the jury thus packed was gathered from Richmondshire and distant places. They found that Conyers and Mennell had no goods, but had lands worth respectively 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 5*l.* a year; whereas Hewton Bonvill and Kilvington are each worth 200 mks. a year. Thus the Queen is deceived. All who heard it "speak very broadly of the matter."—Allerton, 10 April 1596. *Signed.*

Note added by the Bishop of Durham.—"This Christopher Conyers married one of Cardinal Allen's sisters and hath issue by her, as I hear. T. DURESM."

Enclosed in the Bishop's letter of May 3rd. See p. 167. 2 pp. (39. 110.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to [LORD BURGHEY].

1596, April 10.—The bands and parcels of bands landing at St. Valery the 18th October, 1596 (*sic*), were by the commissary's certificate and the colonel-general's warrant paid one week's imprest as specified, beginning the same day, and their six months will end April 3, viz., band of Sir Thomas Baskerville, Sir Arthur Savage, Captains Arthur Chichester, H. Power, and John Barkelay. The rest of the bands landed at Dieppe 25th October and received their first imprests that day, and their six months will end April 10.

Signed. 1 p. (40. 1.)

LORD BURGHEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 10.—"I am heartily sorry to perceive her Majesty's resolution to stay this voyage, being so far forward as it is; and surely I am of opinion that the citadel being relieved the town will be regained, and if for want of her Majesty's succours it shall be lost, by judgment of the world the blame will be imputed to her; and seeing Sancy is to be here so shortly, her Majesty might defer the matter until his message might be heard. Nevertheless, to obey her Majesty, I will make stay of the Essex men. How London, Middlesex and Surrey I know not, for my Lord of Essex determined that they should be embarked here this morning at the Tower Wharf."

"These so many changes breed hard opinions of counsell."

"your lov. father

W. BURGHEY."

Holograph. Endorsed:—10 April 1596." (39. 111.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 10.—Sending letters of a very confidential nature which he desires may be returned to him when read. Feeling confident that Cecil will not betray his trust he would not keep anything hidden from him.—Stretham, *La veille de Pasques*, 1596.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (173. 59.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 11.—Two doctors of physic, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Priest, were committed to two citizens' houses by her Majesty's commandment, upon advertisement from Mons. Caron and out of the Low Countries upon information that they were accused by one Machin, an Englishman apprehended at Hulst, of some matter concerning disloyalty to Her Majesty. Machin was sent over hither of late by order from the Estates, and doth confess that the accusation was merely forged, and that he knoweth not at all the parties; and yet the parties being committed by Her Majesty's commandment cannot be delivered without order from her Highness. In regard they have been close prisoners these seven weeks, I pray you acquaint her Majesty with the confession of Machin and move her for delivery of the poor men.—11 April, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 2.)

ROBERT GODFREY to "my loving brother THOMAS BEL in Banff."

1596, April $\frac{1}{2}$.—Hearing nothing from you since January [I] cannot esteem that all my letters be come to your hands. I wrote from here the last of the date March 30, wherein I preached with the friars, for myself as you might construe, albeit God is my witness, I had no meaning so servile or dishonest, as the end of my travels shall clear to you. It is true that with my own surfeit charges, my brother's (by his two months' imprisonment) and some private extraordinary, my means were retrenched so that I was not able without your helping hand to effectuate my honest purpose; wherehy moved and by the assurance I had and have of your brotherly love in the furtherance of all my honest enterprises, did take that hardiment to shew you by my letter what of your present help might bring my matter to pass; which being done, you and your friend David [*Queen of England*] will find more fruit of my poor travels than particularly I will exprime, or that easily you will judge may be compassed by my little spirit. If it had been possible I might [have] repaired to the 6 [*Sir Ro. Cecil*] without prejudice of my better meaning, I would, and communicated the ground of my mind to the same in this errand; but I wish that you be satisfied that I be only secretary to myself in this to the time of the effects. So shall I have none to blame for hindering the same, and if you will furnish that seasonably which may take the proof of my labour and offers, let my ault in not performing the same, without any excuse, excepting death intervene, be capital; and let my poor yet honest name be blazoned as the name of a sold slave. Good brother, let not my often repetition and great assurance giving of that which you see not, give either you or any other matter to think this any false "fynnes," for my honest and passionate mind forces me rather to say more than less, in respect I see so open doors to a worthy room and hindered only by that which I crave to be with seasonable haste supplied by you. Briefly, the merchandise will be found of an easy price if the money come in need; a little less than 1000 crowns will do the turn to your content. I received

a letter from Orkney [*Brussels*] which I would not send to you lest the same should offend any other that happened to see it so penned, for it concerned David [*her Majesty*], albeit by parables, in saying that God liveth yet to send an he Judith to a she Holofernes.—At Coupar [*Middleburgh*] this 22 of April 1596, new style. [P.S.] There is one here presently come from Turkie [*Scotland*] to R. [*Huntley*], but he is but an ass, seeking his fortune without letter or credit. He hath a safe conduct from Thomas [*King of Scots*]. I have sent herewith this other letter which I have lately received from my friend. Let me hear with the first what your will is and if you have received the letters I have sent, with one letter which I received from P. [*Erroll*]: the letter which I will not send to you cometh from one of Samsones [*Mr. Jas. Gordon*] his sort. The Lord care for your friend David [*her Majesty*] and you, for I hear not a few news that are not good.

The words in italics are deciphered by Cecil's secretary.
Holograph. 1½ pp. (40. 22.)

THOMAS FERRERS to the QUEEN.

1596, April 13.—I having had lately occasion to write unto Mr. Thomas Southwell, an English gentleman who is with the Duke of Brandenburg and in very great favour; upon my moving [he] hath imparted by his letter word for word, which next under I will set down, viz.—“Upon the view of your letters I addressed this express messenger to answer my duty to my most gracious Sovereign and your request. The administrator of Tresdone [*sic*: Saxony], called Duke Wymer, is become pensioner to the King of Spain; he, with divers others of his friends whose names I know not, have secretly gathered many soldiers for his aid. Many other soldiers set out by other princes to resist the Turk are also employed by you may guess whom to that other purpose. The King of Denmark hath agreed for double tolls to let the Spaniard pass the Sound. The King of Scots made a secret league. All these I assure you have been most certainly affirmed unto me by my lord.” So much for Mr. Southwell's letter. The King of Spain hath written letters to the most princes and noblemen in Germany; and as to others so one to the Duke of Harburg, your Majesty's pensioner, which his Grace gave unto me, which I have translated out of Dutch into English and have sent it to my Lord Treasurer. The King having sent one to the Duke of Holst, his Grace's chancellor days past imparted the effect thereof unto me, which is as the other; and so I account the rest are.

The King of Spain is much indebted unto many of the princes and noblemen in Germany, and as the Duke of Holst his Grace's chancellor telleth me, the King doth owe unto his lord a great sum disbursed by his Grace's father; but neither the Duke nor any other can get payment, although by all good means sought.—Stode, this 13th April, '96.

Holograph. Four Seals. 1 p. (40. 4.)

THOMAS FERRERS to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, April 13.—To the same effect as the above; explains that where Mr. Southwell says “by you may guess whom to that other purpose,” it is no doubt the Emperor. Where it is set down in the King of Spain's letter, “lords Otto and Henry, brethren,” they are not brethren, but come all out of the house of Brunswick and Liningborch [*Lüneburg*]. The King's secretary may have mistaken by setting down

one duke for another. In Mr. Southwell's letter is set down Tresdone for Saxon ; Tresdone is the name of the house.—Stode, 13 April, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 3.)

ANNE, COUNTESS OF WARWICK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 13.—Thanks him for writing to her with his own hand notwithstanding his so many businesses ; had only desired to hear by his man such news as were fit for her to hear.—From Northaw, 13 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (40. 5.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 13.—I am come to Dover, where I have received such a letter from you by her Majesty's commandment as I little looked for, and I did think I had deserved more than this disgrace, wherein I wish I had drowned by the way before I arrived at this place ; and my humble suit to her Majesty is that I may by her be discharged of all, for I vow it by the Lord that made me I will never serve but as a private man whilst I live, and if her Majesty lay me in the Tower it shall be welcome unto me. I think he liveth not that in any age that ever any man was seen in this realm where any landing of men was but it did ever belong to the admiral of England, as in Scotland sundry times, in France, Treporte, Brest, St. Valerie, yea, and by admirals of my name. But this is my fortune and therefore I humbly beseech her Majesty that by her order some may take my place ; for I hold myself accursed to be here, and it cannot but torment me to find her conceit of me. My commission in being joined with the Earl [of Essex] is an idle thing, for I am used but as the drudge. But since I see it is the account of me, I will take care of myself and estate in time. This is far from that which her Majesty made shew of to me at my departure ; and for the voyage, since my disgrace which cannot now be salved, except by my importunate suit, which I will never do having this offered me, and therefore I pray you for the other journey let me not be pressed, for I vow it to God I will not stir in it. And therefore I mean to return with my two own ships, and would be glad that order were sent for some to take the charge I have. I mean to go presently aboard and not lie in Dover to my shame, and thus I leave for ever farther to deal in martial causes.—13 April.

Endorsed :—"13 Apr. 1596. Lord Admiral to my master. A passionate letter."

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 6.)

WILLIAM, LORD COMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 15.—I must desire your favourable excuse unto her Majesty for my going, being a thing done with a desire to make myself more fit to do her Majesty service ; imagining myself not worthy of her favour if I had been slack in venturing my life in an action so royal and defensive for my country.—Dover, 15 of April.

Holograph. ½ p. (40. 7.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 15.—My purpose of going out of town by want of health was hindered, which now I am glad of since you desire to speak with me. Any commandment from her Majesty's mouth to myself shall be most welcome. It will give me mean to utter some of my heart's griefs, which done I much care not what becomes of me. At 8 o'clock I will wait upon you at your chamber.

Endorsed:—"15 April 1596."

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 8.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his cousin.

1596, April 16.—I was yesterday with my Lord Treasurer, from whom I received my discharge and leave to go into the country or anywhere else, the Court excepted. He told me of the Queen's pleasure of forbidding my honour, and gave two reasons why I should satisfy myself that I had no wrong; the one, *nemo potest duobis dominis inservire*; the other, that stranger Earls have by courtesy a place above the Earls of this land, which to be granted to me, being but a squire, were a great inconvenience. I that came not to dispute, replied to this with curtesies and silence; but when it shall please either my lord's reverent wisdom or your judicial wit to sit in judgement of a right tried by laws, examples, and reasons, I doubt not but under my hand to satisfy these and whatsoever other objections. In the meantime I remit all to her Majesty's prerogatives in her dominions; hoping, though "agayne the heare," that she will one day be at leisure to think how in other countries there be many who by marriage or former gift of princes do inherit not only honours but possessions and territories; as between the Low Countries and France, France and Germany, Germany and Poland, and in fine between all bordering countries. After this my lord did *quodam modo* pity my imprisonment, which was no more than reason bid me to expect from his justice loving mind. He spake of his true friendship to my father and of your honourable love and care of me, which, if my will be half so great as he did there in presence of Lord Cobham and others commend it to be, I will deserve and by desert hold. I am now going into the country, where the greatest thing I can speak of since my coming into England is the loving favour of yourself my high honoured kinsman.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 9.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 16.—This bearer, Mr. Bussy, needed no letters to spur me on to be careful of him, for God is my witness, I am ready to entertain a dog of yours that you esteem of with all the care I may. I am sorry there is no cause left that he might make report of what he should have found. The particulars of the loss of Calais, the Duke Bouillon's coming to the Court, fills your ears at large, as also of this day's alarm of a Spanish fleet which proved nothing. Our generals make haste away, wherein they have reason, for they burn daylight in Dover Road. My Lord Thomas [Howard] and Sir Walter Raleigh are not yet come unto us with the remainder of the fleet; we hourly expect them, but yet no cause of our stay, for they may follow in safety to Plymouth. I think they will agree to be gone in the evening tide to-morrow if watering do not cause them stay, but Monday (if not otherwise commanded) will be our longest abode here. This evening tide Sir Francis Vere with his

forces came to an anchor before Boulogne, where he attends farther direction. I do assure you in my life I never saw more brave gentlemen assembled together for any action than is now in Dover; had not Calais been sooner lost than was feared or was thought feasible in so short a time, there is no doubt but we should have done our country honour. Our ships are well and strongly manned, full of munitions, and, as far as I can learn, plentifully victualled for the time limited. If God be not against us we need not care what man may do unto us; and that which gives me good hope of good success is the well according of our generals, who yet, and I hope will ever, run one course in their counsels.—Dover, this 16 of April about midnight, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 10.)

DR. WILLIAM TOOKER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 16.—Sir W. Raleigh hath emboldened me for favourable access to you in prosecution of my suit. Sith it hath pleased you to undertake the effectual motion of my suit, I mind to derive all the course of my thankfulness upon you, whether you accept of the farm of Piddle Trenthide, otherwise called Colyar's farm, which the Warden [of Winchester college] hath stayed for any farther estate to be renewed; or in case you shall not make acceptance of it, I will lay down other terms of gratitude equivalent or better than that, praying you to be my preferrer to her Majesty, whom I have served here in Court as a chaplain in ordinary and never received either benefice or preferment thereby these nine years.—Greenwich, 16 April.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 11.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 16.—I pray you think not much that I did not write sooner unto you. I was aboard my ship in the road two miles off when we heard of the loss of Calais, and referred all to the Earl whom I knew would certify her Majesty; and this morning, being come ashore to visit the Duke [of Bouillon], we had an alarm that the Spanish fleet was in sight, which [sent] every man with all diligence aboard so fast as I have not seen the like and ships so soon under sail. But the fleet proved but ships that came from Bourdeaux and Rochelle, some English, some Scots, and French and Flemings. There will be nothing for me to do here and therefore as soon as I have watered, which shall be done within a day or two, I will to the west. I pray you hasten away Sir W. Raleigh. I hope my Lord Thomas Howard will be here this night, and my son Southwell; if they be not come away hasten them. Let my humblest duty be remembered unto her sacred Majesty, and say that for all it pleased her to write so sharp a postscript to me, I vow afore the Lord I do detest the Bishop's heresy that he preached, and it was no small grief to me to find that her Majesty should have that conceit of me. By her commandment I did master myself with patience and with duty obeyd, but shall ever think myself more else worth than I have done. God send me to do her Majesty that service which my unspotted heart hath ever desired, and after this service with her gracious favour to live quietly.—[P.S.] Let me be excused to my lord your father that I write not to him. I had so little to do in this action as there was nothing for me to write.

Endorsed.—16 April, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 12.)

ROBERT BOULLAM COUTERIE to SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON.

1596, April $\frac{17}{27}$.—Two days ago a ship came from St. Lucar and reports what he has already written concerning Sir Francis Drake's voyage. At Lisbon 20 ships are preparing, 12 at Biscay, which have their rendezvous at Lisbon. At St. Lucar are four great ships, the *St. Philip* being the least, three frigates, and two pinnaces, which are also going to Lisbon, so that the whole expedition will only consist of 40 ships. They will be at Lisbon by the 15th prox. Three days ago we had certain advice that the Spaniards in Brittany had taken an island called Primet at the mouth of the river of Morlaix, by the treason of three Irish soldiers who assisted them to escalade it, and it seems that in spite of the continuation of the truce for two months, May and June, they will keep the island, being a strong place by reason of its situation. To day we have advice that 12 ships have come to Blavet, bringing about 1,000 Spanish soldiers. The first intimation need not be believed, but if it continues I will write. For Calais, you will have heard enough of the taking of the town, and how the captain had retired into the citadel with a number of soldiers, in the hope that the King would be able to succour him by favour of the English army which was said to consist of 6,000 men, and also the succours from Flanders which consist of 3,000 men. The King has taken 2,000 cavalry and as many infantry.—St. Malo, Saturday, 27 April, 1596.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (40. 33.)

LOSS OF CALAIS.

1596, April 18.—As the enemy yesterday about 10 of the clock left off battering, and that since no shooting hath been heard, being very still weather, it is no otherwise to be thought but that the town of Calais and the castle is won: and so much the more it is to be doubted because great fire and triumphs was yesterday made at Gravelines. I have had here by me about 1,000 good soldiers, the which this day are departed for Holland. His Excellency Grave Maurice hath this day met with them about Gravelines, and is with them turned back again to Holland.—18th of April, 1596.

Copy of portion of a letter. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (40. 13.)

EDMUND STANDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 18.—These are to render lowly thanks, not only for your honourable usage when I waited on you at your house, but also for the good letters unto Mr. Dr. Fletcher in my behalf, concerning a matter then generally called upon in London, that gentlemen inhabiting within the city, notwithstanding they stood charged in the country for service to be done to her Majesty (whereof my poor self was and is one), should be contributory unto the charge of setting forth ships. Dr. Fletcher used that matter very friendly and well, whereby I found myself no more to be called upon in it, for which I stand unto you greatly bounden, humbly desiring I may, without being condemned of presumption, trouble you once more by way of informing you in somewhat a like case of my own (because it concerneth doing of service). I am poorly housed in Hampshire and Berkshire both. Those that have more dwelling than one are usually called upon to serve in each or every of their inhabiting places, but neither can nor do serve but in one. My Lord Marquess and Lord Mountjoy as her Highness' lieutenants of

Hampshire with my Lord Sandys, through their honourable using of me, have my free consent to serve under them in Hampshire, and accordingly they have written into Berkshire that I stand charged to serve in Hampshire; at which those of Berkshire are much aggrieved and, as my wife hath lately written unto me out of the country, some threatenings have been used that they of Berkshire will complain unto the Privy Council for my not serving there, which if they should I may answer it very well, and yet have thought good to signify so much beforehand unto you.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 14.)

HUMPHREY PUREFEY and JOHN FERNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, April 19.—We think it our duties to give advertisement of our whole proceedings in Northumberland to you more amply than by our former letters, being now returned from that service.

First, at the earnest entreaty of the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, for that the prisoners charged with march treason—as they term it—were many, we assisted him in holding his warden court; wherein, as before at the gaol delivery, there would be no evidence given against twenty at the least. Only six were arraigned at the warden court; of those three condemned and two executed by beheading.

Also, according to her Majesty's letters we appointed commissioners for taking the musters of the horsemen and footmen in that March. That of the horsemen was taken on the 13th inst: and upon his lordship's motion we accompanied him ten miles further northward, where he and some of the said commissioners took a view of all the horses of that March. Of those in our opinion there were not eight horses fit for border service, nor fifty sufficient light horses, if the same should have been shewed elsewhere in England. The muster of the footmen is to be taken presently and the commissioners will make certificate of both together, and so soon as that shall come to our hands we shall transmit it to you.

By virtue of her Majesty's said letters and the last commission for inquisition of the decays of the Borders, grounded upon the statute, we charged a jury to inquire of the decay of that March, with addition of some articles not inquired of before. And in like sort in our return home by the Bishop of Durham we charged the like jury to inquire within that county, being parcel and appertaining to the Middle March, upon the same articles, and to return a certificate of the proceeding therein to this Council at York before May 13. And if we may, as we think it our duties, deliver our opinion of the Lord Warden his state and strength in those marches, we doubt that he is not dealt with by those of the better sort that should in all services assist him, by reason of their alliances with Scottish clans and some factions amongst themselves.

On the service of gaol delivery we find that the gentlemen, to the great overthrow of justice, do too much favour their blood. The jurors refuse to do their duties for fear of feede [feud]. The talesman (as they term him that should give in evidence) either will not be seen or else composition made, and so no proof is made, whereby the inquest taketh occasion to acquit very notorious offenders; which might be amended—as we think and did advise them—by the strict examination taken by the justices of peace at their first apprehension, while the party grieved earnestly seeketh for justice, and thereupon good bonds to be taken for present prosecution. And likewise we think that holding

their gaol delivery more often would much avail to the redress of those abuses, for time taketh up and compoundeth many murders and felonies.

We send you enclosed the articles the late Lord President did give in charge for the state of the Middle Marches to be inquired upon by the principal gentlemen of that country, at his being at Newcastle in November last, with the answer of those gentlemen to the same, subscribed with their own hands, which we now received from Lord Eure. Concerning the certificates of the musters and the inquisitions of the state of the March we cannot make return thereof within the time prefixed, namely, the beginning of the term, because the jurors of the inquisition of the Borders, demand a longer time, the 13th of May, to have the same exactly certified.—At York, 19 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (40. 15.)

HENRY, LORD NORREYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 20.—Was this morning with the Lord Treasurer and shewed him Sir Thos. Parry's letter, which he left with Mr. Wade, for Sir Francis Knowles and Sir Humphry Forster. Asks that Mr. Neville be also inserted, praying that the other knights nominated may not be disgraced, for he has informed Sir Thos. Parry of the electing of the knights as deputy lieutenants since being with Cecil in the morning.—20 April, 1596.

Holograph. ⅓ p. (40. 16.)

SIR THOMAS GERRARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596], April 20.—Moves him once more for his favour towards his brother Molyneux, who lieth so much covered with disgrace, having once received her Majesty's public promise, as he hath continued long since without comfort. He is one he esteems more dear than all the brothers he has, and a gentleman in whose fortunes he is as greatly interested as in his own.—20 April.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (40. 17.)

RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 20.—I am requested by a dear friend of mine to yield my opinion to your Honour by letters whether Sir Robert Salusbury, knight, be a man fit to be of the Council in the Marches of Wales. Being moved hereunto can do no less but give him his due. He is well affected in religion, loyal and dutiful to her Majesty, wise, discreet and temperate in all his actions. I would wish (if so it seem good to your Honour) to admonish him to hold an even and indifferent course in the causes of his country and not to incline more to the one side nor to the other.—Chester, 20th of April, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Justice Shuttleworth to my Mr."

Holograph. ½ p. (173. 63.)

ROBERT GODFREY to THOMAS BEL, his Brother.

1596, before April 21.—Remembering your very courteous direction at my taking leave of you, to make you advertised of my needs and of what reasonable suit I had to make, [I] must desire you to consider that if my desires have not produced the fruit your favour looked for, there hath hitherto no fault thereof been in me, neither shall, if God give me

His grace: in which respect I am assured you will think me no less worthy than my charges reasonable, which if I be not thought worthy I shall continue to do my possible nevertheless, in the end hoping God will make me able to do somewhat wherein you shall esteem me both worthy of charges and guerdon. If that were furnished to me where-with I were able reasonably to perform a little of my own conceit, presently I could bring that to pass which should give your friend David [*Queen of England*] as much content as one of greater power than a hundred such as I am. For proof hereof, if David [*the Queen*] will not credit me of money, let him send me a sufficient pass or licence for 300 piece of broadcloth from Banff, and if I do not that which shall bring one hundred for one of more profit before the last of May, let me, as such a promiser and no performer, be punished accordingly; for God is my witness if my moyen of purse had answered the other I have had and yet have to accomplish, what I speak of I could, and by God's grace should, do it. So hereof I crave an honest answer to an honest and affected mind.

Endorsed :—"1596. Ro. Godfrey, without date. Received at Greenwich the 21st of April."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40, 43.)

R. DOUGLAS to his Uncle, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, April 21.—Since the return of my good brother Mr. Samuel, I know you marvel you have not heard from me. The time of his coming to this town, it was my chance, to be with my lord of Mortoun in the new house, sent for for this matter touching the first of August, and after all other hope for agreeing with the Duke for the lands thereof upon sic composition as we can with him, which is like to be had no cheaper than twenty thousand pounds, a sum which without availing of some lands cannot be furnished; which notwithstanding we have all thought meet to give him nor to have that house lying any longer forfeited under the dangers that may fall out. Wherefore we have sent all with one consent to my lord to desire him to condescend to this, or else we have refused to take any dealings for him or his turns. This stayed me some space immediately after my last letters unto you sent by Captain Selbie his moyen. Since my coming from thence and meeting with my good brother I have ever been evil at ease, not well as yet convalescent, so that with great difficulty can I write this letter. I have not seen the King since his coming, who is at Stirling, and is to be at Falkland at his pastime until the first of May that the convention assembles at Edinburgh, appointed for ambassadors to be sent in France for the causes I wrote unto you, and to Denmark to the King's coronation and marriage and other matters also touching ours and that state, as ye shall understand more particularly hereafter. For your matters I was put in assured hope to have them brought to the point I desired, yet have been crossed therein by principal courtiers, whose reconciliation and ours goes slowly forward, delayed upon a little disorder fallen out between the lord Hume and my elder brother, which friends are travailling to take away, and to pacify my lord, who storms highly without any just cause; always against the first of May I trust assuredly by the help of our assured friend my lord of Menmur, whose not as yet receiving in the office of secretary is no small delay to my turns, to be at a final point in all these matters, for I mind to await and follow my purpose to the end and receive no longer delays nor excuses, albeit I know his Majesty puts off until he see what good effect Mr. Foulles

his negotiation will produce; whereof, except his Highness, no man of judgment expects any good. I know you blame and condemn me in your own opinion as if my negligence or sloth delayed your expectation; but God knows it has been not my principal but only travail since my coming in this country to bring your matter to our wished end and shall not cease until it be "effectuatit," notwithstanding all oppositions and working in the contrary, which is not small but far greater than either you or I looked for. The news of our state here were not this long time past fewer, for all is quiet except some private grudge of some of the nobility against those eight who had the handling of the King's rents, and who quietly have invested themselves in all the principal offices, and be concerned in the handling of all the affairs, which except some sure order be taken in time, which they are also about to do by drawing a number of noblemen to their society, may burst out to an open commotion; but they are wise to prevent it in time. I wrote to you divers times of this matter betwixt Logie and Graham, and that I caused raise summons to summon young Logie for that obligation, at the least the backband according to his promise, and thereupon caused arrest that silver in Graham's hand. Whereupon Graham obtained suspension of Logie's decree until 15 May next to come. It was thought meetest that the summons should be raised in my name as assignee constituted by you to that backband; but I have heard nothing thereof from you nor what is your mind should be done therein. If fit be your pleasure I should insist, if ye send me an assignation I shall and do therein as you prescribe; if not I will meddle no farther. I sent to Captain Selbie to inquire if he was to send any to London with hawks and offered to send him some to be sent to you by that convoy; but he returned me his answer that he was to send none and that he had not a falconer, and in good faith for no search or inquiry can I find a man to whom I dare accredit your hawks, which I may have in readiness ever in eight days, for I have promises of half a dozen in friends' hands within 40 mile of Edinburgh. About this time of the year they be scant. If you will send me a man he shall not return empty, and in the meantime I have sent to the north to see if any can be had there; whom if I can have be sure they shall be sent unto you.—Whittingham, this 21 of April 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (40.18.)

Examination of THOMAS ARUNDEL.

1596, April [21]. Q. What letters have you written to the Emperor since your coming into England?

A. He only hath written unto Mons. Tylliet by the knowledge of me, the secretary. Tylliet is a master of the camp to the Emperor.

Q. What Spanish prisoners have you had access unto since your coming over?

A. He had conference with one Lopez, a Sp^{ish}, by the means of Sir Umfrey Drowell, to whom he read Spanish; and this Sir Umfrey is now with his wife at Bath, and when Sir Umfrey was in town he was with him continually at diet in his house.

Q. What discourse hath he had with him or any other about the condition of the Queen's Navy, comparing or shewing the advantages of one or th'other, and showing how convenient it were, if ever they should meet, to board the Queen's ships, and that it were the best way to come to London directly.

A. He denieth all constantly.

(15.04) 11

Headed :—"The examination of Tho. Arundell, Esq. before the Erle of Essex, the L. Ad. and me, the Secretary, taken the — of Apr. 1596."

Endorsed :—"21 Apr. 1597."

In Cecil's handwriting. (50. 34.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 21.—Captain Clifford brought hither a certain fly boat of Stawvert of Friesland, in which is found many things belonging unto Portugal merchants, as their letters and bills of loading manifest. I have written of it unto your father, and thought it my duty to advertise you in that she and her loading are delivered into my hands by Captain Clifford; and in regard of my want of experience in such matters I have taken for my help Mr. Stalleng, and only attend your command. Concerning mine own occasions I do take myself partly to be disgraced in that I am here left neglected as either unworthy in myself or unfortunate in my friends; for my being here is to no purpose if I may neither have ample authority or sufficient means to discharge that for which I come. My last letters did sufficiently make manifest the necessity of things; only I do desire that those men that are appointed to come may be sent with speed, for it were better they come too soon than tarry too long.—Plymouth, 21 April 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (40. 19.)

CAPTAIN JOHN TROUGHTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 22.—It was my desire to have been this messenger myself had I not in my encounter with the vice-admiral of the Spanish fleet received such a wound as at this day [I] am very evil able to take much pains. The manner of my service and deserving I leave to the report of my now greatest enemy Sir Thomas Baskerville, who the 14th of March I left, as well in regard of our miserableness in victualling, which he refused to relieve, as my own danger without comfort in such a case.—Aboard her Majesty's good ship the *Elizabeth Bonaventure*, this 22nd of April, 1596, in Milford Haven.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 20.)

LORD DUDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 22.—Had I not been supported by your favours in most large measure I had surely felt the weight of mine adversaries insupportable to my weak ability. There came lately unto me one Augustine Stukeley who heretofore had been my page. He was taken by the Spaniard in the voyage with Sir Richard Greenfield and, as he saith, came forth of Spain within this month or five weeks. He telleth me he hath been before some of the Privy Council, as the Lord Chamberlain, before whom he was accused to be a friar, and before yourself also. He seeketh to be entertained of me again, but I know not whether I may safely take him without better certificate, and therefore have made stay of him until I shall be instructed from you whether to take him into my service again or send him up unto you for farther trial.—Dudley Castle, this 22 of April, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (40. 21.)

JO. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 22.—The petition which was to have been presented to the magistracy of this City before the holidays, as he wrote, was only presented this morning. The answer was that they would appoint some of their number to confer with the Council about the business. Signor Horatio wishes to know what is to be done with Calvo. He (Horatio) is again in bed with the gout, but will try and be here when the Commissioners arrive.—London, 22 April, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (40. 23.)

II.—On the back is a list of 22 Italian names, beginning Justiniano Baptista, Frederigo Genebelli, Philippo Corcini.

[JOHN COLDWELL,] BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 22.—Although the time serveth ill to trouble you or my Lord Keeper with any business concerning affairs in Sarum, yet in regard of the necessity of a new commission for the peace in Sarum and the fear that my Lord Keeper will renew it without my knowledge, putting in the Earl of Pembroke *custos rotulorum* before he understand my right thereunto, I am bold to write to him in that behalf, and to exhibit certain reasons to prove mine interest, which I beseech you to further what you may. I have also sent a copy of the same reasons unto you. Mr. Messenger, the Earl's solicitor, followeth the matter hardly, which causeth me so unseasonably to write. At your leisure I will be glad to hear of the Chancellorship of the Garter.—From my house in Sarum this 22 of April. [P.S.] I beseech you to acquaint Sir Walter Raleigh that his man Meers keepeth my farm and "arregasies" from me, so as I cannot pay the Queen my duties.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (40. 24.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, April 23.—Account of the blue cloth bought this year, and cut out for liveries for the Blackfriars and Cobham against St. George's day; and remaining.

1 p. (145. 220.)

SIR WILLIAM COURTNEY, SIR THOMAS DENYS, and others, Deputy Lieutenants of Devon, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, April 23.—We have received your letters of the 12th inst. directed unto us the deputy lieutenants of this county of Devon, that forasmuch as the commandment of the Stannaries and Duchy tenants within Devon and Cornwall is by her Highness granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, you do require us not to intermeddle with the mustering and training of the Stannary men or Duchy tenants. We do assure you, howsoever your lordships are informed against us, that we never desired the mustering or training of the Stannary men, or to intermeddle with the jurisdiction of the Stannary. Only thus much hath been humbly required from your lordship by my Lord Lieutenant and ourselves, that the forces of the Stannary being first mustered and trained by Sir Walter Raleigh or his officers, that the Lord Lieutenant and ourselves might receive the muster rolls how they are compounded in weapons, and under what captains or leaders, whereby his lordship (if occasion of her Majesty's service so required) might dispose of them for the better defence of the country. And we have also wished, in regard of the

furtherance of her Highness's services, that some abuses therein might be reformed, which, under correction, we think might be easily done without infringing the jurisdiction of the Stannary, to the great advancement of her Majesty's service and nothing offensive to Sir Walter Raleigh. And, for example, when there is any service required of the foreigners, then they will be tinner, and when the like is expected from the tinner, they will be foreigners; so that by this means able persons both of bodies and purse do free themselves from all services of either part, which breedeth great discontentment to the rest of the inhabitants, for, for the value of sixpence, any man may be a foreigner or tinner at his pleasure, which we do see doth daily more and more breed great inconveniences in her Highness's services. We must also leave to your considerations who shall be properly accounted a tinner, and who not; for divers gentlemen and others of the wealthiest sort, though they may dispend three or four hundred marks by the year, yet if they have but ten shillings by the year in tinworks, or have tinworks and reap no yearly commodity by them, will be tinner or foreigners at their pleasures. The services of her Majesty, as your lordships well know, are great and very chargeable, and by reason of this division and severance doth grow very burthensome, not without the great murmuring of many, considering her Highness's service doth require a more daily charge in all expeditions on the foreigner than on the tinner; and therefore we pray you to take some good cause therein.—From Exeter, this 23 of April, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 1½ pp. (40. 25.)

[WILLIAM DAY,] BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 24.—I purposed before my departure from the Court to have waited on you myself, and entreated your memory of me touching my bill for the payment of my fruits, but could not by reason that all that time wherein I hoped to have had good opportunity you were with her Majesty. Unless it be now effected with some expedition it will not be profitable unto me, for I shall very shortly be compelled to compound according to the statute, or run into those dangers by deferring it, which by no means I am able to bear.—24 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (40. 26.)

J. GUICCIARDINI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{April 24}_{May 4}.—I received not till yesterday your letter dated the 7th of March, before which the last was of the 7th of November containing only Zimenes his matter. The other sent since Christmas, being not yet come to my hands, I fear is miscarried. Upon the receipt of this last I presently *went to your lordship's friend, with whom I performed those offices and compliments from you as were convenient; and besides assuring myself I might do it safely, I imparted unto him some other particulars of your letter, as done by your commandment, which he shewed to take exceeding gratefully and to wish happy success both to these and all other your honourable actions. We had upon this subject a long discourse together, wherein he delivered freely and with some vehemency his opinion, which with great earnestness he willed me to signify unto your lordship; and to the end I should do it more effectually caused a secretary to set it down in writing; which I thought good to send you verbatim in the same tongue, that you may the better thereby perceive his passion and discover his intentions, rather than for the*

substance of the matter. I wrote unto you about a month ago, and sent you a little note containing somewhat to this purpose, which I did likewise by *his commission*; by all which and many other *his endeavours* not unknown to you it may clearly appear unto you whereto all *his counsels and actions do tend*.

Here arrived three days since, and departed yesterday, Cardinal Gaictan, with a train of above 200 horse, sent Legate into Poland, and about the midst of this month we expect the Cardinal Medici sent with the same authority into France. Other occurrents we have not any.—From Florence, 4 May, 1596.

[P.S.] If you do determine to *present the Duke with anything from thence, there will be nothing so acceptable unto him as some dogs of that country or Ireland that were fair and fierce for the wild boar.*

Holograph. The words in italics are in cipher, deciphered in the same hand in which the enclosures are written.

1½ pp. (40, 59.)

Enclosing probably the following :—

I.—[1596, May 4].—*It cannot be that the King of Spain intends an enterprise in England, for he has dismissed six of the twelve galleons which Piero de Veglia brought from Naples, and they have allowed the galleon of the marquis Spinola, Genoese, containing 60 pieces of bronze cannon, to leave Calais? The common opinion is that they intend to transport Spaniards to Ireland to aid that rebel earl. Also that if it were true that the Irish rebel only on account of religion, measures might be taken to get rid of this continual vexation, with good certainty that the Catholics should not conspire against the Queen on that plea. And, doubtless, the affairs of Rome are altered since the absolution of the King of France; the suggestions of the enemies of that king and the Queen being recognised to have been for matters of state and to ruin these kingdoms, and not for zeal for religion; let him promise that what our friends say ("assicuri che quel che dicono gli amici") is only for the preservation of the peace of the said kingdoms, and, if encouraged from that side, measures will be taken to get rid of the said conspiracies.*

Italian, 1 p. (40, 57.)

II.—*The King of Spain has neither vessels nor means nor preparations sufficient to make an enterprise against England, but alleges such an enterprise in order to keep the Queen in suspicion and prevent her sending forces against Havana and the Indies. Her Majesty and her wise Council know how, with little expense, to make England secure. The King cannot attempt that enterprise without great and manifest preparation; and in Ireland I should think that affairs might, with clemency, be arranged. Meanwhile her Majesty has only to turn her forces elsewhere; because to take Havana and stop the King's fleet of the Indies would, as the cutting of Sampson's hair left him helpless, leave that great monarch without means or credit wherewith to save himself, much less to harm others. It is therefore necessary not to be alarmed by Spanish demonstrations; and first of all to succour Cales, which will be very easy both to England and France, and it is well that the Cardinal Archduke has set himself to consume forces and money and time in that place which England and France can so conveniently succour. In Bluet too the Spaniards might be left, so as to keep them engaged in several places, for it*

does not appear that they can make any advance there. If Havana were England's everything would go to the Queen, who would not only be able to compete with Spain but to overthrow it; and princes even less than the Queen, if they had money from the Indies, would take confidence to give Spain trouble (*"crederebbono di dar che fare a Spagna"*). In making the enterprise of Havana it might be well to mingle French soldiers with the English, and such an enterprise must be made before the Spaniards fortify that *"mantirello"* and remedy the imperfections and dangers which they may have discovered by Drake's going thither.

Italian, in the same hand as the preceding.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Guicciardine, 4 May '96." 2 pp. (40. 58.)

1596, ^{April 24}_{May 4}.—Paper containing the deciphered portions of Guicciardini's letter above, and a copy of a part of enclosure II.

Partly Italian. 2 pp. (48. 13.)

SIR WILLIAM COURTNEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 25.—Having received by Hoker a letter of yours directed unto me, I thereby perceive that some information hath been brought unto you against me. As I know you will do justice to all, so let me pray you not to conceive amiss of me till you hear my answer. I cannot let reports, neither can I hinder any, willing to withdraw your good liking from me, to possess you with what best likes them. But if in this (as by supposition) I have erred, I shall willingly obey what you command; assuring you that no spleen but a desire to do her Majesty service hath led me thereunto.—Exeter, 25 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (40. 27.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL his cousin.

1596, April 26.—Not doubting of your exceeding business in this troublesome time, I will only advertise how weary my little abode here hath made me, not finding a relief anyway answerable to my wants; and the reason is only that where nothing is nothing can be expected. Wherefore, though ever desirous to do my country service, yet now more desirous to be employed than ever, I recommend the care of me to the continuance of your love.—Wardour, this 26th of April.

Holograph. ½ p. (40. 28.)

J. DRUE to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, April 26.—Thanks for his letter and acceptance of so simple a present in so good part. The bearer, Robert Wake, and he are grandmother's children; reposes great trust in him. Knows Douglas is acquainted with as great occurrents and intelligence as any under the degree of a councillor, and he a poor gentleman living in the country, very desirous to understand the state of the world, has entreated this gentleman, having occasion to be at London this term about law causes, to repair to him for intelligence, who will see his letters or speeches very safely delivered unto Drue.—Bromham, 26 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (40. 29.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 26.—In favour of the bearer Edward Reynolds, his servant, who in the Earl's absence will attend to his business. His businesses are so many, is forced to use Reynolds' hand.—From the Court, 26 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 30.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1596, April 26.—Commends to his protection the Dean of Armagh, her Majesty's chaplain, out of the love and respect he has always borne him; Cecil will find the Dean ready by all dutiful offices to deserve his care.—At London, 26 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 31.)

HARBOTTLE CASTLE.

1596, April 26.—Survey of Harbottle Castle and Hexham Gaol; what hath been repaired by Sir John Foster, late Warden of the Middle Marches, what of necessity is to be repaired, and the charges.

1 p. (141. 174.)

SIR JOHN GILBERT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 27.—I perceive by your last letters that you conceive that I should think some unkindness in you, and if you knew the cause you would satisfy me. I most humbly thank you for not only your kind offer in this but for all your favours; before the living Lord I protest it, I never had any thought that you used me unkindly. I have sent this bearer, my servant, of purpose unto you with the parakito, and have given him a great charge for the carrying of him. He will eat all kinds of meat and nothing will hurt him except it be very salt. If you put him on the table at meal time he will make choice of his meat. He must be kept very warm, and after he hath filled himself he will set in a gentlewoman's ruff all the day. In the afternoon he will eat bread or oatmeal groats, drink water or claret wine; every night he is put in the cage and covered warm. My servant more at large will tell you of all his conditions and qualities. Surely, if he be well taught he will speak anything.—Greenway, 27 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (40. 32.)

JOHN SPILMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 27.—I understand by your letters you are offended with me; yet I doubt not when you see the work it will be to your liking. This is the day I promised you it, but I do protest, as I am a Christian, that my folks have worked night and day on it; and for that it is a piece of work which but three men can work on, when one hath gone to bed the other hath risen to work. I would desire you to rest contented until to-morrow towards evening, or at the furthest by the next morning very early you shall not miss of it. And further, if those be gone whom you meant should have it, I will myself at my own charge and with my own horses convey it to them.—27 April, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 34.)

DR. THOMAS BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 27.—With regard to a suit to Her Majesty, not indicated. "If Her Majesty will have my pains and service there this summer, my hope is it will please her to allow me whereon to stay myself and sustain the charge that of force must grow."—Winchester, 27th April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (136. 41.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 27.—Would not trouble him at this time but that Paolo Teobast writes that he has made relation of his journey to Cecil, and is grieved that Cecil did not show much satisfaction. Asks how to answer him, whether as a man who may be of service on similar occasions, or as one who will not be employed again. Continues to entertain Calvo, according to Cecil's orders.—Baburham, 27 April, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 64.)

FOWLKE GREVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 27.—On behalf of the bearer, sometime servant to Mr. Thomas Benningfeeld in Norfolk, who bestowed on him the lease of a small living. In consequence of Benningfeeld's late death, much of his lands, including this living, has fallen into the Queen's hand. The bearer's suit is to enjoy the living at the former rent.—Beachampcourt, 27 April, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (204. 34.)

LORD MORLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 28.—Your letter of the 23rd inst., with an unjust complaint against me by a stranger and recommended by Count Maurice unto her Majesty, I have received; wherein he demandeth of certain sums of money which he laid forth for my lady my mother in the time of her restraint amongst them. Whereas it is her Majesty's pleasure I should either pay the said sums or lay down some reasons why I ought not so to do, I did never procure the stranger to disburse any penny for relief of my mother, neither do I know it to be true that he affirmeth. But let it be so he did lend money to my mother; I am not to be charged with repayment thereof by law because I am neither her executor nor administrator. If it stand with your good liking my learned counsel shall attend you, and so satisfy you as you shall think I am greatly injured by the Dutchman.—London, 28 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (40. 35.)

ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 28.—I do not slack the important matter committed to my charge and shall find opportunity to satisfy her Majesty's expectation therein; and albeit I might have gotten above 1000*l.* clear by this booty unseen, yet are you witness that I preferred my duty to her Majesty before all private. I do find that some parties interested have been earnestly dealt with from the Earls of Derby and Southampton to buy the thing with warrant to save harmless from all danger. I beseech you earnestly to move her Majesty for the present despatch of my bill with you, that I may in part be able to defray the great charges I am at in my preparation to the intended expedition.—From my house in London, 28 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (40. 36.)

[JOHN WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR
ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 28.—Whereas I am let to understand that the Earl of Essex before his going from Court, minding the preferment of Mr. Dr. Tooker for the wardenship of Winchester College, did recommend his suit to your friendly procurement; these are very heartily to pray you, because Dr. Tooker is, in mine opinion, very fit and well qualified for that place, and one of that foundation, which I could wish to be observed, and hitherto hath enjoyed neither benefit nor preferment for 9 years' service in Court, that you would the rather further this suit and work the speediest despatch thereof.—From Lambeth, the 28th of April, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 37.)

JOHN MICHELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 28.—Prays his consideration how lamentable a thing it is that, being a gentleman out of debt, having 120*l.* land and 700*l.* owing him, he should seven years endure imprisonment and grievous oppressions, as followeth. Was prosecuting suits in the Star-chamber against his adversaries, and perceiving he was very like to prevail, they devised to cause one William Long, Robert Webbe and others to offer him a purchase of certain lands, which seemed to him a gainful bargain, whereupon he entered into a statute of 2,000*l.* for payment of 975*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to Webbe to the use of Long for the said purchase, and received a statute of 3,000*l.* from Long to make him a lawful assurance of the lands; Webbe promising to be bound for performance of covenants, and that if the lands were not assured he would redeliver him his statute to be void; upon which promise by defeasance he passed his statute, distrusting no guile by reason he had before assured Webbe without any consideration of 40*l.* per annum land which his uncle sold to Webbe in his infancy. Attending as aforesaid to give evidence on behalf of her Majesty, they in contempt of the Court arrested and imprisoned him in the Marshalsea, for such writings as Webbe had before forcibly taken from him, upon an action of 1,000 marks. Albeit the Court did by writ of privilege discharge him thence, they again arrested him in contempt with a counterfeited warrant or by forged process and kept him grievously laden in irons half a year in the common gaol at the White Lion, took his lands from him and removed him to the Fleet, whereby he has been kept seven years in prison and damniified 3,000*l.*, notwithstanding they have confessed upon record that they could not assure him the land. Prays Cecil to grant his warrant for calling Webbe, Long and Chelman before him and to cause them to enlarge him presently, when he will endeavour to perform such worthy services to her Majesty as shall be 1,000*l.* benefit to Cecil and redound to the benefit of the whole state.

Endorsed:—28 April, 1596.

1 p. (40. 38.)

HURST CASTLE.

1596, April 29.—The effect of the patent made to Thomas Carewe and Thomas Gorges, gentlemen, for "the keeping of Hurst Castle," 2 September, 12 Eliz.

The patent containeth grant of the office of keeper and captain of her Majesty's castle of Hurst to Thos. Carewe during his life with all

pre-eminences, profits, &c. belonging; which office the said Thomas enjoyeth by virtue of former letters patent dated 8 February, 2 Elizabeth, during pleasure.

Her Majesty grants him the fee of 20*d.* per diem for the exercise of the said office, and for his deputy or deputies 12*d.* per diem; also 8*d.* for a porter; eight soldiers, a soldier for the porter, the deputy's man, 11 gunners, each of them 6*d.* per diem, and one master gunner at 8*d.* per diem: these men to be placed by the captain, and displaced as he shall have cause of dislike. These allowances to be paid twice a year out of the Exchequer, or by the receiver of the county.

Her Majesty to find all timber for the needful reparation of the castle, and the captain to find the rest.

Her Majesty also farms to him the rectory of Milford with the tithe corn of the parish (reserving to her the advowson of the vicarage) for the rent of 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. If the rent be unpaid 40 days the demise to be void.

The same grant *verbatim* is made to Mr. Gorges by the same patents to take place after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Mr. Carewe.

Endorsed:—"29 April 1596. Th^e effect of Sir Tho. Gorges' patent for the captainship of Hurst Castle."

1 p. (40. 39.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 29.—Two days since here arrived in this isle a master of a bark of Ollone near unto Blavet; who declareth unto me for certain that 8 days since there arrived at Blavet 24 or 25 sail, great and small, and 4 galleys. These no doubt have brought some new forces from Spain, of the which I thought good to advertise you; and withal, forasmuch as these forces being there cannot but be to the great danger of these isles, my humble request is that you will be a mean unto her Majesty that some companies of soldiers may be sent hither for the better defence of these isles this summer time. But if this will not be granted, that at the least her Highness may give allowance of 50 soldiers to reinforce the garrison of this her castle during the dangerous time. I beseech you let Calais serve for a *caveat* that no place, be it never so strong, can be kept against so strong an enemy without men and munitions. If her Highness refuse to grant this, then in time of invasion must I be forced to take 100 of the choicest men of the isle into the castle for the defence thereof, which cannot be done without the peril of loss and utter spoil of the island; for the 100 that I do take are worth 300 of the others, which will be occasion of great discouragement and murmuring to all the inhabitants. Wherefore I beseech you to deal effectually with her Highness herein.—At Guernsey, this 29th of April, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (40. 40.)

SIR GEO. CAREY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 29.—Your first letter in signification of her Majesty's dislike and opinion to the contrary of a surmised determination conceived I should have had of going to the sea without her allowance, was a sufficient *supersedeas* for any if before determined purpose, to have made me cast anchor upon the highest hill of the Wight rather than to have proceeded, how honourable soever for her Majesty and beneficial

to the realm it had been intended. But whereas the meaning of my last letter to you was conceived to be obscure, I now beseech you in plain terms to believe that I will never shew myself so devoid of judgment to embark into any sea voyage without her Majesty's allowance; whereof it may please you to satisfy her Majesty and their lordships, whose commandments I will obey and next week wait upon their farther good pleasures.—From the Castle of Carisbrook, 29 April, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 41.)

C. LORD HOWARD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, April.]—"My ho. lord, I will send presently to get as many surgeons as I can out of the small ships, and I would be glad to know your lordship's pleasure when you will embark the army, that order may be taken for all boats to repair to carry them. We desery 2 or 3 ships coming this way. The one is thought to be a great ship. When your lordship hath read the letters I sent you, I pray you to return them to me."

Endorsed :—"Lord Admiral."

Holograph. 1 p. (39. 80.)

PENELOPE, LADY RICH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April.—Thanks for his often kindnesses. Prays him to procure if possible that the bearer may be employed from the Queen to give a farewell to her brother and the Lord Admiral. She is so much beholden to him as she has committed some trust to him of late when she thought Lord Rich should have gone this voyage, and about that business would fain have him confer with her brother, but is loth to lay so ill a journey on him except he might do the Queen some service withal.

Endorsed :—"April, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 42.)

SIR MATTHEW ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his cousin.

1596, April.—Your letter here enclosed, directed to your brother, which I received on Sunday last, I sent to the Bath the same day, from whence he was before departed: and your letter with some other of the lords for the raising 700*l.* in our poor shire of Dorset towards the help of the haven towns I with my associates have lately received, wherein for sundry respects I have refused any further to meddle, being, as I understand, already suspected to be a very backward man in this service,—and something else hath been reported by some great one which is not fit to be written; Budden shall deliver it by mouth unto you at his coming up. You may very well remember this is not the first nor the least wrong I have endured and am, by the malice of my ancient enemies C. Rawly and his wife, every day subject unto, even the loss of my life by travelling in her Majesty's service. How lately I have been braved and put in exceeding fear by Harry Thyn, her son, and in what manner, my lord your father can easily tell you, unto whom only I appealed for redress. And truly, until he and you or the law shall take order for my safety, for which my lord Chief Justice (by his lordship's direction) hath begun a course, I hope you will pardon me in travelling a broad, and give me leave to regard mine own safety in matter of life; and yet in the meantime and ever after will be as forward to her Majesty's service

as any that shall inveigh or inform against me. And seeing the malice of cankered stomachs hath no end, but always hunting for new occasions, I do arm myself with patience to endure all, carrying with me a conscience free from all their lying accusations, and applying my actions answerable to the same, having two such judges as your father and yourself, the only pillars of my old age and poor estate, who will not give credit to the accuser without hearing the accused, and in whom only my refuge is. And although I know their best friends are such as you love well, and to whom I never gave cause of hatred, yet do I earnestly require you as a councillor and desire you as a kinsman, that every one of their friends or followers may not have countenance in wronging me, who offer none to the least of them; and that due regard be had of her Majesty's service in the place of a deputy lieutenant, howsoever otherwise they would esteem of Sir Matt. Arundell.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (40. 44.)

[EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.]

[1596, April.]—Notes by the Earl of Essex:—

Ships of War.
Of her Majesty's, 12.

These are but part of her great fleet and so of the same charge that they should [be] if they tarried in the Narrow Seas.

Of the City, 12.

These may be set out with such money as is taken up upon privy seals, or else set forth by private men if they [are] well dealt withal.

Of the Low Countries, 20.

These cost her Majesty nor her subject nothing.

The land force 5,000 men. The charge of it consists in victual, shipping to transport them, and their wages at their return.

Of the 5[000] I think 2,000 might be victualled out of the Low Countries so as her Majesty allowed the States their wages for it; and the other 3,000 victual, after 9*d.* a day, comes to 22*s.* 6*d.* a month for every man, which is for 3,000 men for 4 months 13,600*l.* The Low

Countries also, I think, may be drawn to transport 2,000, and the other 3,000 will be transported in 15 good big ships or fly boats which need not be appointed in any sort or manner as men of war, and therefore will be of less charge. Mr. Boroughs must set down the rate of the tonnage and of the charge of the mariners that sail them.

The wages will cost little or nothing; such as are cased must have something to carry them into their countries, but those of the Low Countries, or such as her Majesty shall continue in pay, may be returned to their garrisons.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 97.)

EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596, April.—Commission of [Lord Admiral Howard and the Earl of Essex], the Lords Generals, to Sir Anthony Sherley to levy, muster, and arm all volunteers for her Majesty's service to the number of 1,500, and also to be captain and commander of all ships set forth at the charge of himself and Sir Thomas Sherley, Treasurer at War, in this expedition.
—April, 38 Eliz.

Draft. 1 p. (47. 103.)

[The EARL OF ESSEX and LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD] to [the SHERIFFS of Denbigh and Merioneth.]

[1596, April].—By authority of the Queen's commission have appointed 200 footmen to be levied in the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth by Sir Thos. Gerrard. But understanding by Sir Robert Salisbury that the counties are not well able to set forth so great a number, they are well contented that there be taken only 60 out of Denbigh and 60 out of Merioneth; earnestly praying that, as for the ease of the country they remit part of the number they had set down, so they will have the better regard as well in the choice of the men as the well setting of them forth. Will take their careful endeavours therein in very thankful part and rest ready to deserve the same upon all good occasions.

Draft. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (47. 110.)

SIR CHARLES DANVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, April].—Amid this general misfortune, craves pardon if he intermingle his particular cause. The urgent necessity of his estate hath forced him to re-iterate this often, and he is now more earnestly and effectually moved thereto by the present opportunity of the Duke of Bugliion's carrying whatsoever the K. can say for him, to be joined with what he is sure that Essex will say. If this intercession be rejected or rest only paid with words, Danvers will hereafter never hope more but rest comforted in this that never any had more worthy mediators. This short memorial will be sufficient for Essex, and he will but ask his Lordship to thank the Duke for his favour which, he is well assured, hath been wholly for Essex's sake.

Signed:—Ch: Davers.

Endorsed:—"Sir Ch: Davers. Apr. 96."

Holograph. *Undated.* *Seal.* 1 p. (173. 65.)

CAPTAIN JOHN TROUGHTON to the QUEEN.

[1596, about April].—"Sir John Hawkins, upon his death bed, willed me to use the best means I could to acquaint your Highness with his loyal service and good meaning towards your Majesty even to his last breathing; and, forasmuch as, through the perverse and cross dealings of some in that journey, who, preferring their own fancy before his skill, would never yield but rather overrule him, whereby he was so discouraged, and as himself then said his heart even broken, that he saw no other but danger of ruin likely to ensue of the whole voyage, wherein in some sort he had been a persuader of your Majesty to hasard as well some of your good ships as also a good quantity of treasure, in regard of the good opinion he thought to be held of his sufficiency, judgement and experience in such actions, willing to make your Majesty the best amends his poor ability would then stretch unto, in a codicil as a piece of his last will and testament, did bequeath to your Highness two thousand pounds, if your Majesty will take it; for that, as he said, your Highness had in your possession a far greater sum of his, which he then did also release; which 2,000*l.*, if your Majesty should accept thereof, his will is shall be deducted out of his Lady's portion and out of all such legacies and bequests as he left to any his servants and friends or kinsfolk whosoever, as by the said codicil appeareth.

"And touching myself I understand, to my great grief, by Mr. Killigrew, that your Majesty is highly offended with me for my going away from Sir Thomas Baskerville, whereof I doubt not but to clear myself very sufficiently, whensoever it shall please your Highness to cause it to be examined. Neither did I leave him till we were past all danger of the enemy (myself being then as likely to die as to live by reason of my grievous wounds), nor then without his leave, and that upon very just cause, for that I was in great danger to have famished all my company, and so your Majesty's good ship must have perished with us in the seas. And what I did in leaving him, the like was done by his brother Captain Baskerville in your Majesty's good ship the *Hope*, and by others, yet none therein so charged as myself. In the end I doubt not but my innocency shall appear and that the accusation hath proceeded rather of malice than of matter. Otherwise I desire not to live."

Addressed:—"To the Queen's most excellent Majesty."

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 61.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL,

1596, [early in May].—"Sir, if I write to you shortly or confusedly you must hold me excused for a few days, for I have not an hour's breathing time. At my first coming I was to draw out some ships into the Sound, which I found all puzzled together in Cattwater, that they could not stir one by another. I sent over the *Vanguard* and 2 other ships and a pinnace towards the coast of Brittany. I lodged th' army and provided means to victual and pay it; for, when I came, neither my money sent from London in my ship, nor from Wales by the ships of Bristolwe, was come, so as I took up all the coin hereabouts, which now I have honestly repaid. And will maintain th' army here a good time, if need be. For to be able to go through with this great action, I have made all the money I could *omnibus viis et modis*. I am now, with th' advice of my lord Admiral and the council of war, setting down every man's place and degree for avoiding of quarrels, and setting down what doth belong to every man's place and office; also to make order for the well governing of th' army, and lists wherein we do give every captain his number of men and every regiment his number of companies, in disposing of which I do mingle the old soldiers and the new, that one may help to discipline the other." Asks to be excused to the Queen for not writing, and to be advertised "every day or two" how she doth.

P.S.—Pray command Mr. Willis to send the enclosed letters to Sir W. Rauleigh & Renoldes, my secretary.

*Dorsed:—*May, 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (41. 43.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 1.—Four letters:—

(1.)—Since the Queen commands me to send back some of the captains of Flushing, I send the bearer, Captain Masterson. Would commend him highly, and ask your lordship to get him licence to come after me. He begged me, with tears in his eyes, to solicit it.—First of May, from Plymouth.

Holograph. Two seals. 1 p. (41. 38.)

(2.)—I have received commandment from her Majesty not to take any man with me that hath been in the Indian voyage, wherefore I do send up this bearer, Captain H. Poore, to receive his directions from

your Lordship. He was very desirous to have been employed in our action that is in hand, but I told him what strait charge I had received. I pray your Lordship favour him either to be sent after us or else that he may be employed in the first employment that shall happen, for I do assure your Lordship of my credit, he will approve himself very worthy of it.—Plymouth, this first of May.

Endorsed :—"1596.—E. of Essex to my Lo. By Captn. Poore."

Cecil's endorsement :—"readde."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 66.)

(3.) According to her Majesty's commandment, delivered me both from own mouth and by Sir Rob. Cecil's letter, I do send back Capt. Morgan to attend her Majesty's and your Lordship's commandment. I do assure you that, though for obedience I force him to go back, yet I am loth to part with him, if it were not to obey her whose will I will die rather than violate in these commandments. And so, commending this honest, brave captain to your good favour and yourself to God's best protection, I rest, &c.—Plymouth, this first of May.

Endorsed :—"1596."

Holograph. Two seals. ½ p. (173. 68.)

(4.)—I am sending this bearer, Capt. Bartley, as I have done three other captains this day, to receive her Majesty's and your Lordship's commandments. Must confess his worth is such as I am sorry to part with him, and this action such as he is as sorry to part from. But her Majesty's will must be obeyed. I pray your Lordship to further his employment elsewhere.—Plymouth, this first of May.

Endorsed :—"1593." E. of Essex to my L. By Captn. Bartlet."

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (173. 67.)

JOHN DANIEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 2.—Details the circumstances of his giving two bonds for a debt of 12*l.* to one William Alcock, a cook in Westminster, for victuals. Not being able to pay, Alcock arrested and commenced suit against him in the King's Bench. And by course of the common law he will be condemned in the two bonds. Beseeches Cecil to address his letters to the Lord Chief Justice either to take order he may be driven to pay but his due debt, or to permit the Masters of Requests to proceed to the determination thereof.—2 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 48.)

DR. THOMAS BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 3.—Mr. Harmar, the schoolmaster of our house, adviseth me that he is touched in credit before you for certain things done here in Winchester College when he was a scholar under me, being then his master. I must needs guess at their meaning that so traduce him, because myself was the man that desired the then Bishop of Winchester to enter into that action. The truth of the cause, I protest before God, I will not conceal. The then usher, being one that might command and correct him, had made him the child of his chamber, and sought by some means to abuse him; whereat the youth—I term him as he then was—repining, made means by one Mr. Shingleton yet living, then a fellow of our College, to give me to understand of his thralldom and misery. I forthwith acquainted Bishop Horne therewith, who taking present occasion to come hither, removed the usher and recommended the scholar, being very towardly, to the then Warden, Dr. Strempe, and to myself. And when some of the fellows not knowing the case, because it was kept

close to cover the usher's shame, envied the scholar as a false accuser of his master, and laboured to stop his going to Oxford, I did the second time report to Bishop Horne the malice of those men that sought with authority to abuse boys, or else to deprive them of all preferment. The honest inclination of the scholar, being otherwise very religious, I so well liked that I did not only hasten his advancement to Oxford, but afterward made choice of him to be schoolmaster since I was Warden; which no earthly means should have won me to do but that I liked from the beginning his disposition and hatred of that vice wherewith some now so perversely slander him, and truly, since his being schoolmaster, I have found him not only learned, sober, and religious, but pursuing all suspicions of any such offence with severe correction. This is the precise report of that which, being kept secret between Bishop Horne, Dr. Stempe, and myself, some others have without cause either of ignorance mistrusted or of malice objected to the disgrace of Mr. Harmar: where, in my simple judgment, he rather deserved praise and good liking.—Winton, the third of May, '96.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 p. (40. 49.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 3.—This bearer, my ancient servant, Charles Cartie, is a suitor for the renewing and confirming of a letter formerly written by you and the rest of the Council to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for the passing of certain concealed lands there granted by her Highness to Patrick Grante, for which Charles hath compounded, for that he and his father have been possessed of the lands a long time. Your letters have not been obeyed, therefore he desires other letters of like tenor to command performance thereof: he will show you a letter conceived in writing, which if you allow of as a reasonable request, he will ever remain most bound.—From Mile End, 3 of May, 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (40. 50.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 3.—I do still presume on your favour that you will be bound for me for the 500*l.* which I stand in danger to the widow Smith for; and because the conveyance of the statute is intricate, and that I hope this very term to compound for it and to discharge you, I beseech you to accept my counter bond for your re-insurance, in which I will not fail. I must hope that if other than safety accompany my fortune in this enterprise, you will be pleased to favour those of mine that remain, who must only depend on you as I have done, so as of all other I shall take good order to save you from any particular charge or inconvenience.

Endorsed:—3 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 51.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 3.—The Archbishop of Cashel, whom I think my Lord Treasurer hath little cause to favour, hath of late dealt very badly with me, contrary to all faith and promise, touching divers of my Irish leases and lands; whose discourtesies I would gladly meet withal, and do find no better means in relief of myself, furtherance of religion, and comfort of all mine English tenants and friends than in preferring some other of better sort to the bishopric of Lismore and Waterford, whereof the

Archbishop hath but a *commendam* and hath besides two or three other bishoprics. I desire you will be a mean to prefer unto the bishopric of Lismore and Waterford my very good friend Mr. Hugh Broughton, a man well known to his Grace of Canterbury, my Lord Treasurer, and all learned doctors and scholars of England, beseeching you to have conference with my cousin Goring about the same, wherein Mr. Broughton is able to do much good and be a great comfort to all our English nation thereabouts, and increase of religion.—3 May, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (40. 52.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to LORD BURGHELY.

1596, May 3.—I have delayed to return answer to such letters as sithence the 19th of March last I received from your lordship, because I was loth to write of anything until I should see the event of those light horsemen which you thought fit for us of this county to send, according to her Majesty's gracious pleasure signified to the Council at York and by them to the justices here. Neither would they have been so well furnished, nor so soon delivered to my lord Eure as now at last they are, but that your lordship out of your most prudent foresight did so roundly write in the cause, requiring me also to shew the justices your answer to our common and my private letters.

May it please you to peruse this enclosed [*see p. 141*] sent me by a servant and officer of mine in Allertonshire, and therein as in a glass to behold how her Majesty is served in that county, as well as here and elsewhere, and to return me my man's letter again, lest coming to light it might work him displeasure of the gentlemen his neighbours, who have too many friends. I make no doubt, under your correction, but that Da. Ingl[eby] is in Yorkshire, for one hath been lately with me and affirmed upon his book-oath that he saw him upon the 4th of March last in Casgill within the forest of Knaresborough, upon the way that leadeth to Denton lordship, towards the house of Mrs. Drakes of Stubham, widow, a great recusant; whereabout and in Netherdale the said Da. Ingl[eby] doth usually haunt, and up and down about Ripley in that county. If you think him worthy the apprehending, I will at my charges send up the reporter to you or Sir Robert Cecil upon notice from you, the better to satisfy you and to receive your better direction and warrant than I have authority to give him.

This evening I received your letter concerning Matthew Goodman; so soon as I can meet by any device with Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Whithed I will follow your instructions. The while, sithence your lordship requireth mine opinion of the men, I think them as likely persons as any be in these parts to commit the fault wherewith they be charged. Henry Parkinson hath wasted a fair patrimony in all riotous and wanton manner; he hideth his head commonly for debt, and when he is sued and sometimes pursued leapeth into Scotland under pretext to hunt, where of the King he is too much made of, and also now and then rewarded. His frequent repair thither and the King's familiar usage of him, were the more suspicious if he were as deep as his companion William Whithed is not shallow. He is one of a very shrewd head and hath drunk of many waters; he hath consumed his substance, is an open contemner and resister of all processes and form of law. We will needs be a Protestant with the foremost, his wife being or lately having been a malicious recusant as any of her kind; and by reason of his debts keepeth himself at home in secret or, as he dare, stealeth out with Parkinson into Scotland, where about a month by past he had, I know,

divers long communications with the King, whereof one piece was (as himself to me reported) that when they were hunting upon Berwick bounds the King told him the governor needed not to make the town so sure against him with watch and ward, for he never meant to hazard the Tower of London for the town of Berwick, with more to that purpose. In few, as he was the Earl of Westmoreland's page and followed him in the rebellion, so, what of nature and what of necessity, I think him as dangerous a fellow as any we have hereabout, as methinks now of late he doth carry himself. Thus much until I may further examine them. I have presumed heretofore to move you to take good and speedy order for the renewing of the Commission Ecclesiastical within this province, for the reducing of recusants to some better conformity; or at least for the containing of such as are otherwise the likelier to fall away within some compass. If his Grace of York think it not so needful in his diocese as I find it in mine (albeit I fear it to be too necessary in both), in case you so direct me I shall adventure to put it in execution here, if her Majesty upon your motion will grant it for this diocese alone. It shall be to me but a trouble and a charge, *sed omnia sustineo propter Electos*, as the Apostle saith. The death of the late Lord Lieutenant and President, the expectation of the Spaniard for all our good hope to the contrary, with the loss of Calais, do marvellously embolden the hearts and sharpen the humours of the bad affected. I wrote to you of a commission for musters, as hath here been heretofore, whereof I pray God my Lord Warden stand never in need, as I doubt he will or at least may upon a sudden, notwithstanding the late courteous interview between his lordship and the opposite warden. But this, as all the rest, I betake to your wisdom. Might I entreat you for a warrant dormant for such impost as you usually allowed my predecessors, and myself last year? I should the seldomer trouble you and be the more beholden, not meaning thereby in any wise to lessen any officer's yearly fees accustomed. Wherein, if I might obtain your favour, I would appoint one to attend to know your pleasure at Mr. Maynard's hands or Mr. Hicks' sometime this term or the next.—At Bishops Auckland, this 3 of May, 1596.

[P.S.]—In the matter you committed unto my hearing between Moreton and Cowlt, two very poor men, I laboured three several times. But in mine opinion Moreton is so forward and unreasonable in pressing his weak title as he rather deserveth reproof than relief therein.

Holograph. Two seals. 2½ pp. (40. 53.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 3.—Vouchsafe to send for Mr. Burrough, the Controller of the Admiralty, and to give charge unto him to repair to Bralkewale [Blackwall?] and to Ratcliff to command away those fly-boats and other ships that remain, who can best inform you of the possibility of these things. I am not able to live to row up and down every tide from Gravesend to London, and he that lies here at Ratcliff can easily judge when the rest and how the rest of the ships may fall down. I am come up again as far as Blackwall and would attend you if I knew how or where. The names of those men that refuse to serve her Majesty I have delivered to Pope, marshal of the Admiralty; the rest shall also be sent him. The names of the ships remaining I will send to Mr. Burrough, whom I pray you to speak withal; and so, being more

grieved than ever I was in anything of this world for this cross weather, I take my leave.—From Blackwall, ready to go down again this tide, the 3rd of May.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 55.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR WALTER RALEGH.

[1596], May 3.—Your pains and travail in bringing all things to that forwardness they are in doth sufficiently assure me of your discontentment to be now stayed by the wind. Therefore I will not entreat you to make haste, though our stay here is very costly, for besides all other expense, every soldier in the army has his weekly lendings out of my purse. But I will wish and pray for a good wind for you. And when you are come, I will make you see I desire to do you as much honour, and give you as great contentment, as I can. For this is the action and the time in which you and I shall be both taught to know and love one another. When you come I will show you the fairest troops for their number that ever were looked upon.—Plymouth, 3rd of May.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 76.)

ROBERT BRIDGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 4.—I have, according to your commandment, set down a brief note of the dangers wherewith I was bold to acquaint you, which are likely to fall to this realm if speedy order be not taken by you and the rest of the Council for prevention thereof. My skill is very slender to draw them worthy of your sight, but as they be, accept them in good part.—This 4th of May, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 56.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 4.—The ships that remain above are six; the great fly-boat of Base . . nes is one, riding at Blackwall; another great fly-boat of London called the *George* another, the *Jacob* of Agarslote a third, the *Jusua* of Horne a fourth, and some 20 other. Pope, the marshal of the Admiralty, can inform Mr. Burroughs, for Pope prest all the ships. He can also inform you how little her Majesty's authority is respected, for as fast as we press men one day they run away another and say they will not serve. I beseech you to vouchsafe to send for Pope of St. Katherine's, who hath taken great pains already, and to tell him that I have recommended his service, and he will do more than any. Here are at Gravesend, and between this and Lee, some 22 sail; those above that are of great draught of water cannot tide it down, for they must take the high water and dare not move after an hour ebb until they be past Barking Shelf, and now the wind is so strong as it is impossible to turn down or to warp down or to tow down. I cannot write to our generals at this time, for the pursuivant found me in a country village a mile from Gravesend, hunting after runaway mariners and dragging in the mire from ale house to ale house; and could get no paper but that the pursuivant had this piece. Sir, by the living God there is no king nor queen nor general nor any else can take more care than I do to be gone, but I pray you but to speak with Mr. Burroughs and let him be sent for afterward before my Lord Chamberlain, that they may hear him speak where [whether] any man can get down with this wind or no: which will satisfy them of me. If this strong wind last I will steal to Blackwall to speak with you and to kiss your hands.—From Norfleet, this Tuesday.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 60.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX and LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT
CECIL.

1596, May 4.—We do send you in this packet our humble answer unto her Majesty's letter which this morning we received, and we pray you, together with our humble service, to present this our letter to her Majesty, and also to inform her Majesty that we have both sent two pinnaces to Brest and Conquet, one of which carries a letter from us to Mons. Sourdeac, governor of Brest, to know what Spanish shipping is all alongest that coast: and also we sent the *Rainbow*, with some other shipping, to lie in the channel and to ply off and on so as she may discover what passeth towards the Narrow Seas, and command all such as the enemy should send to discover or to catch any stragglers of our fleet; and likewise to speak with all Flemings or Easterlings that shall come from the southward whereby we may know the news of Spain. Of all these things her Majesty shall have daily a good account.—Plymouth, 4 May, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 61.)

GIO. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 5.—The very day I spoke to you the deputies of this Magistracy were in Court to speak to the lord Treasurer who sent them to Mr. Fortescue. Next day the Mayor told me to go to Mr. Fortescue who would reply to the petition by me presented. Yesterday I went and he told me he had not called me to give me any reply, as the Queen must first be spoken with, but to know who had given the petition (*havea data la supplica*); also that the Queen was informed that the principal debt was 33,000 and that already she had paid 38,000 (*sic*) which the States had had for a specific purpose (*per una parte allumi*), and the rest of the foresaid sum proceeded from old debts, and that the Queen gave her bond upon a resolution she made at that time to succour the Low Countries; that against this objection he knew that Sir Horatio had the signature of the Queen and many of her Council and he wished to show it to her Majesty. For his better information I gave him a copy of the writing you have seen; and, coming to-day to Court, I wished to inform you and to beg you, in Sir Horatio's name, to favour his affairs, especially as Mr. Fortescue has expressed his intention to procure that the money that is in the Tower may be given.—London, 5 May, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 62.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 6.—This gentleman my kinsman hath entreated me to be a suitor unto you in his behalf to move her Majesty after so many years' disgrace to comfort him with one gracious word. I do not know how he may be wronger unto her Majesty, but I find no man more ready of his quality to do her service neither to spend all he hath therein. I know his charge was great in the last discovery with me, and there is none now of his sort that doth so chargeably prepare himself.—From Queenborough, this 6 of May.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 63.)

The QUEEN'S AID to the KING OF FRANCE.

1596, May 7.—Acquittance of Henry de la Tour, Duke of Bouillon, and Nicholas de Harlay, lord de Saney, for 6,000*l.* or 20,000 crowns French money, received from the Queen for the French King's service specially for the defence of Boulogne; which they bind the said King and themselves to repay within twelve months.—7 May, 1596.

Latin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (40. 45.)

(i.) Draft of the above, with corrections by Lord Burghley. $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. (40. 47.)

(ii.) Holograph draft by Lord Burghley. 1 p. (40. 46.)

RALPH, LORD EURE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 7.—Sir John Forster is very desirous to repair home to his own house, and beseecheth you to be a mediator to her Majesty in his behalf to obtain her favour and pardon for the neglect of his service heretofore committed in the government of this country, for which he cannot in this his old age make any satisfaction. I am the more bold to entreat you to further his desire and respect his old years, that, his importunate suit obtained by your help, he may return home with joy, to the lengthening of the short time he hath to live.—Hexham, this 7 of May, 1596.

[P.S.] Give me leave to crave your remembrance to assign me allowance for the repair of Harbottle Castle and Hexham gaol, both which standeth in great need, as Mr. Surveyor for her Majesty can inform you.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 64.)

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, LORD KEEPER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 7.—Returns enclosed the bill for the parsonage of Droxford, and will foresee that nothing be done to the trouble or hindrance of it.—At the Rolls, 7 May, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 65.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to the QUEEN.

[1596], May 7.—Of such things as do belong unto our charge my Lord Admiral and I have jointly written to my Lord Treasurer. This is only to protest unto your Majesty that the point of your unkind dealing (if I may presume to use that phrase) the very day of my departure doth stick very deeply in my very heart and soul. And yet neither it, nor the desperate estate I am in if by this journey I do not recover myself, can make me so thrown down but that I go to this service with comfort and confidence. Perhaps it had been too much for me to go with this force, by which I know we can do your Majesty exceeding great service, and to have parted with words of encouragement from your Majesty. But howsoever it pleaseth you to punish me at my going out, I know your just and royal heart will right me at my return, and then I will bury my sorrows in the joy I shall receive. More my confused and troubled thoughts cannot say; but that as I would strive to be as much as any man to serve and please your Majesty, so I know I wish more high contentment and perfect joys than all the hearts or imaginations in the world can comprehend.—Plymouth, this 7 of May.

Endorsed by Essex:—"Copy of my letter to her Majesty; to be delivered to Sir Robt. Cecil."

Copy unsigned. 1 p. (40. 66.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 7.—In this packet you shall receive a letter unto her Majesty, which I pray you present from her humble servant; another from my Lord Admiral and me to your father, to which, for such little news as we have, I must refer you; and in this to yourself have patience if I deal somewhat freely. I have undertaken and hitherto proceeded with a greater work than ever any gentleman of my degree and means did undergo. I have asked her Majesty no money to levy, no authority to press, nor no allowance to carry the troops from the places of her levies to this general rendezvous; but here I have our full numbers and here I keep them without spending our sea victuals or asking allowance or means from her Majesty. I am myself, I protest, engaged more than my state is worth; my friends, servants, and followers have also set up their restes; my care to bring a chaos into order and to govern every man's particular unquiet humours possesseth my time, both of recreation and of rest sometimes. And yet am I so far from receiving thanks as her Majesty keepeth the same form with me as she would do with him that through his fault or misfortune had lost her troops. I receive no one word of comfort or favour by letter, message, or any means whatsoever. When I look out of myself upon all the world I see no man thus dealt withal; and when I look into myself and examine what that capital fault should be that I had committed, I find nothing, except it be a fault to strive to do her Majesty more service than she cares for. Well, I will neither amise her nor justify myself; but to you that are my fellows I will say that as I leave and cast off all care of myself to care for her Majesty's state and public service, so you do wrong me and betray her service, if you do not put her Majesty in mind how much she is bound in honour and justice to be protectress of me against all the world but mine own actions; in which, whatsoever come, I will never ask pardon for want of faith, nor, if I be not entangled by new directions, or scanted of the means allotted to us, plead excuse for want of fortune. But if they come to us that are behind, and every man join to do his best, I will answer the success with my life; for I know our cause is good, our means sufficient, and our way certain. [P.S.] I am not stirred with bruits and rumours, though I hear many strange news; but the multitude is *magister erroris* and they that are far off may mistake the object they see.—Plymouth, this 7th of May.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (40. 67.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 8.—I send this bearer to you to know how her Majesty doth. I pray you if it be possible set him in the Conduit Court so as he may but see her look out of a window. He carries a letter to her Majesty which I will pray you to deliver. [P.S.]—I write thus shortly because I think I tired you with my discontentments in the last, and in another style I cannot write.—Plymouth, this 8th of May.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 68.)

SIR THOMAS BASKERVILLE TO LORD BURGHEY.

1596, May 8.—This day I arrived upon this coast with three of her Majesty's ships and one merchant; the rest, some by contrariety of

of winds and other quitting of me, I hope are already returned, of which number Captain Winter, with her Majesty's ship the *Foresight* was the first, for I had no sooner left the harbour of Port Bella but he ran from the fleet, and since, what is become of him, I know not. If he did not "disimboge" before me he hath run great hazard with the ship. The success of this action hath contraried all expectation, for in it we have lost both the generals, Sir Nicholas Clifford, my brother, and many other worthy gentlemen, and gotten no great matter. Some pearl and silver there is which I fear will hardly bear the charge of this voyage, for we found the Indies so advertised that their tenable places were strengthened with all things necessary, and the other not to be held all things retired out of them to places of more surety, as you may better see by the discourse I send you enclosed. Touching her Majesty's ships, I resolve if it be possible to carry them about, for saving her Majesty a further charge; but our necessities are so great that I fear we shall be forced to thrust into some harbour to supply our wants, for we have neither bread nor drink nor any other thing but oatmeal and maize. Which being done and God favouring us with a favourable wind, I will not fail to use all endeavour.—A seaboard the Scillies some 10 leagues, this 8 of May.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 70.)

SIR THOS. BASKERVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 8.—This day I arrived upon this coast with only three of her Majesty's ships and one pinnace, which I have sent apurpose to Plymouth the sooner to advertise you of the safe return of the said ships; contrariety of winds having severed the most part of the rest from us, which I hope are already arrived. Touching the success of our voyage I refer you to the discourse I send my lord your father, and at my coming to Court, if it will please you to give the looking on of some plats and papers I have gotten of the description of the Indies, ports, havens, and fortresses, with the ways from the north to the south sea, and riches and commodities of many of those countries, they and myself are always at your commandment.—From a seaboard the Scillies some 10 leagues, this 8 of May.

P.S.—Some pearl and silver is gotten which is in my possession, the keys of which are in the custody of the men of war and deputies of the adventurers.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 69.)

RICHARD SHIPHAM and RICHARD WAS.

1596, May 9.—Receipt by Anthony Ashley for three books containing accounts between Richard Shipham and Richard Was, merchants, received of Mr. Willis, Sir Robert Cecil's secretary, to whom he had previously delivered them.—9 May, 38 Eliz., 1596.

Signed. ¼ p. (40. 71.)

DR. THO. BILSON, Warden of Winchester College, to SIR RO.
CECIL.

1596, May 10.—I may, as unacquainted, omit some things which some of better experience would more readily observe; but otherwise I never had nor have any purpose by delaying or doing anything to offend her Majesty or slack her service. I wrote to you, as I hope you will witness, to know her Majesty's pleasure how soon it would like her to

require my attendance. Your letters are the first inkling that ever I had that her Highness expected my present going through with that which her gracious clemency hath bestowed on me. I will, therefore, with all possible speed hasten my journey to London, and provide to be in Worcester as soon as her Majesty shall think meet. My horses and men came out of the College circuit for the collecting of their rents but upon Saturday last, and myself have been fastened to my bed by some lingering of an ague the most part of the last week, and am not yet free, as the messenger himself saw. Yet I so much prefer her Majesty's pleasure and service before mine own health that, neglecting the one, I will, by God's grace, with all speed attend the other. As for making the profits of my living here, I protest I do refuse infinite suits of tenants that would gladly renew their leases, in respect I would not any whit alter my course heretofore observed, and not hinder him whom her Majesty should send hither. What things were granted at our audit at Michaelmas last, and the fines then rated by the whole fellowship, have been since performed, being very few in respect of the number that I leave unsealed; wherewith I will acquaint you at my coming up, that if need be, the truth thereof may be reported to her Majesty. The woods, the leases, the stock of the College, if it be no worse kept than I leave it (considering what tedious suits and dear times I have lighted on), I dare undertake they shall do well, though not so well as when the prices of things were half under that they now are. I beseech you to make my just excuse unto her Majesty for my absence, as also to promise for me that nothing shall be done in the place where I am offensive to her pleasure till my health suffer me to take the air without hazarding life and all.—Winton, 10th of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (40. 72.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 11.—According to your letter I have advised with the rest of the officers of the Custom house, touching the enclosed petition, and forasmuch as her Majesty hath an intention hereafter to make an alteration of some rates in respect they are too low, wherein also some are too high, which are likewise intended to be brought lower, of which alum is one of the chiefest, we all think it would be very prejudicial before the said time to make any alteration in rating; but rather, if the merchant be not disposed to bring in the same, to suffer him to go whither he will therewith, so that he break no bulk within her Majesty's dominion; and also that rather for that of late there was brought into this port both by an Englishman and a stranger a ship of alum, who without any difficulty answered her Majesty's custom after the high rate; so that if others should be permitted to bring in the same commodity at a lower rate it would much prejudice them in their sale.—From the Custom house, this 11 May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 73.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 12.—If I seem unpatient, think how many things concur to move my patience. Sir Walter Raleigh, with the rest of our fleet, is not come, and yet he hath had (if the winds be the same there that they are here) all the wished winds he could desire, both to bring him out of the river and after he was in the Channel along to this place. Mr. Ashly is not come with our instructions and yet I hear he was despatched long since. Mr. Dorrell is not [at] hand, who would help in

bestowing the proportions of victual in every ship, and yet he promised to be here a week ago. I have not touched one penny of her Majesty's money, and have spent infinite sums of mine own, and neither here see any short end of my charge, nor find that above there is any feeling had of it. I pray you, therefore, in friendship resolve me whether it be decreed by her Majesty that I only shall be undone and the service fall to the ground to the end that I with it might be ruined; for except her Majesty had given out some words to shew her dislike or neglect of our going on, this slackness of all hands could not be used. I pay lendings to above 5,000 soldiers, I maintain all the poor captains and their officers, I have a little world eating upon me in my house, am fain to relieve most of the captains and gentlemen and many of the soldiers that came from the Indies; and yet I complain not of charge, but of want of direction and certainty in your resolutions above. Therefore, I do conjure you to deal freely with me in answering this letter, and to let me have answer quickly.—12 of May.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 75.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 12.—This French gentleman came over with Captain Moyle in the *Moon*, and is sent from the governor of Brest to her Majesty. I am solicited by him and by M. Sourdeac's letter to give some address whereby he may come to her Majesty's speech, which I could do to none so fitly as yourself. I refer to his own report his errand; but I do wish that her Majesty did at this time spare her purse, yet that M. Sourdeac were held in hope of favour if he be assailed, and that in the meantime this gentleman, who is one of his principal followers, might be used with courtesy.—Plymouth, this 12 of May.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (40. 76.)

SIR W. RALEGH TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, May 13.]—Since I sent my letter to your Honour from Dover, before I departed the Rode, there came up unto view some seven or eight sail of the Fleet, who being all like to perish on Wednesday, after midnight they were driven to let slip all their cables and anchors. I humbly beseech your Honour to cause a letter to be written to the mayor of Dover to send a boat of the town's to save the said cables and anchors, having all buoys upon them. They were let on the North East part of Goodden Sands in five or six fathoms. Thus I humbly take my leave from Dover an hour after my former letter, yours ever to do you service, W. Raleigh.

Endorsed :—"13 Maij 1596."

Holograph. Undated. (173. 73.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 13.—Sends his Edward whom Cecil promised to take into his service, and who hopes to be of use not only with his body, but with his pen wherever Cecil pleases to employ him. Has given him a little pension for his support, and will be the first to condemn him if he fails in his duty.—Baburham, 13 May, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 75.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 14.—I pray you believe this gentleman and further his despatch. I have no words to discourse nor will to entertain you with

an displeasing style. We are, as you know, over head and ears, and must make this our master's prize. You are to help us now or to forsake us for ever, for it is the last time that I will have need of friends.—Plymouth, this Friday night.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 78.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW], BISHOP OF DURHAM, to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, May 14.—In hope to have found Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Whithed both together, and so to have prevented all conference between them touching Matthew Goodman, I did somewhat the longer forbear to send for them. But perceiving I could not in any good time meet with them both at once, I was fain to take them single, as by the several dates of their examinations may appear, which I send you here included; being all I can get of them, saving that by Mr. Parkinson I find (which he earnestly besought me not to set down in his examination) that Goodman bestowed a fair leather jerkin, thick stript down with gold lace, a rich girdle and very gallant rapier and dagger upon a certain gent at Berwick, and a good sum of money upon his wife, to procure his enlargement thence; which upon demand Parkinson thinketh he will confess. By this other enclosed you may understand that Northumberland wanteth no bad guests; yet having not sufficient authority to make search of any man's house, especially by night, ne yet to command any sufficient number to give their assistance in that kind of service, for want either of the general Commission Ecclesiastical or some particular warrant under the hands of three of the Privy Council, we dare not attempt the apprehension of any of that sort, as otherwise myself and some few other could be contented to adventure to do.—At Durham, this 14 of May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 79.)

Enclosing:—

(1.) *The Examination of William Whithead.*

Saith that in some time of February last, but what day he cannot say, he, travelling towards the house of William Rokeby of Skiers, co. York, Esquire, about a marriage between his daughter and the eldest son of William Rokeby, met by chance in an inn at Catherick, co. York, with one Mr. Goodman and another called Robert attending upon him as his servant, whom yet he said was his kinsman—a goodly, tall man and well apparelled, and, namely, his girkin of buff thick laid with gold lace.

*Item. This examinant and Goodman falling upon occasion into communication of ordinary matters and none other, Goodman said he had some 4,000*l.* which he would be contented to bestow in land in the north parts if he could come to a good bargain. Whereupon this examinant made offer unto him of his house and land of Munkweremouth, which Goodman said he would see in his journey northwards, being (as he said) bound towards Barwick: but for what cause he was bound thitherward he said nothing to this examinant. And so this examinant departed to Mr. Rokeby's and gave Goodman direction to go to his house at Weremouth; but Goodman went not then thither but directly to Barwick (as he thinketh), for that in the beginning of March he found him at Barwick, in the house of Wydow Anderson, Innholder there, where he, this examinant, and Henry Perkinson of Beamondhill, co. Durham, Esquire, dined altogether, from whence*

this examinant, Henry, and their attendants, having gotten a passport from Mr. John Carey, deputy governor there, travelled that night to the house [of] the Lord Hume called Douglass in Scotland, leaving Goodman in Barwick as aforesaid.

Item. At their being then together, Goodman told him that the L. North had written letters to Mr. John Carey against him, and that thereupon he was there stayed and called in question; but for what cause neither did this examinant require nor Goodman discover, but as he thought it was to get some money from him whereof he made no sparing.

Examined as to the cause of his and Henry Perkinson's then going to London, he said he went partly with Perkinson whom the King had sent for to bring hounds and hunt with him at Ayton and thereabouts some three or four miles from Barwick; but chiefly to end a cause then in controversy touching the manor of Gryndon in the Bishoprick between Mr. Robert Bowes, her Majesty's Ambassador, then in Scotland, and Perkinson.

Further, he saith that the day after he came to Douglas he went to the King of Scots at Edinburgh and did signify to the King that night that Mr. Perkinson was come with his hounds to give his attendance, where also he did deal in the said controversy with the Ambassador, and from him besought his letter of answer to Mr. Perkinson then at Douglass.

Item. Mr. Perkinson and he tarried in Scotland about three weeks, and returning thence to Barwick, there found Goodman at the same house but under the charge of the Mayor of that town, expecting (as he said) some favourable answer of his deliverance from the Lords of the Privy Council: which obtained, he promised to come to Weremouth to proceed in the bargain and purchase, if they could agree, the price being 1,800*l*. And so Whithead and Perkinson returned home to Weremouth, and about a week after Goodman repairing to Sunderland, a little port town nigh Weremouth, and sending for this examinant to one Nich. Jefferson's house there, he went and requested him to Weremouth: whither the next day he with the said Robert came accordingly. He abode there three or four days, but did not use any speech concerning the bargain for the land, but rather sought that this examinant would procure him credit with the Bishop of Duresme to exercise the office of a schoolmaster, which he had given himself unto before upon some unkindness that had passed between him and some of his friends for lands in Lancashire and Kent and elsewhere.

Item. The fourth day of his abode at Weremouth one naming himself Francklyn came thither, and asking for Goodman they conferred together and came into the house, where Francklyn shewed this examinant a warrant from the Lords of the Privy Council for the apprehension of Goodman, whereupon he discharged his house of Goodman and brought him and Francklyn to the water side, and saw them set over the water to Sunderland, where the said Goodman and Francklyn lodged that night, and in the morning took journey towards London (as he thinketh). The said Robert, Goodman's servant, remaining at Weremouth two days after, this examinant lent him a horse to ride after his master to London, which horse he appointed his brother, George Whithead, being now in London, to receive of Robert.

Utterly denies that he or Mr. Perkinson, or any other to his knowledge, did offer any money to stay the execution of the war-

rant, or to seek any means to withhold Goodman from the apprehension of Franchlyn, or that he had any practice or privity with Goodman, or doth know any other matter touching him than as aforesaid, only he saith that Goodman is a lame man of one of his legs, and a very wasteful spendur and careless player away of his money, chiefly at dice.

Signed:—Wyll. Whyttheyde; Tobie Duresme.

Headed:—"At Bishop Auckland, viijo. die Maii, 1596. The examination of William Whitehead of Muncneweremouth in the county of Duresme, gent., taken before me, the Bishop of Durham, the day and year above said."

3 pp. (173. 69.)

(2.) *The Examination of Henry Parkinson of Beaumont Hill.*

He saith the first time that ever he saw Matthew Goodeman was at Barwick in the house of widow Anderson, where this examinant was with William Whitehead of Monekweremouth, and the said Goodeman with divers others did dine; but denieth that he had any private conference with Goodeman at any time, or was privy to any purchase that he would have made of Mr. Whitehead's land.

Examined of Goodeman's conversation, he saith that he saw nothing in him but that he was a frank spender of his money and a bold but not a cunning player of dice.

Upon a letter from Lord Hume in the King of Scots' name requiring him to come and bring his hounds to hunt with the King about Douglass and Aiton in Scotland, this examinant, with the said William Whitehead, about Midlent last, by licence of Mr. John Carye, did pass from Barwick thither and hunted with the King about three weeks.

Mr. Whitehead in the mean season went to Edenbrough to confer on this examinant's behalf with Mr. Robert Bowes, her Majesty's ambassador in Scotland, about a lordship of his in the bishopric of Durham, called Grindon, and brought this examinant a letter of answer from Mr. Bowes.

At the time of Franchlin's coming to Muncneweremouth to apprehend Goodman, he saw Whitehead deliver him to Franchlyn, and did neither himself make offer nor know nor hear that Whitehead did offer any sum of money for staying of any warrant to be executed on Goodman.

Saith that Goodman is lame, about fifty years of age, as he supposes, of whom he knoweth nothing otherwise than is aforesaid, saving that he heard a boy that waited upon Franchlyn report that the said Goodman was a most bad fellow, a conjuror, a cosener, and that he had five wives alive, and that one of those wives was to complain of him at London; and also, that one of her Majesty's Privy Council had one of his conjuring books.

Finally, he saw the said Franchlin, Goodman and the boy take boat and pass over the water to Sunderland, where they lodged that night and thence departed, as he thinketh, the next morning towards London.

Signed:—Henry Perkynson; Tobie Duresme.

Headed:—"At Bishop Auckland 13 die Maii 1596. Reg. Regine 38.

1 p. (173. 76.)

(3.) [*Probably*] *Francis Bunny to the Bishop of Durham.*

I talked with Nicholas Ruderforth (for his name is not Gavin howsoever I mistook it) according to my promise, upon Tuesday the 11 of this instant, but could give him no direction what your Lordship would do because, as I told him, I had not heard from you. He seemeth still rather more desirous than before to have something done. He brought me a note how to find the secret places in Dissington, the Grange and Rochester. [Note in margin: Dissington is Clement Ogle's house: The Grange, Widow Lawson's: Rochester, one Rotherforde's—all in Northumberland. T. Duresme.]

Since I wrote to you, Metcalfe was at Dissington. Patteson alias Nicholas is in the bishopric, either at Nich. Hedlye's or at Johnston's of Twysel, who, he saith, is a most perilous man. He thinketh that they will steal abroad about Whitsuntide, if they be not taken before, as he thinketh it were easy to do. If you have not before sent an answer, if it may please you to send a letter to Durham to Mrs. Barnes to be sent to me, I shall cause my neighbours, if any come to Durham, to call for it on Saturday, I would think it were well if so good opportunity were followed; but this I commend to your vigilant care.

For my own matters, I am sorry to see such profanation as I daily do, and it so little reformed or regarded as it is of many. I will open my grief. Upon Sunday we had a hopping. For the Sunday after St. Elen's day is our day of disorder: it is a day of feasting and dancing. I not knowing how to mend the matter, and to hinder the disorder as much as in me lay, sent for Rich. Colson, a constable, for the other constables were not in the town. [Note in margin: Let a warrant go for him presently.] I told him that whereas many pipers and minstrels would be in the town, and they all are by our Statute Laws rogues, if they have not licences, he should either cause them to void the town, or else, if they would needs play here, he should as rogues carry them to some justice of peace to be committed or used as he thought good. The constable seemed not to dislike this, but when the time came he suffered them not only to play but even in service time and so until night; for at evening prayer most of the youths were dancing after their pipes when they should have been at the church, and yet not one of these have their licences. I speak as much as I can against such things, especially in these days rather of mourning than of mirth, but my people are as in a dead sleep or a trance, past sense or feeling. I would I could obtain that the constable for neglect of his duty were well fined; it would be a good example hereafter, which if your Lordship will do then the sooner the better, for now, in some place or other, every Sunday is thus consecrated to Bacchus.—Ryton, this xijth of May 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Francis Bunnye's letter for the apprehension of two seminary priests."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 72.)

DR. BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 14.—I was prepared to come towards London this Friday and to have showed myself at Court the Sunday following, but that yesterday night, at nine of the o'clock, I received letters from Her Majesty in the behalf of Mr. Henry Cotton, requiring him to be chosen fellow of

this house, if any place were void or could be made void by way of resignation. This matter hath bred here much difficulty, by reason that every fellow of our house standeth expressly sworn not voluntarily to forsake the house without giving four months' warning at the least; so that no resignation can presently be given without evident and apparent perjury. A poor old man was induced to offer a resignation in case Mr. Cotton might be chosen in his place; but after it was offered and the danger of the statute perceived, he did not only revoke it, but with great terror of conscience refuseth to persist in his purpose of resigning. The danger of this statute hath stayed the rest of the fellows as yet from making any election, by reason if they choose Mr. Cotton upon this resignation, the party that offered to resign his place is inevitably perjured. To save him from manifest perjury, they think they have no way left but to refuse to elect upon this conditional surrender of his place. This case hath much troubled me in labouring them to give their voices, whiles they decline by their act to hem one of their company within the peril of manifest perjury. Myself hath this whole Friday treated with them to do somewhat in satisfaction of Her Majesty's letters; but the case is so weighty that I am forced to defer the despatch thereof till Saturday. There shall truly want in me no readiness nor pains to obey Her Majesty's pleasure; but no election can be good without the consent of the rest, whose resolutions I cannot yet receive. This duty being performed with as much speed as possible, I will not fail forthwith to present myself to you and to make what haste her Majesty shall appoint me for my repair to Worcester. The fellows themselves will, according to their "devoyres," wait on you to show the reasons of their doings; myself am not nor mean not to be any partaker with them if they do otherwise than her Majesty hath required them, but rather an earnest exhorter of them to remember their duties and perform her Majesty's pleasure, beseeching you to inform her Majesty of the necessary impediments of my coming to London by her express commandment, lest happily her Highness might be otherwise offended with my absence.—Winton, this Friday night, being 14th of May '96.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (40. 84.)

GIO. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 14.—Calvo is returned and, by order, as he says, of Signor Palavicino, has come to me this morning expecting to learn your pleasure what to do. I told him I had as yet no orders. Asks for directions. Would come myself, but business of Signor Palavicino's prevents it.—London, 14 May, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 77.)

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

[1596, May 14].—Portion of draft in Lord Burghley's hand of treaty with France against Spain.

Imperfect. Latin. 4 pp. (167. 120.)

ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 15.—Give me leave to marvel as much as yourself at the matter and manner of your last letter, having given no just cause of least offence, especially to yourself, whom above all others of your sort I have loved. What offence can be conceived by you against me in making suit to your father for his letter commendatory to the Generals, upon those grounds contained in my letter, viz., that I knew not certainly what to

do in discharge of my duty by any letter or other direction in writing from her Majesty or their lordships, as I had in the Portugal expedition; alleging that if by writing I were warranted to obey the Generals in all things it should fully satisfy me, for then should I know certainly the limits of my duty and charge, whereas now dangerously depended betwixt both, as I know (in the sincerity of your own judgment) you do easily conceive. For I assure you the matters delivered me in charge by her Majesty are both in number and quality so much different from that which is set down in the instructions as my mean capacity could not conceive them (as I thought) any ways so well as by writing; howbeit I desired no such thing, but only my lord's favourable letter, which I assure myself would have wrought very good effect.

If you will give me leave to speak plain, without offence, you shall not find that any of my fellows was ever employed under the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, or under others elsewhere, without instructions either under her Majesty's signature or her Privy Council's, whereby they had the more credit and respect given them, and were the better warranted to the furtherance of their services; whereof at this day I can show you very many. Think not this to grow out of a proud or malapert humour, but only out of the honest zeal I have to be blameless and heedful in the due execution of her Majesty's commandment, neither was it safe for me to affect peremptory instructions, but barely such as might contain the tenor of my employment, had they been only to have signified that her Majesty was pleased to employ me under the Generals in that service, with such a title and to such end. I cannot deny but you read me the instructions, and part of them (as was fit) you concealed; but therewithal I hope you remember that you charged me I should not be known thereof to any for the causes then delivered and therefore I might in this sense also to good purpose say unto my Lord that I knew not what I was appointed to do. Likewise some difference there is in reading a thing advisedly and otherwise, neither do I desire to be trusted with what mine inferiors know, much less with what my betters are; yet shall you never find me false what trust soever you repose in me, not only by reason of my oath as her Majesty's sworn servant, but as your true follower. It is some touch to have stayed thus long purposely for the instructions and now to depart empty handed, the Generals being so formerly advertised of the cause of my stay; and my stay in town all night grew, as you know, upon the matter of the diamond and not of mine own desire, and if you had given me the carriage of them according to her Majesty's express pleasure given me by herself, and advertised the Generals so much by your private letter, you might have done me a special favour. For had not this been, I might have departed a fortnight since. I do no less marvel you should term my letter a complaint; I pray you rest satisfied herewith, not taking my letters in ill sense, for you shall not be slyly nor Spaniardlike handled by me, but honestly as becometh me, and if I could have drawn a letter from your father, I see not which ways it could have much offended you. For the diamond, so heavily laid on me since my coming home, I have sent to the party, but cannot yet get him by reason of his absence at Lambeth, and will not fail to get it ere I go, or in case I fail and her Majesty do not recover it, I will lose her favour, her service, and that poor livelihood I have, and happily may bring to pass somewhat else as acceptable if all be not marred with over haste.—From my house this 15th of May, 1596.

[P.S.] I pray conceal this matter of my suit from the Generals lest they conceive it to my prejudice otherwise than I meant.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. (40. 80.)

ANTHONY ASHLEY to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

[1596, May 15.]—One Tirry, a goldsmith dwelling at the Black Lion in Cheap, is the party that first contracted with Mr. Francis Langley and myself for the diamond, and took assurance by obligation for 2,600*l.* in the name of one James Woolveridge, a Fleming, of purpose to conceal the true owner, who (as I am informed) is one How, a goldsmith that dwelleth in Tirry's house.

Myself with Francis Langley and Hannibal Gammon, a goldsmith, were jointly bound to Woolveridge for this money. The stone is at this present in cutting at the said Gammon's house at The Horseshoe in Cheap, in a study in the second storey of his house, by a Dutch cutter, and will be best recovered by his means. This cutter may be apprehended in the morning as he cometh from his house to work, and so may be accompanied by some fit person to the place where it remaineth, being charged to be in hand with cutting a ruby or carbuncle of great price. I do not find that it will be ready for the mill as soon as it was thought. But if her Majesty will be pleased for a time to forbear, I will undertake to deliver it her with mine own hand upon any penalty or displeasure, whereas by other means there may be some danger, but will write you somewhat more hereof in the morning before my departure, if I [can] prevail.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Mr. Ashley."

Unsigned. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (40. 88.)

THOMAS FANE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 15.—Having received your letter of the 14th instant concerning cables and anchors lost near unto the Gooden [Goodwin] Sands, I have taken order for recovery of the same by all means possible. I know no means to send them unto Plymouth except by a boat expressly appointed for that purpose.—Dover Castle, this 15th of May, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 81.)

DR. JULIUS CÆSAR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 15.—Mr. Wynne hath been with me and requested me to send back the reversion which you sent unto me, for that he thinketh I shall not have audience before Whitsuntide. At my last audience I offered it to her Majesty's signature, but she put it off amongst other things till some other time. The book you shall receive by this bearer.—From the Doctors Commons, this 15th of May, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 82.)

EDWARD HAYES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 15.—For the action preferred herewith unto you, the time serveth well, now that all men will affect any course, especially this so just, and needful besides, whereby her Majesty may be thoroughly enabled for the common defence. Hereby her Majesty may not only cure many inconveniences in the commonweal, but gather besides a present mass of treasure, whereof it is commonly thought her Highness shall have need. The necessity therefore of the cause every way must render it plausible enough. For your private, it shall deserve much grace at her Highness's hands, and moreover fill your coffer with treasure. The difficulties that may happen in the execution have been premeditated, with salves for every sore. Vouchsafe therefore to peruse

this brief extracted from a larger discourse, wherein I have with my father long travailed, hitherto without fruit, it may be through imperfections in my former labours, now in my last reformed. The cause and ground I take it for very just, which if it may not so be thought, I shall think my travail well employed if I may but obtain your patronage in other employment, being now an old professed seaman and zealous towards the voyage of Guiana, wherein (if my service shall not be used about this money suit) I am very willing to follow Sir Walter Raleigh with the best means I can procure.—From my house, Hamsett Park in Sussex, 15 May, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (40. 83.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to his cousin, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 16.—Being returned out of the country full of fresh air and dutiful allegiance to his sovereign, thinks no time too soon to desire to kiss those sceptre bearing hands, which he hopes will be as gracious in raising the humble as hitherto fortunate in oppressing the proud. Has been taught there is no fault but in the will, and the articles he undertook to effect, with the whole course of his endeavours in her Majesty's service, will witness whether he were willing to deserve his best. Yet to fill up those duties by ignorance or want of force hitherto left unfinished, offers himself daily and hourly ready to be disposed by direction of his most admired prince, wheresoever her never erring judgment thinks him fit to be employed.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (40. 85.)

DR. BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 16.—I have these two days treated and laboured with the fellows, first with entreaty and then with more vehemence, to proceed to the election of Mr. Cotton. I have added as much force of statute as by any means I might, and forewarned them of the danger that may ensue if they proceed not to the election of a new fellow upon the avoidance of a fellowship by the resignation of one Mr. Thomas Jeffreys. The sum of their answer and action is this, that if Mr. Jeffreys will finally depart by resignation according to the statute they will presently proceed to the election of another, but upon the conditional resignation which he offered they take themselves bound by duty to God and their founder not to proceed. For their proceeding to a new election would draw Mr. Jeffreys to the manifest breach of a statute and to the guilt of most apparent perjury. And since they stand sworn, not only to observe the statutes themselves, but as much as in them lieth to make all others observe the same, they think they are bound by their oath to keep Mr. Jeffreys from violating the statute, except he will wilfully infringe the same. But since he hath referred the condition of his resignation to their choice (for if they will not proceed to election his place is not void, as they think, and himself saved from perjury) they dare not, as they say, by their action draw him to a plain breach of the statute and danger of so great sin before God. This is the effect of their answer shortly reported unto you, as by their acts more at large may appear, which I have sent herewith that you may see the course of our proceedings therein. Truly this much I must say, which will appear to be an evident truth, that every fellow of this house is strictly sworn not to depart but after four months' warning first given. In the rest, whether they have done well or ill, I leave to wisdoms that can better judge of it than myself. They require to have their whole

course certified under the literal seal of this College to such persons as they think meet for discharge of themselves to make suit unto, which will stay me here all this day. To-morrow, God willing, I mean to set forward and thought it my duty in the meantime, with more haste than I can make in person, to advertise you of our whole proceedings.—Winton, the 16th of May, '96.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (40. 86.)

DR. BILSON, WARDEN, and the FELLOWS of ST. MARY'S
COLLEGE, WINCHESTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 16.—On the subject mentioned in the preceding letter.—The College near Winton, 16 May, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (40. 87.)

Enclosed were :—

1. Resignation of Thomas Jeffryes.

Latin. 1½ pp. (136. 54.)

2. Certified copies of the acts of the Fellows on 14 May in relation thereto.

8 pp. (136. 55.)

[*See Calendar of S. P. Dom. Eliz. under date 7 June, 1596, Lord Buckhurst to Cecil, where similar documents are fully calendared.*]

ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 16.—The sudden alteration of your conceit of me hath not a little distempered me and could wish it had not happened, not being one whit satisfied till I may understand that you are. This night, I protest to God, I neither slept nor came in bed, partly through the conceit of your letters, and partly for the care I had to accomplish your expectation concerning the diamond, wherein I have not slackened any moment of time, and at last have spoken this morning by three o'clock with Langley, shewed him my Lord Cobham's letter, whereat he was so far gone out of himself that for a time I knew not what to make of him, fish or flesh, wise or foolish; protesting solemnly he would rather choose to rot in prison than bewray or deliver the thing, and esteemed himself happy in that the day precedent, upon some vain chimera or fantastic conceit of his own, he had removed it from the usual place. Nevertheless, at the last the passion assuaged, and so by little and little became foolish kind, and somewhat timorous, and in the end faithfully promised that he would not fail forthwith to repair unto you (as so advised by me) and offer the thing unto you to be disposed of, either privately to gain or otherwise for good opinion, as should be thought most in your wisdom for his good, which I assured him should be honourably and safely performed towards him and myself, if once you were but let to know that I was deeply engaged therein. But in any case that he should not repair to Lord Cobham by reason I utterly misliked the phrase of the letter, doubting thereby some danger intended to us both. Much ado there was before this was, and I long to understand whether he hath been with you or not. He would not be satisfied till I delivered him Lord Cobham's letter, mistrusting that it is not his. As you need not be doubtful of assured good event in this, so have you just cause more than to doubt of the like in the other of as great, if not greater, value; and but that the burnt child dreadeth fire, there is offered excellent opportunity of a profitable cheat of nature not much different. But time must work it. You will not easily imagine how beneficial the acquaintance of these coistrels sometimes proveth if

they be at fit times somewhat kindly and gloriously coked [indulged]. I departed this morning after I had despatched these businesses about four o'clock, doubting to stay longer for fear of her Majesty's displeasure, and some arrest to be made on me by my creditors, and thought it more fit to write unto you from hence than to be thought backward in this expedition upon conceit of any discontented humour that might have grown upon former cause. You see that yourself might by mine industry have made your choice in share with me of the gain of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*, and yet of late, such was my hard fortune that I was refused in a matter of one hundred after two years' prosecution of my poor suit.—From Harford Bridge near Hartley Rew, the 16th of May, 1596.

[P.S.] Sir, I hope you will not forget immediately upon the receipt of the diamond to cause my 315*l.* to be repaid to this my servant, otherwise I shall make but a shrewd match of it.

Signed. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ pp. (40. 89.)

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the QUEEN.

1596, May 16.—Since the receipt of the late letters from your Majesty and instructions for the repair to the borders of Sir John Norris and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, to make known to Tyrone and O'Donnell your pleasure touching them, their adherents, kinsfolk, and followers of Ulster, they have made a journey to Dundalk and from thence again returned, being grown to a kind of conclusion with them; which, they say, themselves did by their letters advertise to your Privy Council before they did acquaint me or the Council here therewithal, so as by that means we could neither join with them therein nor deliver our opinions thereof, and therefore most humbly desire to be held excused. The pledges they have taken of Tyrone are two sons of his brother Cormock's and Turlogh Mac Henry's, to be put in upon the delivery of Tyrone's pardon, which is ready to be sent him by Sir Robert Dillon. But those pledges being thought here very weak to restrain and tie a man of so great means from doing mischief when either any new humour of disloyalty or dregs of the old shall incite him, I crave leave in discharge of my duty, both to make known unto your Majesty that the same were taken without consent of myself or the rest of the Council here, who expected that Tyrone's own son should have been one pledge upon him, especially when we heard that neither he nor O'Donnell had any speech with the commissioners but were dealt with altogether by the mediation of Warham St. Leger and William Warren, captains serving your Majesty in this your realm; and further, with your Majesty's favour, to deliver mine opinion as followeth, which in all humility I submit unto that perfection of wisdom which the world admireth in your most excellent Majesty. That both Tyrone and O'Donnell were busily practising with Spain did appear unto your Majesty by the letters intercepted in September last at Drogheda, as they were from thence to have been conveyed by a priest. That the same was true and unfeigned themselves have both since acknowledged, and therefore no further doubt to be made thereof. That Spain hath given them hearing in their motion hath by sundry advertisements been confirmed, which from time to time I transcribed to the Lord Treasurer to be imparted unto your Majesty; and now of late it is most manifest that according to the time prefixed in the said letters, there hath been true touch kept with them by the sending both of treasure and munition, if not of men likewise, which yet some think are coming after and will be with them shortly. All these have induced me to think that these rebels should most hardly now neglect what themselves have

sought by all means to procure. But be it that Spain hath no such purpose to send men, in regard he hath presently many other employments; or that Tyrone hath refused indeed to deal with them, as by his letter to Sir John Norris he maketh shew, may it in reason be thought that the Spaniard, having once begun with them, as knowing how apt and fit they are to give your Majesty incumbrance, will cease upon every opportunity to incense them to new rebellions; and then will this kingdom lie open to these very great inconveniences. First, both Ulster and the whole province of Connaught by this peace, in the judgment of all men, will be very much freed and exempted from the ordinary course of your Majesty's laws, and fail to practise their old Irish customs of Tanistry, to your Highness's great prejudice and loss in wardships and otherwise, and to the overthrow of the composition in Connaught. By that means the English will forbear to plant and settle amongst them, which before were good stays to the several parts where they remained, but now utterly rooted out by this rebellion; a matter from the very beginning thereof specially intended and practised. The Irish then possessing the whole country, all linked to Tyrone and O'Donnell and sworn followers and defenders upon their fortune, whether war or peace; the sea open to them throughout one half of the realm at the least, and liberty to practise at pleasure without restraint or note; weary of the English government, bewitched with popery and superstition, doating in the love of Spain and proud of their strength and friendship: I cannot but thereupon conclude, yet under correction as aforesaid, that I see no safety in this peace unless your Majesty continue good forces here to avoid some of these inconveniences, lest they all concurring carry with them the loss of this your Majesty's kingdom; which how dear it is to me in respect of my duty and the trust your Majesty hath reposed in me, these lines will manifest to your Highness. —Kilmainham, this 16th of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal over silk, and portion of seal. 2½ pp. (40. 91.)

SIR THOMAS KNOLLYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—Understanding that certain forces are to be sent into France and that her Majesty hath taken into her hands two towns, Boulogne and Monstreil, wherein standing garrisons are to be kept, my suit is, if governors be not yet set down, that I may be by you nominated to one of these places. I would ere this have waited on you but that I have been visited with an ague and am not yet clear of it.

Endorsed:—"17 May, 1596."

Holograph. ½ p. (40. 92.)

MICHAEL STANHOPE to JOHN STANHOPE, his brother.

1596, May 17.—Is daily solicited by some friends of Williamson, who is in the Tower, to entreat that he might have some liberty within the Tower for the recovery of his health, which is said to be in peril, his body being extreme weak for want of air. Prays his furtherance thereunto, for the poor man hath lain long in great misery.—This 17th May.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (40. 93.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to his uncle, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—I have received your letter concerning 100*l.* due to you. No sooner shall my money be received but you shall be satisfied,

which I expect with all expedition, for both Doughty and Ireland are in town and mean to take the speediest course herein.—Russell House, May 17th.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (40. 94.)

RICHARD STAPER and THOMAS CORDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—We have received your letter concerning a cause between Thomas Adderley and William Halleday, merchants, which we found to be thus: Adderley had ventured under Halleday's licence certain cloths and other goods to the value of 500*l.* to be sold in the island of Tarserus or Luishborne, whereof a part was sold in the said islands and returned in wood, and the rest of the commodities carried forth returned back in the same ship it went; and all that Adderley demanded, before us, of Halleday was for not discharging his goods wholly at the said islands or at Luishborne, according to a contract made between them upon the penalty of 500*l.* But for that we did not find Halleday merely indebted to Adderley, but rather Adderley indebted to Halleday for his licence, some small matter, for so much goods as was sold and returned from the islands, we wished them to make between them some friendly agreement therein, and so we left it.—17 May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 95.)

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—Whilst my servant was with Mr. Stapers and Mr. Cordall with your letter to certify you how they found the matter between Mr. Aderley and me, this Aderley, knowing he hath no just cause of action against me, hath now procured a very friend of his, who was with him at court yesterday to see how the matter would be taken, for arresting me in contempt of your protection. His friend, Thomas Bothby, of London, yesternight laid an execution upon me for 150*l.*, his debt being 86*l.*; so now Aderley hath his will, God comfort him better than he comforts me and mine. So now I have no remedy in the world, but worse and worse, for now they put on me irons because I paid not 3*d.* in the $\pounds$ fine for my irons. There can be no more done to me of the th[ie]ves; this is the extremity poor men are put unto. You have done so much for me I dare not presume to crave your letter to the commissioners to call this Bothby and all the rest before them, and to take such order with me for my debts as my ability will yield.

Endorsed:—"17 May 1596, Wm. Hollyday from Newgate to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (40. 96.)

STEPHEN SLANY, Lord Mayor of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—Upon receipt of your letters touching a matter betwixt Nicholas Kipling, hosier, and one Adam Mytton, a bankrupt, I have examined the matter and done therein for the poor man what I could. I find the state of the cause to be this: [enters into the details.] —17 of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 99.)

THE WARDEN and FELLOWS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—They are preferred for the lease of Freelands, in the parish of Pidlentrethide in Dorsetshire, 400*l.*, which, because they fear in the change of Wardens like to ensue, may be carried from the good of the whole College to some other that will haply make suit for it, they have presumed to pray his aid that they be not disappointed of so great a sum of money, and to vouchsafe his favour so far that the College be not encumbered of so great a fine as this farm is like to yield them.—Wynchester College. 17 May, 1596. *Signed* :—Tho. Bilson, Geo. Ryves, Robert Watton, Anthony Bodley, Thomas Jefferey, John Boles, John Gilbert (?), William Matkyn, Robert Smyth, Guido Dolins, George Blount.

Armorial Seal. 1 p. (136. 42.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, May 17.—Provision remaining at the Blackfriars (Lord Cobham's).

1 p. (145. 217.)

HERBERT CROFT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—In favour of this young gentleman, the bearer. His name is Winston, and is a kinsman of his Honour as being the daughter's son of Mr. Cecil of Alterenes, and being a Winston, should be also kinsman that way.

Begs Cecil to procure him place as a clerk (whereunto his bringing up hath enabled him) either with Mr. Fanshaw, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Milles of the Star Chamber, or such other as he shall think fit: wherein Croft would be glad that Winston's friends might see that he had prevailed so as to be a mean for his good.—“From my poor lodging in London this 17th of May 1596.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 77.)

LORD THOS. HOWARD, SIR GEORGE CAREW and others to SIR
ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—It pleased the Lords Generals to acquaint us with a letter from her Majesty unto them touching their revocation in sort as is there expressed; wherein, because we are particularly interested by her Majesty's instructions, we have presumed to certify you of our opinions.

First, if her Majesty do recal the Lords Generals the reputation of the voyage (the advancement whereof is a special means to effect great designs) will be much blemished, for the opinion that is evermore held of the forces that are to serve under great commanders do terrify and discourage an enemy. Also, this army, being compounded of troops for sea and land service that have put themselves into this action, for the most part did enter into it out of particular love unto the Lords Generals, under whom they will be willing to serve and from others will withdraw themselves, not being possible for any other men to hold them together. This is not intended of the gentlemen voluntaries only, but of the whole troops, who, when they shall lose these great personages, will run away,

whereby of necessity it follows that the army will be greatly diminished. And farther, we doubt that the revocation of the lords will be a cause of the diminution of the fleet, which if it follow, the like service cannot be effected which now we have hope of. And notwithstanding it is likely that divers of good quality in the army (voluntaries) will continue the action, yet nevertheless, considering that such gentlemen be of great spirits, it is to be feared they will not be so well reduced to obey with willingness under commanders of less quality than the Lords Generals themselves; and what peril may grow in an army by mutinous spirits, the world hath too much experience. Another doubt, and that not the least, of great importance, is to be made of the Netherland fleet, who being drawn more willingly into this action than otherwise they would have been by the reputation of the commanders, may be discouraged, to the great hindrance of the action. Moreover, the rumour which hath possessed the wor[l]d of these lords going in person with a mighty army, we may suppose hath so quickened the King of Spain's spirit as it is to be thought that he hath made all possible means of resistance throughout all the parts of his kingdom where it is likely that this fleet may or will approach, and strengthened the same to the uttermost. Which if he hath done, how perilous it will be to perform that which will be looked for, when the strength by land and sea shall be diminished, we leave to your wisdom.

The good hope and almost without fear of ill-success (if God be not displeased with us) is likely to fall out if the Lords Generals be continued, we may easily judge, besides the particular knowledge we have of their worthiness, by the good agreement that is and doth remain betwixt them. Lastly, whereas it appears unto us that her Majesty's purpose is to deject the carriage of her forces upon some persons that are now in the army, we do persuade ourselves that there is not any man willingly will undertake that charge, for the reasons before alleged.—Plymouth, this 18 of May, 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Sir G. Caru to me, a generall letter."

Holograph by Sir Geo. Carew. Signed. 2 pp. (40. 100.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—Though I have jointly with others put my hand to a letter concerning the inconveniences likely to arise in the withdrawing of the Generals from this action, I cannot leave in particular to make known unto you my sense of the same, as one that have cause to feel the grievousness of this change. I am nominated to the command of the land forces, and can aim what will be looked for, which maketh me very backward in the conceiving any great hope of the success. For though I would be so partial to myself as not to distrust the effecting of any exploit fit to be undertaken with the forces committed unto me, and to govern the same according to the commission should be given me, and to believe my own attempts not to be without some kind of extraordinary hope, and that I can no more be enemy to my own advancement than he that hath ever endeavoured to make himself capable of good place, yet, for the reasons maintained in the letter, and for many which depends on them and concern in general the service of her Majesty, as for that in particular I see not how to wade through so great a matter to her Majesty's satisfaction, I am enforced most heartily to wish the continuance of them. That it shall be more for her Majesty's honour I do not doubt, and without comparison of greater profit; for besides that it cannot be doubted that their authority and presence will

be a chief means to achieve that which her Majesty requireth, and the burning either of the Spanish fleet or taking of some principal place would answer in the expectation of the world the charge and greatness of the Generals, it shall bring both to her Majesty's subjects and her confederates a confirmation of that belief they were in that her Majesty would royally and mightily prosecute the King of Spain, which is a matter of no small moment in this time, would draw them to a willingness to second the work begun, and cut off all those doubts and apprehensions of this sudden change which cannot but work exceedingly to the enemy's advantage. I must humbly beseech you to impute this presumptuous manner of writing to the zeal I have to her Majesty's service, wherein I had rather err than in any point of my duty and allegiance.—Plymouth, this 18 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (40. 101.)

SIR FERD. GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—I received your letter the 18th at seven of the clock in the morning, about the which time I also delivered them unto their lordships [Essex and the Lord Admiral], desiring them to make certificate accordingly, and withal to take notice of the necessities of this place according to the effect of your last letter; for it is most like presently, after the departure of the fleet from hence, that the enemy will attempt something upon these parts, and so much the more like for that it is reported they have certain ships to the number of some 40 sails all ready upon the coast of Brittany, the which (if their lordships do fail to meet withal) will assay what guard we keep here.—Plymouth, the 18th of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (40. 102.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—To the Queen's letter and the public affairs I have written jointly with my Lord Admiral. Of my particular I have sent by Captain Conway. I will send nothing now, but pray you to rid me of this hellish torment I am in while we dwell in this uncertainty, and make me free from this army if I must not go with it. For the recompense of my noble companion you must all in honour solicit; for me take no care, for my recompense shall be without her Majesty's charge or trouble. Only, I desire to cast out with Jonas into the sea that the storm may cease.

Endorsed by Cecil:—“1596, 18th of May, E. of Essex.”

Holograph. Portion of seal. ½ p. (40. 103.)

THE SAME to the SAME.

1596, May 19.—“This is (*sic*) dispatch is only to tell you how unpatient we are that we are either commanded impossible things or held in irresolution. For your friends' sakes and for the State's sake bring us to an end, for else we shall grow as unfortunate (I fear) as we shall be ridiculous. I pray you let the 2 letters in this packet be delivered according to the directions and hold me ever for your very assured and affectionate friend.

“I had yesterday a letter from Sir Walter Rauleigh from Portland. He is plying up hitherwardes.”—Plymouth, 19 May.

Endorsed:—29 May (sic). Holograph. 1 p. (41. 23.)

DR. BILSON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 19.—As I never had any meaning to delay the time longer than you should think meet and the seals might be despatched, so did I hasten to London after the receipt of your letters with as much speed as was possible for a man in my case, and had been here this week past had not Her Majesty's letter stayed me. The examining, rectifying and settling all things in that college, as again [against] my departure I was sworn to do, was a matter of more respite than four or five days could well finish, and yet with intolerable pains, after sight of your letters I slacked not time, but day and night intended to the ordering of their affairs as health would permit me. Being come to London, I bear the same mind I did before, to intreat your direction for my going forward, which shall be hasted to your liking. In the rest I repose on your goodness, knowing princes must rather be entreated with humility than conditioned with for their bounty.—London, 19 May, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 104.)

HENRY MAYNARD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 20.—These letters enclosed being on the 'forrell' directed to my lord [Burghley], as you will perceives he opened the one directed as he thought to himself, but by the contents thereof he rather thinketh the same was meant to you, and so hath commanded me to send them all to you, to be used as you shall see cause.

The other enclosed came from the Earl of Bath to my lords of the Council, shewing his liking of Mr. Champernoun to be one of his deputy lieutenants in the place of Sir Francis Drake, whom my lord prayeth you to further thereto, being a man very meet and worthy for that place.—From the Court, this 20th of May, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (40. 105.)

FRENCH BONDS.

1596, May 20.—“A note of all such French bonds and contracts, &c. as remain with my lord [Burghley] in several boxes.”

8 Sept., 1589.—The assurance of Mr. Beauvoir la Nogle, de Buhy, and Buzenval for procuring further assurance for repayment of 20,000*l.* and satisfaction for 20 lasts of powder and 3,000 bullets. No ratification found.

30 Oct., 1589.—A bond of Mons. Beauvoir and de Fresnes for payment of 15,750*l.* the 30 April 1590. There is the King's bond for this, 7 July 1591.

24 May, 1590.—Mons. Beauvoir and Saleaigne's bond for payment of 2,100*l.* the 24 Nov. 1590, to the Lord Mayor of London. For this there is the King's bond.

25 Sept., 1590.—Mons. Beauvoir's bond for repayment of 10,000*l.* at 9 months end. No ratification yet found.

29 Nov., 1590.—The French King's ratification of the bond of M. Beauvoir and Saleaigne for 2,000*l.* (*sic.*) to the Mayor of London.

4 March, 1591.—The French King's Commission to M. Beauvoir to contract for such forces as her Majesty should send to his aid.

2 April, 1591.—M. Beauvoir's contract, by virtue of the said commission, for 3,000 soldiers, &c. in Brittany, whereof 600 went to Dieppe, for which other 600 were afterwards sent into Brittany. This is emologued.

29 June, 1591.—A contract for the custom of Rouen for payment of Her Majesty's forces in Normandy with the Earl of Essex, being 3,400 with a bond of the ambassadors for their payment.

7 July, 1591.—The bond for the loan of 15,750*l.* lent in Oct. 1589. Emologued by the French king.

14 Aug., 1591.—The contract in June, 1591. Emologued by the French king, of this there are two of one tenor for the forces sent into Normandy.

19 June, 1592.—The French King's Commission to M. Beauvoir Lancy to contract with Her Majesty for new forces to be sent into Brittany. The contract passed thereupon for 4,000.

4 Sept., 1592.—The French King's ratification of the said two ambassadors contract, made ult^o Junii 1591.

10 Aug. 1594.—M. Beauvoir's bond, by force of his authority, for payment of the 4,000 in Bretagne, with 100 horse, 50 miners, and certain munition contained in a schedule thereto.

27 Nov., 1594.—The French King's ratification of the same contract annexed for Bretagne.

7 May, 1596.—The D. of Bouillon and M. Sancy's bond for repayment of 6,000*l.* at one year's end, lent the King for the relief of Boulogne.

In Maynard's hand. 1½ pp. (40. 107.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 21.—Upon my last coming down to Portsmouth some three weeks past and more, the mayor received a letter from my lords of the Council, whercin it was ordered that if any of the fleet of Sir Francis Drake should put in there, they should be advertised to make their course for Queenborough. Since that, the 19th of this month, there is one ship of the said fleet come into Portsmouth, as the mayor thereof giveth me to understand; the men thereon are weak and distressed and pretend by a second order of the Council to be directed to Portsmouth. I pray you let me know what course I shall take herein.—21 May, 1596. [P.S.] I pray pardon me that I come not to you myself, for I am very much troubled with sore eyes.

Signed. Seal. ¾ p. (40. 106.)

COUNT HOHENLOE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, May 31.—Received to-day by bearer the dogs which Essex has sent him. Profuse thanks. Wishes him all success in his voyage on the main, but fears he will have sailed before this reaches England.—St. Martensdyck (?), 31 May 1596.

Signed:—Philips graff von Hohenloe.

Endorsed:—"Count Hohenlo. Aug. '96." *French.* 1 p. (44. 39.)

SIR EDWARD WOTTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 22.—"Sir, the enclosed is from the D. of Bullion, who yet remaineth here through the tempestuousness of the weather, and I with him, with an ague on my back, which I got by standing long on the pier to see the going out of a ship bound for Plymouth, with George Gyfford's arms and other necessities, that made as narrow a scape as ever I saw. The French King is thought to be at Abbeville, and the Constable at his house called Chantilly, to refresh himself awhile after the long siege. The Spanish army is said to be dispersed between Calais, St. Omer and Ardres. The nearness of the two armies may peradventure hinder each of them from attempting any great matter this summer."—Dover, 22 May 1596.

Endorsed with entries of the hours at which the various postal stages were passed, as follows:—"Delivered at Dover the 22nd, at 9 a.m. Canterbury, 12 noon. Sittingbourn, past 3. Rochester, past 5 p.m. Darford, half an hour past 8 at night."

Sealed. Holograph. 1 p. (41. 1.)

THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 22.—The chastisement he lately received from Cecil has so disquieted him that he is fain to beg for compassion. Has ever borne as reverent a mind towards him as any man can do, and although in seeking to avoid that charge which he knew to be too much for him, he incurred Cecil's displeasure, yet he has never carried himself undutifully or lewdly nor has "participated in others' factions." To show why he desired "to be excused from returning into France;—has long served her Majesty there, and the "misery of the time" compelled him to spend there all he could derive of his friends or that he himself possessed: This Her Majesty has recompensed by bestowing on him the place he has. Cecil offered to procure him a further benevolence. The buying of a new equipage of horses and provisions for following the army will cost 200*l*. Explains this; must have a horse for himself, another for a servant that writes under him, another for one who goes before with the harbinger to procure lodging and provision and dress his "poor diet", another to carry a couple of trunks containing his clothes and bed, another to carry provisions for the kitchen and servants' necessaries and, often, oats. For these horses he requires two grooms. Has ever sought to get such as would go afoot, but often cannot avoid mounting one of them, and that requires another horse, making six in all. Besides these he requires a lacquey to attend on himself and another to run with his servant to assist in taking lodging. There is "not the meanest secretary belonging to any man that hath not all "these provisions in as large and larger manner, without the which it "is impossible to follow the King." Living in an army, where the country is so wasted, is very expensive as regards provisions; and shoeing and miscarrying of horses and clothing and sickness of servants eat up much money. Knows this by long practise and is not asking for a greater allowance than he deserves. If he wished only to serve his own interest, would make it appear that he "could live at as hard a rate "as any man, as I think also to have done." Could have desired to be relieved from this service but submits to her Majesty's pleasure, and begs for Cecil's favour.—London, 22 May, 1596.

Holograph. 3 pp. (41. 2.)

LEVIES for BOULOGNE.

1596, May 23.—Privy seal addressed to Lord Burghley as lieutenant of Essex and Hertfordshire, commanding him to prepare 180 footmen in Essex and 135 in Herts, two-thirds of them armed with pikes and the rest with shot, to be put under captains to be appointed by the Council, and shipped to Boulogne; the late surprise of Calais by the common enemy giving present occasion "to have regard to the port towns over against us in Picardy."—Greenwich, 23 May, 38 Eliz.

Sign manual. Seal. 1 p. (41. 4.)

LORD H. HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 23.—"Sir, I am very sorry that so slight an accident should move so kind and honourable thoughts as you carry. A man

whose head is occupied with matters of less weight than yours might mistake more than a letter." Would be proud to serve him. "The letter containeth only my farewell, with as many faithful wishes of his prosperous and safe return, as I can afford out of my kind affection. I fear nothing more than that he will be gone before it light into his hands; which falling out, I humbly crave for satisfaction to my own desire, and to avoid suspicion of slight account in his opinion, that it may go with the first that you send after him." Will wait on Cecil to-morrow at the Court.

Endorsed:—"23 May, 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 5.)

ANTHONY ASHLEY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—Perceives, by Cecil's letters of the 16th inst., that his letters from Hartford Bridge had not then arrived, but doubtless ere this her Majesty is "satisfied touching the diamond (having received it)." Hopes for early repayment of his 315*l.* disbursed for what is now fully effected; and seems to complain of Cecil's "over haste."

Since coming hither has observed what has passed concerning the intended expedition. The mutual love of "these two honourable generals" has won all hearts, and all are animated with a desire to serve their country and Queen. Describes a review, on the second day after his arrival, of eight regiments, which were sub-divided into companies, of hundreds mostly, but Lord General Essex's company contained 200 and those of the colonels 150 each. There were, "by pole," 3,200 men, and they were taught to march, advance, retire, file, and unfile with such dexterity, that, the raw ploughman vieing with the old soldier, all showed themselves "very sufficient and able men," to the contentment of the gentlemen and country people who came to see them. The rest of the regiments, being quartered further away, were ordered to muster at some more convenient place. On receipt of the Queen's letters for the "dismission of the journey without further stay," all haste was made to embark, and they expect to avail themselves of this wind, the generals being coming aboard. The day before their embarking a council assembled, to which the admirals of the Dutch squadron were summoned, and the Generals announced their purpose and delivered them copies, translated into Dutch, of the orders for the carriage of the whole fleet, being of four squadrons besides the Dutch. Orders were also set down by Lord General Essex in his own hand, copies of which were delivered to all captains and commanders, containing in brief the duty of every officer. Enlarges on the benefit of this and the zeal of the two Generals. Asks him to thank them for their kindness to the writer shown for the sake of Cecil's father and himself.

Hopes shortly to hear of the receipt of the diamond.—From aboard the *Due Repulse*, Monday, 24 May, 1596.

Hopes he will show as much of this to the Queen as he thinks fit and write how she accepts the jewel.

Signed:—A. Ashley.

Seal. 3 pp. (41. 6.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—"I have, by the space of this month and more, forborne to take physic, by reason of Her Majesty's business; and now, having this only week left for physic, I am resolved to prevent sickness,

feeling myself altogether distempered and filled with humours. So as, if her Highness should miss me, I beg you in respect hereof to excuse me." When last with her Highness, moved for the signing of the bill for the deanery of Christchurch to Dr. Ravesse. If her Majesty refuse this his suit, which is for the good of the University, whereof he is chancellor, he would give up the place. Christchurch being the greatest college in the University, it is proper that the Chancellor should nominate to it. Where others prevailed against him in the preferment of Dr. James, if they also otherthrow the nomination of Dr. Ravesse, the University will think he can do nothing with her Majesty. "If ever a worthy man were recommended to her Highness, this is he; for whom an archbishop, 3 bishops, 6 deans, 22 doctors, and 3 other grave and learned men have testified that, of their own knowledge, he is a right honest man, very well learned; discreet, sober and wise, employed often in good places and generally reputed to be of great integrity and good resolution fit for government. These be the very words of their letter in his behalf." Annexed their names to the bill and showed them to Her Majesty "this other day," and told her I would leave the bill with you to procure the signing thereof.—24 May, 1596.

P.S.—In this college are about 200 persons and it is inconvenient that they should long lack a head.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 8.)

EDWARD, LORD ZOUCHE, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—Laments his unfitness to serve the Queen. "For my estate I need not now complain. It is sufficiently known. If my God did not provide better for me, it were sufficient to make an end of me. But though it may justly redound to mine own shame, I must truly confess that I have no manner of language wherein to treat of any matter, nor have had any use to bring any suits good unto me, by reason I had passed my youth in little searching for knowledge, and in that time spent my patrimony, the want whereof distracted my mind and kept me from many means to better my too late repentance." Hopes her Majesty will choose one fitter than "so unworthy a creature" to serve her. Writes this because he would not lose time; but intends to wait upon him to-morrow.—My poor cottage in Hackney, 24 May.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 9.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—I thank you "for your plain speeches to me the other day, whereof I gather it is in vain for me to look for any preferment in the wars." I am grieved at this; for I have always desired to serve my prince and country, and have done so at the hazard of my life as often as any man in England of my place. For the best part of these twenty years I have carried charge as captain, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, and can show my patents under the hands of the generals, and my men under me have never found themselves aggrieved.—*Signed*, Ed. Stanley.

Endorsed:—24 May 1596. 1 p. (41. 10.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—"Sir, If her Majesty do find fault with the cutting out a piece of the sheet wherein our joint letter is written, her unruly admiral must be punished for it, who cut out my name because he would have none so high as himself. We are now aboard and do see all men

bestir themselves to leave the shore. Here is such joy in all the fleet, both of soldiers and mariners, English and Dutch, as it would please her Majesty well to see th'effects of her own work. By my cousin Grevill I will send a larger dispatch. He stays but to see us under sail, which will be ere this can come to you. Till then I pray you excuse me first to yourself and then to all other my friends. And so I rest

Your most affectionate and assured friend,

Essex.

"I pray you let my lady Cecill receive my humble thanks for her commendations, and assure her I would be proud of any occasion to do her service.

"Sir, I pray you favour Sir Tho. Baskerville. You shall find him give a better account of his actions than Traughton did for him. He is a very worthy gentleman and as honest as any man that lives."—From aboard, 24 May.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (41. 11.)

GUERNSEY.

1596, May 25.—Draft in Sir Robert Cecil's hand of the answers made (as appears by the endorsement) to demands of Sir Thos. Leighton, article by article, viz. :—

(1) Her Majesty has sent a fleet to sea to prevent invasion of these parts by armies. "If sudden invasions cannot be prevented from galleys out of Brittany the island is ill looked unto." (2) The increase of 50 soldiers is superfluous; men for an emergency may be drawn out of the island. (3) The proportion stated, some imprest may be given, with bonds for repayment. (4) "Licence shall be given where it shall be demanded." (5) The governor may use whom he will, and draw the islanders to some contribution, as in the shires of England. (6) "For the commission. The matter would be stayed and the party would be bound to appear here and answer the contempt before the Q. should be put to charges to send down such persons as ye would have to have it."

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Sir Tho. Leighton," and *by his clerk*: "25 May 1596. Copy of the answers made to his demands."

1 p. (41. 12.)

SIR RICHARD BARKELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 26.—Lest the cause of his absence from Court, these 10 or 12 days, should be mistaken, is bold to send word that last Sunday he had "an extreme fit of an ague" which lasted 24 hours. Has had no more fits and hopes the ague has left him. Imputes it to the closeness of the house and air where he lies, he having been "used to a more large house and open and sweet air." Trusts to be at Court again in a few days and begs Cecil, if the Queen ask for him, to explain his absence.—My lodging, 26 May.

Signed:—Rd. Barkeley.

Endorsed:—Sir Rich. Barkley. 1 p. (41. 13.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 26.—Has written to Dr. Caesar in behalf of Mr. Wm. Hilliard, M.A., to move her Majesty for letters to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to admit him to the next place of a prebend and canon there that shall be void. Begs him to forward this suit.—Plymouth, 26 May, 1596.

Signed :—W. Raleigh.

P.S., in his own hand.—"Sir, I beseech you for my sake, because it standeth much on my credit, to favour the suit and I shall evermore acknowledge it in the highest degree.

"W. R."

Endorsed (by Lord Buckhurst?) :—"Needeless."

1 p. (41. 14.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 26.—I have no thanks that this short letter can express, but reserve them to our meeting. I pray you keep the enclosed safe for me. D. Raves is bound to you, "or else he were unworthy of his deanery."—25 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 15.)

ANTHONY FELTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 26.—Has, according to his letters, with the aid of a skilful workman, surveyed the decays of Hexham gaol and Harbottle castle. Encloses a paper of particulars with the estimated cost and "of such money as Sir John Foster, late Warden of the Middle Marches against Scotland, hath been allowed, and of the employment thereof."—
— day of —, 1596.

Endorsed :—"26 May 1596, Anthony Felton, surveyor of Northumberland."

Signed. 1 p. (41. 16.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 27.—Hears this morning that Dr. Eades gives out that his one hope is that Mr. Grevell promised to bring a message from my lord of Essex urging her Majesty to give him the deanery of Christchurch. "Now therefore, doubting what effect this may produce, I do desire you, even *per virtutem amicitiae nostrae*, to hasten D. Raves' bill, by motion to her Majesty before his return. And if you, in your judgment, shall think it fit to tell her Majesty that I pray you to inform her of this hope given forth by D. Eades, I think it a moot point whether it may do good or hurt, but I leave it to you who can better determine of her Majesty's motive by the same than myself; but I assure you, if her Majesty do yield unto him herein, I am utterly disgraced in the University of Oxford, and, by God's grace, I will yield up the place. For I, whose office it is to recommend the worthy heads and governors of that place, having first named D. James to Worcester and her Majesty assenting thereunto, and after my lord of Essex naming D. Bilson, he prevailed; then, I naming D. Lilly and he D. Eades, if not only D. Lilly shall be refused but also Eades accepted, and especially her Majesty having promised me that whomsoever I would name being of the house should be preferred, and now having named D. Raves, and he by so great a testimony recommended most fit, if now he also should be refused and Eades advanced, I must think my credit of no value and his to possess all; which, peradventure, will not be found best for her Majesty to let the balance weigh all on the one side. I commit all to your love and wisdom. 27 May 1596.—Your very loving and assured friend T. BUCKHURST. Burn this I pray you."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 17.)

THOMAS WYLSFORD to LORD COBHAM, lord lieutenant of Kent.

1596, May 27.—Thanks him for his letters of the 26th. Wrote to the Lord Treasurer expressing his desire to serve the Queen if it pleased her “to give me means to pay for my meat and drink, and would not demand a penny wages, or that by her Highness’s means the same might be defrayed. I desire not to make an art of gain by the war, but to live by it, and not to undo myself. And seeing I cannot, in dutiful sort, I crave leave, with her Majesty’s favour, to leave it to them that will.” Mr. Lieutenant and I have taken order for the present levy of 90 men, according to Cobham’s letters, the arms are already delivered, and they will write to the captains, by whom they must learn what is wanting and what behind unpaid.—May 27, at night.

*Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil’s clerk :—*27 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 18.)

SIR WILLIAM COURTENAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 27.—My lady, your mother, a little before her death, unknown to your father, bequeathed to me the 100 mks. a year “which you most honourably granted unto her during the lease of young Mr. Jarningam’s lands; with which her meaning my uncle Roger Manners was well acquainted and can inform your honour at full. May it therefore please your honour to continue that goodness to me.”—Cambridge, 27 May.

Endorsed :—“1596.”

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 19.)

ROBERT LEGH to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1596, May 27.—Certifying the arrest of one Browne, a starch maker, according to letters from his Grace and five other of the Queen’s Council, directed to the justices of the peace nearest to Loughton, Essex, dated 9 May. Found his wife “newly delivered, the child yet unbaptised, and six small children hanging about the father’s feet, deploring and lamenting his departure from them.” Sends him up. His suit is “that he may not be thrown into prison before his cause be heard.” Any mercy your Grace may show him will redound to the relief of many.—Chingford St. Pauli, 27 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 20.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 28.—When the cause of “the Venetian prisoner” was first committed to me, Eliano Calvo dealt with me in his behalf, and I thought I had convinced the prisoner that he “might easily satisfy Signor Bassadona his demands with some good effect for himself, and yet, for some old grudge he seemed backward.” I then sought for Calvo to persuade him, but heard he was gone to Flanders. Shortly after I met him landing at Iron Gate on Tower Wharf and dealt with him. After that, hearing he was ill, I visited him yesterday. “I could have nothing but tears from him, with protestations of his devotion to her Majesty and her estate, and that by my meeting him at Iron Gate he was called unworthily into suspicion: and at the length he declared that upon your honour’s displeasure he was commanded to keep his house.” If his doings are suspicious I leave it to superiors, but if his displeasure be for some slight omission I beg favour for him, as “an old

diseased man, full of other afflictions, well esteemed of by some of your great allies." Begs that he may be suffered to resort to the Venetian prisoner; and reminds him of letters of yesterday.—28 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 21.)

On the back is a list of names headed "Doctors of Divinity," viz.:—Parkyns, Cowell, Raynold, Dougles, Saralia, Lewes, Langton, Mountenye, Whittaker, Richardys, Duport, Lyllye, Thompson, Mownt, Goad, Gostbye, Sharpe, Chippingda[le], Webster, Moultrie, Ridley, Nevell, Abbot, Vaughan, Bridson, Carey, Tucke, Marberby, Neale, Swane.

LORD LUMLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 28.—Mr. Watson, out of Sussex, makes suit that you will deliver the "congz de lier" [*congé d'élire*] to Mr. Alcocke and his servant, this bearer John Ripen, who shall hasten with it to Chichester. "Himself (by God's grace) shall return the answer from the Dean and Chapter, and perform all duties that shall become him." His delay in coming up he esteems needful.—28 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 22.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, May 28.—List of linen left at the Blackfriars (Lord Cobham's).

1 p. (145. 218.)

THE ARCHBISHOP AND COUNCIL AT YORK to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, May 28.—The Lord Scroope hath sent unto us, the 25 of this month, the bodies of Walter Grame, Esquire, William Grame, John Grame *alias* Wills Cocke, Richard Grame, William Grame of the Rose-trees, and Hutchin Grame *alias* Richies Hutchin, gent., being the chief of the Grames of Eske and Levin, to be sent to the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council: and hath by his letters desired that they might be conveyed from sheriff to sheriff. Now forasmuch as many delays may be used in such manner of convoy, as they must pass through many counties and the sheriffs of each county dwell far from the ordinary way, and all without the limits of this Commission, and the Grames were all unfurnished of horses and money for discharge of their own expenses in the journey; we, having no knowledge by his Lordship's letter of any especial cause or prescript course from their Lordships of their manner of convoy, have therefore kept them here two days till they could provide themselves of horses and money fit for that journey, and have sent them up by her Majesty's pursevant here attendant upon this Council at her least charge, and have given warrant to all her subjects and officers to assist him in the way with a sufficient number.—At York, this 28th of May, 1596.

Signed:—Matth. Ebor, Humfrey Purefey, Jo. Ferne.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (173. 78.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 29.—Did not think to write to him before the fleet were ready to sail for he has been very unfortunate in losing letters sent to him and by him, "whereat I do not much marvel the time and occasion being now as it is. Our long abode in this town hath so consumed our hearts and purses that we are grown extreme dull, and occurrents here

is none. Our generals do yet hold their good corresponditie, and I do not find any doubt of the continuance of it. All the fleet is almost ready to weigh anchor, many of the land soldiers shipped, insomuch I think assuredly we shall be gone, if the wind serve, within four days. Your honour's letter by my l. Admiral's man I have received and will before I go observe that which you wish me to do. In my absence I beseech you to protect me in such causes as may concern me. If I die in this service then is my debt payed unto you, for I depart England loaden with gratitude, which is all you have required." With "duties" to him and to my lady.—Plymouth, 29 May, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 24.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 29.—In favour of Mr. John Randall, deputy vice-admiral of Dorsetshire, considering "the good opinion that is hereabouts generally conceived of him," in any suits he may have.—Plymouth, 29 May, 1596.

Signed :—W. Raleigh.

Seal injured. 1 p. (41. 25.)

HARRY WOTTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 29.—Understands by his brother, Sir Edward Wotton, that Cecil promises to procure the Queen's letters to New College in his behalf, "upon the satisfying of Heiton." Has written to his brother to satisfy him and to acquaint Cecil with "a point or two" which he begs may be put in the Queen's letters. In "this busy time of embarking" is constrained to be short.—Plymouth, 29 May, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 26.)

HENRY CUFFE to WILLIAM DOWNEHALL, gentleman of the horse to the Earl of Essex.

[1596,] May 29.—Expresses thanks for his letters and courtesies. You have no friends who ever since our first acquaintance more esteemed either your devoted and affectionate mind towards him whom we all honour, or your kindness towards those whom you know heartily addicted to his service. Commend me to Mr. Pitcheforde. As for my fellow Ed. Reynoldes, I have been so impudent for him as I durst not be for myself, for whereas I have delivered commissions without one farthing profit, yet for him I have gotten something.—From the *Due Repulse*, 29 May.

[P.S.]—Sends dutiful commendations to Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Ateye.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 73.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 30.—"Sir, you may imagine how this gentleman is affected, being both given to action and having followed my fortune, to be turned back and see us parting with this glorious fleet and army. It is her Majesty's will that it should be so, and he and I must obey it, but I hope her Majesty will both enable him to live, and grace him in his attendance, since she takes him from all other hopes or fortunes, which I pray you very earnestly to further, and besides that, you shall find

him very honestly thankful, you shall do me a very acceptable office. And so, wishing you all happiness, I rest your most assured friend."

Endorsed :—" 30 May 1596, by Mr. Carewe."

Holograph. (41. 27.)

ROBERT CROSSE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 30.—Sends the numbers of ships and men "now arrived for the intended service," as follows,—soldiers, from Wales and elsewhere, besides those of the Low Countries, 6,200, and out of the Fleet, 1,200 English and 90 Dutch mariners; the Queen's ships, 15 of London and the coast towns 77, and from the Low Countries, 28.—From aboard her Majesty's ship, 30 May. *Signed*.

Endorsed :—" 1596. Captain Crosse to my master, from Plymouth."

Seal. 1 p. (41. 29.)

ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 31.—Wrote in his first letters of the good effect to both soldiers and mariners derived from directions purposely drawn up by the lords Generals. Now at a council this day assembled aboard the *Arke* in this road, the lords Generals delivered their said directions to the writer that he might forward copies to Cecil by bearer, Mr. Grevill. "The devout prayer so divinely conceived by Her Majesty, and sent hither by your last, is so thankfully and cheerfully accepted that there is no less hope of good effect thereby than was wished at what time it was conceived in the depth of her sacred heart, and is to be usually recited in the army at fit times (by order from the Generals) as a prayer and invocation unto the Lord purposely indicted by His spirit in His anointed Queen, His instrument in this action." Set sail this afternoon and expect a more favourable wind when they get to sea. Begs him to save his (the writer's) credit "with the parties that are touched in the diamond."—From aboard the *Repulse*, 31 May, 1596.

Signed :—A. Ashley.

1 p. (41. 31.)

THOMAS WEBBES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 31.—Has viewed the Queen's ships which are at Chatham, except the *Garland* and the *Adventure* which are yet in the Downs coming about, and has seen how "her Majesty may save in the payment a round sum with small discontent." The number will be under 600 men and their last pay was about 8 July. "If their pay begin now from the first of August, they will be reasonably contented considering the hardness of the journey, by which will be saved near 300*l.*, besides they, for the most part, have received apparel, hose, shirts, shoes, which are to be defaulted in their pay, being given unto them unto the adventure. The parcels are ready to be at your honour's commandment. It will rise to a good sum, so as I think if 3,300*l.* be sent, it will discharge the whole ships of Her Majesty returned in this Indian journey. The other ships to be paid at your honour's discretion. The captain of the *Defiance* craveth your honour's discharge, now that the ships be come in harbour, except your honour will command him any service for the preserving of the powder and other the ship's store, which he hardly can do, and stayeth only for that purpose, which in the whole will be more

worth than 2,000*l.* to the journey, besides the saving of the powder to her Majesty's better use, with near 1,000 muskets, which, without speedy order to some particular person, will be embezzled."—31 May, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (41. 30.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 31.—Cannot too often thank him. "I do not know that man that I am so much bound unto as unto your honour, and therefore I were a damned villain if I did not love you most," whereof I hope to give testimony. "As you willed me I have written to my L. all truths and nothing more; and that course I mean to hold for so much as I mean to write. To yourself I have a desire to write as was purposed, but not yet. I know not how time may alter in foreign parts the disposition of great commanders; hitherto I do find myself exceedingly well dealt withal and nothing in their governments but that which deserves all praise and honour, and no otherwise do I doubt of that which is to come. Letters now written would be forgotten; hereafter the memory will be more fresh and do as much good." The troops are all shipped. According to man's reason, can only prophecy good, for at sea they are "strong enough to abide the proudest fleet that ever swam, and by land our army, both in numbers and gallant men, is of strength sufficient to march and retreat in safety from a more puissant enemy than we are like to find; for in his own country, by the wisest, he is held to be weakest." The only fear is want of victual. The Queen's ships are in good case; would that the transports were no worse. Expects to write his next letters from the coast of Spain.—Plymouth Sound, aboard the *Mary Rose*, 31 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (41. 32.)

SIR EDWARD HOBBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 31.—Apologises at great length for not taking leave of him and for not writing. Except to my lord, his (Cecil's) father, bade farewell to none (his mother would not vouchsafe it), not even to his wife until she "overdearly" sought him out; for fear her Majesty might stay his going. Although the eldest knight in this army he takes an inferior place to show what is in him. Is most grieved that he did not take leave of Cecil's lady, to whom, of all the Court, he is most bound. "For him to write of the foltries of this army had been too ridiculous; besides, having served a prince (worthy of all memory) in his White Cornet 18 years ago; and in some royal armies since, I know it might have bred more jealousy than cause, very well acquainted with dispositions of generals in the like."—From aboard the *Arke Raleigh* "in the Sound of Plenemouth, from whence, I think, it is too truly derived", [last] of May, 1596.

If I perish in this action, I beg you to sue that George Carew may have the keeping of Q. Castle. "Though it be nought worth, yet as it delighted me, so do I think for my remembrance it would be agreeable to him. But what! I mean to come home again and play the wag once again. But no more writing of books."

Endorsed :—"Ultimo Maii, 1596." *Holograph.* 2 pp. (41. 33.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON,] ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHELY.

1596, May 31.—I have received of late two letters from your Lordship, the one of the 15th, and the other of the 20th, of this month. In the first were three little books containing the causes that moved her Majesty to send forth her navy royal, which your advice was I should cause to be published, which I did presently, and, I think, effectually: for on the morning after I and the Council here sent for the Lo. Mayor and aldermen of this city to the Common Hall, where we were sitting to hear causes, and after some speeches uttered by me touching that matter, I caused one of the books to be openly read; which was received with great applause. I did also forthwith give direction in my diocese that at the times of service and sermons prayers should be made for the good success of her Majesty's forces both at home and abroad; and did write my letters to the same effect, with copies of the said declaration, to the three Bishops of this Province, Durham, Carlisle and Chester, whereof I make no doubt but they will have dutiful consideration.

In the other letter, you willed me to send for some of the town of Hull to know the present state of the blockhouses and furniture there. Mr. Cole and Mr. Chapman, two of the aldermen (wise and discreet men) came to me and told me divers things, but I willed them to commit to writing what was the truth of their certain knowledge that I might send it to you. They went back to confer with the mayor and his brethren; and, after conference, they sent me this certificate enclosed, whereby I hope your Lo. will perceive that things there are in better case than perhaps hath been reported.—From York, the last of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (173. 80.)

Enclosure :—

State of the Town of Hull.

Whereas it hath pleased your Grace to send for us, requiring us to deliver in what state and force our fortresses and town at this present stand and be, may it please your gracious Lordship to be advertised upon our own knowledge that, for the forts or blockhouses, they be in very good and sufficient repair as ever heretofore, with yearly and almost daily costs bestowed upon them, well looked unto, with sufficient watch and ward as occasion requires, in good sort furnished with muskets, calivers, great iron pieces, bows, bills, and things thereto appertaining, with powder sufficient, though much of the aforesaid furniture be decayed by rust and time, not being sufficiently serviceable (especially the great pieces); by reason whereof and a late exchange where it pleased her Majesty to take some brass ordnance from hence, in lieu whereof we had iron, we are not so well furnished in that behalf as our desire is, requesting your gracious favour herein to be a means, as occasion may require, that there may be a supply of brass pieces again as before, with some more, as the times are now more dangerous.

And as for the state of the town. There is a continual watch nightly, and hath been all this last winter, of forty or fifty men, night by night, every householder himself in person and the alderman of the ward setting the same and continuing with them: likewise every householder having in readiness all such furniture for

war as by law they stand chargeable, as from time to time they are warned and divers times viewed.

And for some further fortification to our town and pieces there lying: the town is now at no small charges (above 100l.) in making of platform at the openest and weakest place of the South part of the town, with many other daily charges (as lately of the setting forth of the ship), some men of the best sort being already assessed thereto 70l. and above, with proportional charge to the meanest inhabitant, and yet a great part of that charge towards the said ship rests to be newly assessed and taxed, far above the present ability and poor estate of the inhabitants: wherein we are likewise, in our whole town's behalf, humbly to crave your Grace's furtherance (when cause shall be) in the relief and easement of the same, by contribution or otherwise as shall be thought meetest.

Thus briefly we have set down the present state of our town of Hull and the forts there as commanded.—The 29th day of May 1596.

Signed :—Anthony Cole, alderman.

Jno. Chapman, alderman.

1 p. (173. 79.)

The ARCHBISHOP and COUNCIL at YORK to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 31.—The sitting here ended the 26th of this month, and the next sitting is appointed to begin the 5th of July. The 27th and 28th days we delivered the gaol, saving some few that the justices of assizes at their being here in Lent gave direction to be reserved to their own hearing. The country (God be thanked !) is in reasonable good quietness; the Lord long continue it !—From York, the last of May, 1596.

Signed :—Matth. Ebor., Jo. Gibson, Humfrey Pnrefey, Jo. Ferne.

Seal. 1 p. (173. 81.)

SIR THOMAS KNOLLYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May.—Recounting at great length his services, complaining that they are not rewarded, and asking that in these dangerous times he may be preferred to some employment in field or garrison. Has served continually 15 years, most of them under Sir John Norreys, who best knows his deserts. Has been a captain ever since the Queen sent him to the Low Countries. Was soon afterwards a colonel of both horse and foot when Sir Francis Vere, Sir Thomas Baskerville and others were but captains of 150 foot. At that time had charge first of Ostend (in his brother's absence with my lord of Leicester before Zutphen) where he commanded 12 companies and suppressed a dangerous mutiny at midnight, "the enemy offering an attempt without and the soldiers mutinying within the town." Secondly, of Lockum, in the edge of Friesland, whither he was sent, at the time Stanley gave up Deventer, with 5 companies of foot and 2 cornets of horse. Was never one of those who lived upon the spoil of the poor soldier. When he calls to mind how he was put aside in the government of Ostend (and had to resign a company of 150 to Sir John Conway who succeeded him) the services done by his own cornet of horse, especially in saving Lockum, when it was overthrown, after fighting seven or eight hours against seven cornets of the enemy (who lost over 100 horse while the writer had his lieutenant taken prisoner and lost 47 of his best horse), how after all this, at the Portugal voyage, his said cornet was cashiered, he

wonders to think how few have equalled him in deserts and how many have outrun him in rewards; not that he envies them but that he grieves to see himself so utterly passed over. It were tedious to recount his last service in Brittany, his labours, dangers, hurts, sicknesses, &c. His charge, after being 300 long ago in the Low Countries and 150 in Brittany, is now last in Ireland 60; and from a colonel he is preferred to be a corporal, which is contrary to all military discipline.

Endorsed :—"Maii, 1596."

Holograph. 2 pp. (41. 39.)

LADY K. HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May.—Is ashamed to presume so often on his favour. "My lo. before he went in a nother manes nane but in Tiper booeke ten pounce a yeare in conselmentes land that was left him by my Lo: Audly his grandfather which he bought of the king. My los (lord's) inherytaunce is very good, but a lawyer hath asured my lo. that if it weur put in a conselment my lo. mought overthrow sum leass that were graunted by the Abott; which if he could, sum money mought be maed to helpe pay for thes journey. I wold fayne move the Q. to geve me so much but that I feare she will think I goo a bought to get sum great matter from hir. Tiper, as he sayeth, is not like to have hir hand yet to his boock, if he have he well use my lo. very harly. I pray advis me what course to take." Will see him at his leisure.

Endorsed :—"May, 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 41.)

"PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE TO CALLES."

[1596, May.]—Notes by the Earl of Essex of the captains and their companies.

Flushing sends 500, viz. :—

Sir Conyers Clifford, Colonel, 100; 50 others to be added.

Capt. Savage, Lieutenant Colonel, 100.

Capt. Masterson, Sergeant Major, 100.

Captain Morgan, 100.

Captain Hopton, 100; and two companies of hundreds to be added to the regiments.

750; of which Brille sends 400 :—

Lord Burgh, Colonel, 100; to be increased here.

Capt. Conway, Lieutenant Colonel, 100.

Captain Turrett, 100.

Captain Williams, 100; and three companies to be added to the regiment.

750; Sir Fras. Vere's regiment sends 500 :—

Sir Fra. Vere, Colonel, 100; 50 others to be added.

Capt. Horace Vere, Lieut. Colonel, 100.

Capt. Bagnoll, Sergeant Major, 100.

Captain Constable, 100.

Captain Fairfax, 100.

Capt. Dormer to make 100 here and another to be added.

750; Ostend sends 600 :—

Sir Matthew Morgan, 100.

Capt. Hinder, 100.

Capt. Throgmorton, 100.

Capt. Laurence, 100.

Capt. Brett, 100.

Capt. Fludd, 100, and mine own company to be added.

750; the three companies send 200:—

Sir Jo. Wingfield, Colonel, 100; 50 to be added.

Capt. Lambert, Lieut. Colonel, 100; and 5 companies of hundreds to be added.

Sir Samuel Bagnoll	-	100	} All these are out of London, and to be shipped at the Downs.
Capt. Ellys Jones	-	100	
Capt. Blany	-	100	
Capt. Roe	-	100	
Capt. John Salisbury	-	100	Out of Middlesex.
Capt. Dakers	-	100	Out of Hertfordshire.
Capt. Price	-	100	} All these out of Essex.
Capt. Roger Harvey	-	100	
Capt. Tolkerne	-	100	
Sir Nicholas Parker	-	100	} All these out of Sussex.
Capt. Wm. Williams	-	100	
Capt. Cawfield	-	100	
Sir Thos. Gares	-	100	} All these out of Kent.
Capt. Wilford	-	100	
Capt. Wyatt	-	100	
Capt. Conway	-	100	Of Berkshire.
Capt. Waynman	-	100	Buckingham.

Captains to go with Sir Tho. Gerrard:—

Capt. Cunye	-	Out of—	} 800 men. { These to be brought to Plymouth by Sir Thomas Gerrard.
C. Collier	-	North Wales,	
C. Ashenden	-	Lancashire,	
C. Harvy	-	Cheshire,	
C. Billings	-	Derbyshire,	
C. Salisbury	-		

To go with Sir Christopher Blunt:—

C. Wilson	-	Out of—	} 800 men. { These by Sir Christopher Blunt to be conducted to the same place.
C. Harecourt	-	Warwickshire,	
C. Williams	-	Shropshire,	
C. Ffoulkes	-	Worcestershire,	
C. Boustred	-	Gloucestershire,	
C. Hambridge	-	Staffordshire,	

To go with Sir Math. Morgan:—

Captain Meyrick	-		} 800 men. { These Sir Math. Morgan is to bring thither.
C. Morgan	-	Out of—	
C. Dansye	-	South Wales,	
C. Mansfield (?)	-	Herefordshire,	
C. Jackson	-		
C. Dakers	-		

To go with Sir Conyers Clifford:—

Captain Fowkes	-	Out of—	} 800 men. { These Sir Conyers Clifford.
C. Davyes	-	Somersetshire,	
C. Tolken	-	Dorsetshire,	
C. Dakers	-	Wiltshire,	
	-	Oxfordshire,	
	-	Berkshire,	

3 pp. (47. 91.)

[EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.]

[1596, May.]—"A proportion for the right honourable the Earl of Essex for a voyage to the sea for 5 months containing 140 days, with the number of 200 men, gentlemen, and his own servants. Total estimate, 2,606*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, beside plate and linen.

2 pp. (47. 96.)

WARDEN OF WINCHESTER.

[1596, May].—Notices for Mr. Cotton to Her Majesty, touching the Wardenship of Winchester.

1. He hath served her these sixteen years, and been a preacher before her these fourteen years. 2. He never received any preferment of Her Majesty's gift, neither desired anything at her hands, but only the Deanery of Winchester in his own country, which, although she was graciously inclined thereunto, was prevented by her promise made to another. 3. The Wardenship lying in his own city, where he dwells, is the only thing he desireth and esteemeth as fittest for him, accounting more of the quietness of the place than of the commodity, which to an honest man cannot be great. 4. That he is wished to the same by the town, country and church, as the place where he may do best service. 5. He continueth this suit not so much for any benefit to himself, as for the disgrace he shall receive if he miss of the same. 6. Whereas others that be competitors make many friends and seek many means to attain thereunto, he, desirous to keep the modesty of his place and calling, only relies on her Majesty's favour, and maketh no other mean objection made against him, because he is not of the Foundation.

1. Although the ordinary Statutes bind the Fellows of New College in Oxford to choose one of the same foundation, yet in this case, which is extraordinary, her Majesty's prerogative is not bound, but that she may at her own choice make election of such as she shall think fittest for the place.

2. It shall wrong her prerogative to bring the same within the compass of their ordinary statutes, that she may not, as her progenitors have done, bestow the living of a person whom she preferreth to a bishop upon what person she shall think best, especially on her own chaplain.

3. That she giveth all the livings of the persons whom she preferreth, to whose gift or election soever they may appertain.

4. That her progenitors have placed, in their memory, in Eton College Sir Thomas Smyth, and also Dr. Bill, in King's College in Cambridge Sir John Cheeke, in Magdalen College in Oxford, being of the same statutes; as Winchester College, Doctor Haddon, in New College in Oxford Mr. Skinner, none of all these being of those foundations, and some of them neither priests nor ministers as in their statutes is strictly required; and many such precedents more may be found.

5. That upon the preferment of Dr. Still, her Majesty hath given to Dr. Nevill, her chaplain, Trinity College in Cambridge, himself not being of that foundation.

6. That at this time there are three fellows in the College of Winchester which are not of that foundation.

7. That it may haply be that one being not of that foundation, and living so near as he hath done, may see and reform more abuses than those that have lived in them and suffered them.

Touching Mr. Harmer, a competitor.

1. That he hath received at her Majesty's hands two bills signed already within this year and quarter, the one for a prebend in Winchester, and the other for a benefice thereof, and yet he never served her Majesty; neither hath he been in the ministry above one year and a half, besides that he is schoolmaster there, a place of good account and gain.

2. It is reported and known that he hath a promise of a benefice called Droxford, which by the preferment of Dr. Bilson is now in the lord Keeper's gift.

3. That if any preferment had been conferred on this petitioner, he would not dare to open his mouth again so soon, in any other suit to trouble Her Majesty.

1 p. (136. 59.)

SIR HARRY KNYVETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 1.—Presenting “the copy of a brief fancy of mine, the which, by you perused and allowed, I hope I may be some mean, both to move her Majesty to renew her good opinion of me and to employ me so in her service as neither she may longer lose the benefit thereof, nor I hold the time ill spent which I have carefully and painfully bestowed only to enable myself to do her highness as sufficient and effectual service as most others of my sort.” A “fair written book” (of the fancy) will to-day be ready to be presented to the Queen, if Cecil approve.—My lodging, 1 June, 1596.

Endorsed:—“Sir Ha. Knyvett to my master, with a book to be presented to her Majesty.”

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (41. 44.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 3.—Towards evening, on the 2nd June, the Fleet was enforced to put into the Sound again, but they sailed again about 11 a.m. on the third, and are now out of sight. A ship of London which spent her topmast has gone with the rest; but a fly-boat is so disabled that she must transfer her provisions to a hulk, which will be ready in five or six days. No other news since Sir Henry Lea and Mr. Fooke Grivell left. Considering the defenceless state of the country here, of which their lordships wrote to Cecil's father, asks that the 50 men for the guard of this place may be despatched, for it lies as a prey to the enemy. Begs that his own charges may be considered.—Plymouth, 3 June.

Signed, Fard. Gorges.

Endorsed:—“1596.” 1 p. (14. 46).

THE FELLOWS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, about June 4].—We have received her Majesty's letters directed unto us for the electing of Mr. Henry Cotten, one of her chaplains, unto the fellowship of this house, to make him capable of a farther preferment, and that notwithstanding Mr. Cotten, for the effecting thereof, procured a conditional resignation, with a revocation in case he were disappointed. Yet upon sundry and divers reasons specified in the acts of our proceedings, we could in no case consent unto a new election, without the entangling of one of our own fellowship, being an aged and silly old man, within the lists of manifest and inexcusable perjury, to the great dishonour of our house, the breach of our own oaths, and his utter undoing. We were willing, considering her Highness's care for the preserving of regularity in our proceedings, if just opportunity had been offered, to have done whatsoever the statutes of our house would have permitted us in this case; but because we took it not only to be a thing besides her Majesty's meaning, but also offensive unto her to bring in a man so greatly favoured of her by such indirect means, or any manner

of ways to have her intention blemished with the touch of such an inevitable inconvenience, we beseech you to present our humble duties, and signify our willing readiness to have proceeded according to her letters and our statutes if any place had been void or might have been avoided without open and manifest perjury of him that should have resigned, as by our statutes we have made it evident to Mr. Cotten himself already.

Signed:—George Ryves, Subwarden, Anthony Beeley, Thomas Jefferey, John Boles, John Tilbero, William Watkyn, Robert Smythe, Guido Dobyns, George Blount.

1 p. [*See Calendar of S. P. Dom. under date.*] (136. 52.)

W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 4.—Since the articles that concern O'Connor Sligo were lastly corrected by my honourable good Lord, O'Connor Sligo desired some little alteration in some places, and by your commandment I have written out the articles minutewyse, and have noted with interlining the alteration that he doth desire, being matter of no great substance. But his Lordship as yet (as your Honour told me) had not perused the same because they were deferred upon such occasion as your Honour knoweth.

Thus excusing myself that I do not wait upon you, having taken physick to rid me of the relics of my ague, I rest &c.—From Belsize the iiiijth of June, 1596.

Holograph. Part of Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (173. 82.)

SIR W. FYTZWILLIAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 5.—Hopes to wait on him before the end of the month if the weather be dry and warm, for his joints are much amended since May ended. Is urged by a good friend to ask Cecil's and my Lord Treasurer's favour for the Queen's solicitor in Ireland, "for his repair into England for a time upon the ending of the causes with the undutiful Earl and the rest of that sort in Ireland." The solicitor's brother, Mr. Wilbram, will wait upon him for this.—My house by Aldersgate, 5 June, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (41. 47.)

J. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 5.—On speaking last with Mr. Fortescue, was appointed to come to him at his coming to this city. Waited on him yesterday and he said he had, the day before, communicated the whole business to the Lord Treasurer and they had decided to speak of it to the Queen at their coming to Court. Begs Cecil's favour in it, and to know the Queen's answer and what Signor Horatio will have to do.—London, 5 June, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (41. 48.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 5.—The townsmen being assembled to consult about the defence of their town, sent a serjeant to summon the writer to come to them. Scorned such a manner of sending for, and made answer that if Mr. Mayor and his brethren had anything to say he prayed them to

come to his lodging. They broke up their Council in a great fury and Mr. Mayor came to tell him he did them great wrong, "in so foolish and so braving a manner" as would hardly be believed. Details further wrangling with the mayor. Desires a commission sufficiently ample to exclude "all cavil or contradiction of so ignorant and stubborn a people," who, poor men, are altogether unable to provide for their own safety.—Plymouth, 5 June, 1596.

Signed, Fard. Gorges.

1 p. (41. 49.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 5.—Has moved the Queen to this effect, and desires him to signify her pleasure to the judges of assize of the West, Mr. Fennor and Wameslye, that (learning that, although most of lord Mountjoye's inheritance in Cornwall, Devon and Dorsetshire, was entailed upon his ancestors by special Act of Parliament, an invention has been put in practise "to demise the greatest part of the said lands by fines for 300 years or more, reserving a small yearly rent, scarce to the tenth part of the value," which fines have been deliberately found in the Common Pleas and Queen's Bench to be void, and the principal parties have desisted from further claim, but that suits are still brought upon the self-same title) her Majesty, in "the especial care she hath of his estate and some services wherein she otherwise employed him," commands them, if they find suits brought upon the said title, to proceed to "the speedy determining of them by calling such before them as the matter concerneth." Will see him before his departure.—5 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (41. 113.)

E. WYNGATE to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, [June 5].—Asking him to further the petition to the Queen of his fellows the yeomen of the Chamber for their pay, to be received from the treasurer of the Chamber, which is two months now, 5 June, unpaid.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 62.)

WILLIAM WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 6.—Has been threatened with an ague, or would have waited upon him to thank him. "I assure your honour, what other want there may be through my disability, there never shall be found want of good will and sincerity. I confess the letter your honour hath procured will be some benefit unto my poor estate, but the obtaining of it by your honourable means, with so great favour, is far greater comfort unto me."—My house in Wood street, 6 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (41. 50.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, June 6.—Note of the blue livery remaining at Cobham Hall and what is to be delivered to the household servants. List of "retainers" at foot, among them John Martin, a surgeon, and the Town Clerk of Dover.

1 p. (145. 219.)

R., LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 7.—Writes to tell of a strange thing that has happened to him. Since he left Court there has been delivered to him a paper, without superscription, “containing the form of a prayer, compounded in such divine, religious, and most christian manner, so briefly, effectually, and apted with words of such force as no creature living, neither with wit or art, can put to pull from or remove any word in it, without the defacing of the most heavenly prayer I ever heard.” [Describes the prayer (containing but a dozen lines) in most rapturous strain.] It were worthy of a councillor like Cecil to bould out the author of it, that “such poor men as I am, knowing where the saint is shrined, may come to worship in Jerusalem and then pray with Simeon.” Longs to hear of her Majesty’s well doing and of the state of the Navy; “at Harrow Steeple we see far and hear nothing.”—Harrow Hill, 7 June, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 53.)

R., LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 7.—A brief note accompanying the preceding letter, asking him to show it to her Majesty or suppress it as he thinks best; and to burn or tear this.—Harrow Hill, 7 June, 1596.

“If there be good, I beseech let me hear from you. I do not acknowledge the having but seeing of a prayer.”

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 53.)

LORDS of the PRIVY COUNCIL to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, June 7.—Considering that the Queen’s navy is now sent out of the Narrow seas into the Spanish seas, under the Earl of Essex and the lord Admiral, to withstand hostile attempts intended by the King of Spain against England and Ireland, some small attempts may be made by the enemy upon unguarded places on the coast. Direct him as lieutenant of Essex to see to the coast defences and notify the Queen what is done. He shall also forbid persons whose usual habitations are upon the coast, to withdraw inland, (as it is reported that some intend) upon pain of forfeiting their goods and lands; and see that captains of forts and castles on the coast are resident in them.—Court at Greenwich, 7 June 1596.

Signed:—Jo. Cantv.: Tho. Egerton, C.S.: W. Burghley: J. Hunsdon: W. Cobham: T. Buckehurst: Ro. Cecyll: J. Fortescue.

A circular letter addressed to the lieutenants of maritime counties.

2 pp. (41. 55.)

The ARCHBISHOP and COUNCIL at YORK to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, June 7.—Sending copy of an information from Sir William Mallorie and other justices against one Richard Atkinson of Ripon, who about ten years ago was by them committed to ward for divers contempts and lewd behaviours: yet hath the said Atkinson commenced suit in the court of Common Pleas against the gaoler for false imprisonment, who did nothing but as he was commanded by the whole Bench.

In Lent last, he was convented before the Council here, where he so likewise abused himself that with one consent they committed him to the castle. Being set at liberty within four days, he has since procured process forth of the same Court against the tipstaff attending on the

Council for carrying him to the Castle, and against Mr. Redhead, her Majesty's servant, the keeper of the Castle, and brags that he looks for great recompence.

The like disgrace hath not been offered to this Council in man's memory and they, having no Lord President, are bold to inform Burghley of these disorders and to crave redress. The man is passing heady and wilful, and makes small account of authority. If he do not now receive rebuke, it is like that he will prove very intolerable, and if this Council may be brought in question by every bad fellow, it must shortly grow into great contempt.

The tipstaff, to avoid charges, was content to enter bond to answer; but her Majesty's servant lieth in prison because he will not relinquish the privilege of her household servant, whereof he made certificate to the Lo. Chamberlain. Mr. Ferne, her Majesty's secretary here, will attend to know Burghley's pleasure.—From York, the 7th of June, 1596.

Signed :—Matth. Ebor., Humfrey Purefey, E. Stanhope, Jo. Gibson.
1 p. (173. 83.)

THOMAS FERRERS to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, June 8.—“My last was dated the 15th May per post, his order over land, in which I advertised your honour, that Robert Smith was come hither, whom I have under arrest and per next convenient mean of passage will send him under sure guard unto your lordship, according to your honour's Commission. This present day the lord Willowby is come to this town, who is very weak in body, and not able to go alone. His lordship doth mean to depart for England with first convenient passage. Unless the Lord do strengthen his honour, his lordship cannot long endure. ThAlmighty send strength! Although it was reported that the Duke of Mekelborche was dead, who is the King of Denmark's grandfather, I, having diligently enquired the same, do find it was but a mere report. The coronation of the Prince or King of Denmark is to be holden the xth August next, which is St. Lawrence. Four days past the Lantzgrave of Hessen sent to me one of his honour's servants willing me to certify his Grace whether I understood of any ambassador to be coming out of England from her Majesty unto his honour, and also to certify what I understood concerning his Grace's ambassador who was sent unto her Majesty, of whom his Grace hath not heard a long time. I certified his Honour that we attended daily on cloth ships, which God sending, I would advertise his Grace more at large. His Honour's child is still kept unchristened.”—Stod, 8 June '96.

Addressed :—“To, &c., the lord High Treasurer of England.”

Endorsed :—“From Stoad.”

Seal. Holograph. 1 p. (41. 60.)

GARRISON OF FLUSHING.

1596, June 8.—Warrant to Lord Burghley under privy signet, to cause the officers of the Ordnance to deliver to Sir Robert Sydney, governor of the Queen's cautionary town of Flushing, four last of good powder for the use of the garrison there, the charge “to be defalked again upon the pay of the garrison” by the treasurer of wars in the Low Countries.—Greenwich, 8 June 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. 1 p. (41. 61.)

JOHN LEE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 8.—In reply to his letter; no armour was delivered out of her Majesty's store to Sir Francis Drake, who however had powder, shot, &c., out of the office of Ordnance, as doubtless Mr. Surveyor has certified to Cecil's father and himself.

Signed:—Jhon Lee.

Endorsed:—"8 June 1596, no armour delivered out of the Store for the voyage of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkyns."

1 p. (41. 62.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 8.—Is too unwell to attend Court to day; and the certificates from the offices of Admiralty, Ordnance, &c. are not yet returned. Thinks the Queen should appoint Middleton to deliver 1,000 mks., for the soldiers' parts of the silver and gold, to Sir Thos. Baskervill for "the present despatch of the poor company"; for to deliver specie would colour the purloinings, for "pearl and bullion is abroad in good quantity and if any be delivered all will be coloured." Prays him to show the Queen that his health is such that he dare hardly venture by water. Will wait upon him to-morrow.—8 June 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 63.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 9.—"Sir, with my most heartiest commendations, if you saw the number, being 200 poor miserable creatures, hanging at my gate who neither have meat nor clothes it would pity your heart. They say they were imprested in her Majesty's name, and show a warrant under the hands of all the lords, and served not for any shares; and that, upon that ground, all pillage was taken from them. They require wages." They are but 400 besides the captains. Their wages at 6s. 8d. a month would be only 1,600*l.*, and their sixth part would surpass that sum; but they must be paid by the poll and not by the captains. They have all either seen or heard the quantity of plate and bullion, "and so for any gain to be made thereof there is no suspicion." Has sent for Sir Thomas Baskerville and Mr. Carmarthen and will see her Majesty's will performed, whose honour so it may be preserved, the rest importeth not. It grieveth me not a little that for my lady of Southampton my lord your father should be blamed, whose carefulness for her Majesty therein I can be a witness of, and trust her Highness will not lay grief upon him for others' fault. Thus, almost confused in these business, I commit you to God."—9 June, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 64.)

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF KILDARE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 9.—"Good Sr Robard Ciscell I find your love to my father is in ciche true honnorabell affickcone that I am very glad he dud commit me to the rule of so worthy a kind frend as by manny proufs you have manny fasted cincs his abcenens to him slefe and his. My Lo. is not yut come hether nor to London, as I here, but I have sent to him to let him know of my gre (?) of his coming and howe glad I shuld be to see him here, with my honnorabell kind mother and his

one datur, and if not I will mete him if he plesse at the Cort or eles were.—Rigaet," 9 June.

P.S. "I pray salut your lady with my loveing commandacons to hur."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 65.)

RICHARD TOPCLIFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 10.—As to a half book in paper sent to him to peruse. Promises the residue as soon as it comes from the Lord Chief Justice of England.—10th of June.

Endorsed :—"1596."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (51. 107.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 11.—Sir, there is one would give me two hundred pounds to get her Majesty's warrant to make a Serjeant at the Law, who shall be such a one as the lord Keeper shall give a good allowance of. Begs him to move her Majesty for him in this. It would enable him to furnish himself for her service at home or abroad.

Endorsed :—"xj^{mo} Junii 1596," and also, in Cecil's hand, with the following list :—Sir Edw. Stanley, Sir W. Constable, Sir Tho. Morgan,* Sir Ch. Heydon, Sir Sa. Bagnall, Sir Ben. Berry, Sir Ric. Warbortun (?), Sir Tho. Vavasor, Sir Ch. Wilmott, Sir Christopher St. Lawrens, Sir W. Udall.*

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (41. 66.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 12.—In favour of his brother Dr. Fletcher, to have "the place extraordinary of the Requests" void by the death of Mr. Rookeby. Cecil has long known him and, to use a commendation given in Holy Writ, *dignum est cui benefacias*. The Queen has acknowledged his past services in the "affairs of Scotland, in Germany for the privileges of the English merchants obtained at Stoade, in Russia for the renewing of the English intercourse then interrupted and in a manner dissolved. For all which his travel hath been the recompense of his pain. Your honour knoweth well what kind of people he serveth—a popular multitude naturally jealous of all dealing and intercourse with the Court, yea of their own solicitors though never so faithful in their affairs, especially in matters of charge imposed upon them; as if the negligence and subornation of their own agents were the cause thereof. It pleased Her Majesty at his going into Russia to make him her sworn servant in that place of the Requests"; and if he be granted more nearness to that service he will be found faithful and sufficient.—Fulham, 12 June.

Endorsed :—"1596."

Holograph. 1 p., (41. 69.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1596, [June 13].—*Contemporary copy.* [The original is in the Public Record Office. See State Papers, Domestic, Eliz., Vol. cclix, No. 12.]

* These marked with a cross.

Endorsed :—" Copy of the Earl of Essex' letter to the Lords. Received and presented to them the xijth. of June at Greenwich."

5 pp. (41. 70.)

THOMAS MYDDELTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 14.—Has been with Mr. Chancellor, who is now past the worst. There is yet no distribution made of the 200*l.* to the soldiers. Asks him to confer with Sir Thomas Baskerfield in this and send instructions. Mr. Chancellor thinks the bullion should be coined, out of hand, it being to no purpose to keep it as 'it is. Please "move her Majesty and signify her pleasure to his honour therein"; also what answer to make to the captains by sea who attend daily for their pay, and what allowance will be for those that are slain and absent, some sick and some with lords Essex and Admiral, for none are paid as yet but such as appeared in person. "If there be no pay then the sooner they are answered the better; and without they be paid there will be wonderful exclamation."—London, 14 (*altered from* 13) June 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 73.)

ELIZABETH, DOWAGER LADY RUSSELL to her nephew, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 15.—"Sir Robert Cecill, this night I hear that Mr. Rookby is dead. If you will get yourself credit, do your best to place Mr. Dale for, a temporal lawyer, a master of the Requests; for want whereof there is exceeding want and complaint by the subjects, poor suitors, and this man very much desired of my lord Chief Baron and the rest of the chief judges, as a most sufficient man for that place, being so learned, grave, and of such experience. Therefore, since his white hairs show him to be so ancient a lawyer, so wise men think him most fit, and himself cometh to you in your mother's name, *macta virtute*, with God's blessing. And let not Doctor Caesar, a civilian, deprive him of the fee, due by patent to a temporal lawyer and not to a civilian, who, besides, hath enough already, if these days could acknowledge what is enough. So, loath to trouble you further at this time, I humbly thank God for the heavenly breath proceeding from a saint so sweet and gracious to me as you write."—15 June.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 74.)

RICHARD STAPER, governor of the "Company of the merchants trading the Levant," to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 15.—Presents to him, by bearer, on behalf of the Company, two Turkey carpets, a long and a short, as a return for his favour in obtaining the Queen's letters to the Grand Signor.—London, 15 June 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (41. 75.)

THE MIDDLE MARCHES.

1596, June 15.—Warrant to Lord Burghley under the privy signet, to command the general receiver of Yorkshire, to continue, for three or four months longer, payment of 130*l.* monthly to 80 light horse under

the Warden of the Middle Marches, which payment was heretofore ordered to be made "for certain months." Also to cause the receiver of Kent to pay the captains and ordinary retinue of the forts in Kent and in the Cinque Ports, from the time that Lord Cobham shall signify their entry into that service, "foreseeing that in case of their absence their ordinary wages may be detained."—Greenwich, 15 June, 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual.

Seal. Signed, on the back, by Lord Burghley. 1 p. (41. 76.)

SAMUEL COKE[BURNE] to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, June 17.—Has abstained so long from writing in hope to be able to write good news, but "the iniquity of time, the busy dealing of base minded knaves, with the little help of such whom commonly men calls friends, has done great harm." To be plain, "your greatest enemy has been Mr. Bowes, with the concurrence of Mr. Johne Colum and the advertisements of your ligier, Mr. Foullis. Yet all this could not have prevailed if Sir George Houme had not openly interponit his credit to their assistance in your contrare; for so it goes here that where Sir George declares himself either a friend or an enemy there is none to stand to the contrare, so that force has constrained to seek him and either to make our friend or else to despair for the present. There was many things also that hindered this; and chiefly the matter of Spott and the unkindness betwixt him and your two nephews. I had brought the one so far to pass by my brother, to whom I have made many fair promises and has found him very honest therein, that Sir George and I should enter in the matter of Spott; yet because your matters went so hardly and prolonging of time was hurtful, it was thought meet that Sir George and your nephews should be reconciled, and enter in friendship first, and thereafter all things might be done the better, as we hoped to our contentment Sir George was well content to the agreement, the time being appointed, the King's hasty departure forced Sir George his departure also, so that we are forced to bide time and other folk's leisure howbeit to o . . . Sir George is come to town this day and I look for a meeting . . . these two days, which I hope shall be a good beginning." Promises to be very diligent in his behalf.—Edinburgh, 17 June 1596.

The second page, with the signature, slightly mutilated."

Addressed:—"My good lord, Mr. Archibald Douglas, one of his Majesty's Council."

Endorsed in a later hand:—Samuel Cockburn.

Holograph. 2 pp. (41. 52.)

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CADIZ.

[1596, before June 18.]—"Instructions for Capt. Alexander Clifford." Is authorised to take into his charge the ships following, viz., *Van-guard, Rainbow, Alcedo, Centaur, and Daisy*, the ships assigned him by the Admiral of the Low Countries, and the two Generals' bigger hoys. With all these to bear along the shore, as soon as the fleet comes thwart Rota, and come to an anchor as near the mouth of St. Mary Port as convenient. If he finds the galleys within the port he shall endeavour to keep them from coming forth. If he finds them at sea or in the Bay of Calez, shall do his best to chase them into St. Mary Port, or at least to keep them from troubling the disembarking of the army, or from attempting anything upon any part of the fleet. If he finds no galleys

in St. Mary Port and sees none at sea, shall come to an anchor with the said ships north of that part of the fleet where the *Due Repulse* is admiral, to be ready to cover the weakest ships from any galleys that may come into the bay of Calez.

Endorsed by Essex:—"Instructions for Capt. A. Clifford to go before St. Mary Porte."

1 p. (31. 63.)

THOMAS [BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 18.—His consecration ended, would have waited upon Cecil to ask his assistance in the doing of his homage to the Queen, but is told that he must not appear in Court until he has done his homage. Learns from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, through friends, from Lord Buckhurst and Lady Warwick, "that there is a secret suggestion made in the ears of great personages how rich I found, how poor I leave the college which I forego," this privy whispering tending to incense the Queen against him and to dishonour Cecil and the others who have preferred him. To confute it sends a true statement to be shown to the Queen.—London, 18 June, 1596.

Signed:—Tho. Wigorn. 1 p.

Enclosed in the preceding:—

"The treasure of the college of Winchester the first audit that ever was made before me, anno 1581." The total is 1,683*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Below this is the treasure in 1595 "in which I leave it," 2,441*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Has made no woodsales nor touched plate nor moveables. Three law suits, Fanston for Townton parsonage, Corham for Woodmancote manor, and Cheverell for Chalmington manor, and other law matters have cost over 1,000*l.* Leaves 20 leases which he might have let, and has increased the commons of the scholars by 100 mks. a year. "The continual dearths that have been of late years have raised the price of their victuals to almost the double the value they were at my first coming."

Signed:—Tho. Bilson.

1 p. (41. 77-78.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 18.—"Mine infirmity, since your departure yesternight, making a recourse, hath given occasion to my physicians" to prescribe a diet and keep me from the air 14 days. It is great distress to me to be kept from the Queen's presence, and I will if she desire it venture any danger.—The Wardrobe, 18 June 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil. Holograph. 1 p. (41. 79.)

RECUSANTS.

1596, June 18.—Petition of Samuel Loane to Lord Burghley. He and others remaining at Ely for recusancy, were sent to several places out of their own countries, he being sent to his brother-in-law's, Mr. Scroggs in Bedfordshire. All the rest have been permitted to go to their own houses. Prays leave to go to his house at Sevenock.

Endorsed:—18 June 1596.

Note by Lord Burghley:—"Such causes are to be dealt in by my L. G. of Canterbury."

1½ pp.

WARDSHIPS.

1596, June 19.—A list of “bills to be signed by her Majesty, which were passed in the time of Mr. Bosseville, late clerk of the Court of Wards.” Opposite each item is a sum of money (sums up to 20*l.*) and over these sums the word “exhibic;” thus, “Henry, Earl of Huntingdon for the wardship of Thomas Waterton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*”

The wards are:—Thomas Waterton, Gervase Oliston, Thomas Dunscombe, John Williamson, John Mallet, John Alderiche, William Redshawe, Chr. Danby, Giles Mompesson, Eliz. Olmested, Walter Rigmayden, Chr. Maltby, the co-heirs of Somer, Thomas Rowe, Robert Bertlett, Robert Bogas, Edward Tildesley, Thomas Brigges, Sarah Tyser, “John Cheney for his own wardship, 20*l.*,” Richard Hansharde (marriage), Nicholas Stevenson, John Gascoigne, Henry Freare, Robert Barnardiston, Richard Smithe, Mary Rookeley, Marmaduke Bowes, Richard Clavault, Richard Smithe, John Woolriche, Richard Stevenson, Edward Burton, and Deborah Harlakynnden. *Signed by Lord Burghley.*

Endorsed:—“19 June 1596, a brief of divers bills,” &c.

1 p. (41. 80.)

SIR RICHARD BARKELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 19.—Thanks for continual favour. Had, a fortnight since, a man sick in his house of the “small poeks”; whereupon he removed with his family to the country and, as no more have been sick, trusts the danger is past. Asks advice whether he may presume to come to Court next week.—Layton, 19 June.

Endorsed:—“1596.” *Holograph.* 1 p. (41. 81.)

SIR GEORGE BEESTON.

1596, June 20.—Draft petition to the Queen of George Beeston, who has been one of the “gentlemen pensioners” since “the first erection thereof” and has had charge of the blockhouse at Gravesend; that, being over 85 years of age and unfit for these duties, he may resign them and have a recompense, for his living and payment of his debts.

Endorsed:—“20 Junii 1596. Sir Geo. Beeston.”

1 p. (41. 82.)

ROGER FULLSHAWE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, June 20.—Complains of oppressions received from the Earl of Lincoln, including imprisonment in the Earl’s house.

Note by J. Herbert:—“That the courses taken by the Earl are diverse and strange, and seem worthy of reformation.”

1½ pp. (141. 173.)

JOHN BUDDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 20.—Hears that Richard Collyer, who holds the great farm of Pyddle, of the College of Winton, is about to surrender his term and take a new estate of the old warden and scholars. The matter is of very good value, and the only farm the College has in Dorset. Thanks him for his favour with regard to Turbervile’s ward. Of Stoughton’s proceedings in the matter. Desires to know Lord [Burghley’s] pleasure therein.

Endorsed:—“20 June, 1596.” (2348*a.*)

1 p.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

1596, June 22.—Report of Joseph Maye, of Exeter, that the 9th or 10th inst. beyond Aishburton, he met a little man of swart complexion, wearing a black doublet of uncut velvet and sea-green velvet hose, riding a very good grey gelding. Who told him that he was going towards London along the coast; also of a plot to take the new fort at Plymouth and hold it against all England, and of another plot to sack Totness. He commended the Cardinal's liberality in France and railed against the Queen and lord Treasurer, and told Maye that "if he would travel with him to London he would bear his charge," and showed good store of gold.

Maye is to be heard of at Mr. Fleure's lodging at Duresme House.

In the hand of Sir Robert Cecil's clerk, and endorsed by him :—"22 June 1596. Concerning a dangerous person which he met near Aishburton."

1 p. (41. 84.)

THOMAS FITZHERBERT.

1596, June 22.—Petition to Lord Burghley.

Imprisoned for debt. Begg to be restored to the possession of his tenements in Hampstall Ridware, Stafford, taken from him by Thomas Pigott, till the hearing of the cause between them. *Endorsed :—*"22 June 1596.

Note by Lord Burghley that the matter is fit to be moved in the Court.

1 p. (620.)

THE BAILIFFS AND TOWNSMEN OF GREAT YARMOUTH TO LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, June 22.—For 20 pieces of ordnance, culverins and demi-culverins, and shot, requisite for the defence of the town, especially in these dangerous times of foreign hostility, in accordance with their former petition.—*Endorsed :—*"22 June 1596."

Note signed by Lord Burghley, "To be answered by the parties whether they mean to pay for them or no, for her Majesty hath none in store."

1 p. (2021.)

ERNEST, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK TO LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, ^{June 22}_{July 2}.—In favour of the brothers William, Henry and Francis Lubing, in whose cause nothing has been done in spite of the Queen's promises to himself and Duke Frederick his brother. If they cannot obtain restitution hopes at least the Queen will allow them to export various merchandise free of custom. Has empowered Peter ab Heile to prosecute this matter and prays credence for him in this and all other affairs relating to the Duke's subjects.—2 July, 1596.

Latin. Copy. 2½ pp. (42. 1.)

JO. BENNETT TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 23.—Thanks for favour in his late suit. Finding more "dis-contentments" here than he could imagine, asks to be removed

elsewhere and to some further advancement. Credence for the bearer Mr. Hammond, his ancient and good friend.—Windsor Castle, 23 June, '96.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 85.)

HENRY DOBBY and other copyholders of CLAXBIE, Lincoln, to [? LORD BURGHLEY.]

1596, June 23.—Detail proceedings taken by them against Robert Thorpe, Richard Johnson and others, for pulling down their tenements, expelling them, spoiling the township, and other misdemeanours. Pray that the cause may be heard this term.

Notes by Lord Burghley and T. Fanshaw.—"23 June, 1596."

1 p. (1636.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, June 24.—The news in Scotland is that on Monday last, 21 June, "was ane secret meeting amongst certain of the noble men of Scotland, which was kept at a little market town called Lanerik within my lord Hameltone's jurisdiction." Their names were lords Hameltone, Maxwell and Harreis, and the lairds of Dounelanericke and Bowckclough. The laird of Dunlanerick has undertaken to agree the "great variance" between Sir Robert Carr and the laird of Bowckclough. This meeting is thought to be against the laird of Johnstoune and his friends.—Newcastle, 24 (?) June.

Signed. 1 p. (41. 83.)

P., LORD DUNSANY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 24.—Upon his suit for a pension of 400*l.* out of the Exchequer in consideration of the death of his brother, slaughter of his kindred and waste of his whole patrimony, and also in respect of his long service, and that the pay of any twenty horse in Ireland grows to that sum, her Majesty granted him 200*l.* pension. This was signified to him twenty days ago by his friend John Stanhope, and they forthwith imparted it to Sir John Fortescue, that he might direct the attorney to draw the patent; which he very willingly promised, but forgot it when he went to Court, "I being not able to follow him." He then falling sick and being now "entered into a new diet," the matter is so delayed that the Queen may forgot it. Begs Cecil to signify the Queen's gracious pleasure to the attorney.

Signed.

Endorsed ;—"24 June, 1596." 1 p. (41. 86.)

THE SCOTCH BORDERS.

1596, June 24.—Licence to bearer, Christes Thom *alias* Thomas Armestronge, of Highteadeshe, now dwelling in the Middle March, who, "in recompense of his fault committed in the said march," has promised to do the Queen service, to go into Scotland and speak with such Scottish men as shall be fit for the furtherance of the said service.—24 June, 38 Eliz. '96.

Signed and sealed by Ralph, lord Eure, Warden of the Middle Marches. 1 p. (41. 87.)

— to MONS. DE LA FONTAINE.

1596, ^{June 24.}_{July 4.}—Nous avons change d'avis, car nous avons resolu d'envoier M. de Bouillon afin de n'en faire à deux fois, comme il eust fallu faire si nous eussions depesché Mons. de Reau avec la ratification de nostre traité. Car il eust fallu en envoier ung aultre pour en jurer l'observation. Or mon dit Sieur de Bouillon fera tout cela, et si pourra apres passer en Holande, si la Roine le trouve bon, pour convier ces messieurs a estre de la partie. Car il ne fault plus perdre de temps, et Dieu vueille que Mons. le Comte d'Essex emploie bien le sien. Sa Majesté partira demain pour aller a Amiens, dou mon dit Sieur de Bouillon sera depesché. Cependant le Roy pourra desrober quelques jours pour donner ordre a sa santé qui a besoyn de ce petit repos apres ung si long travail.—Abbeville, le 4^e de Juillet.

Endorsed :—"1596. Abstracts of certain French letters to Mons. Fontaine." *Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 7.)

THOMAS [BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 25.—The fellows of Winchester College, immediately upon his consecration, moved him to resign the wardenship, saying that the place could not be void except by cession or resignation. Replied that he might not resign without the Queen's knowledge. Said this lest they should proceed to an election and prevent the Queen's prerogative. Since then, Mr. Cotton has been to the college with the Queen's grant to require admission to that place, and was told by the fellows that the place was not yet void. Knows not whether by the consecration the place is void or not, but Dr. White, after he was bishop of Lincoln, let leases and kept the election of scholars in Winchester College, and Dr. Yonge was a long time both bishop and warden of New College in Oxford. If he resign, the fellows of Oxford College, unless forbidden by the Queen, will elect another warden. Witholds his resignation therefore, to save the Queen's prerogative. When the time comes for him to go towards Worcester, he must needs resign or incur "perjury" for absenting himself above eight weeks. As the "election of scholars into either college" is now at hand, if Mr. Cotton be not first settled, there will be great confusion.—London, 25 June.

Signed. 2 pp.

Endorsed :—1596. (41. 88.)

K., LADY HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 25.—"Good Sr Robard, thys nyght I receved a leter from my lord wher you have a leter, it comes by a strang menes to me I wyll send you my frence leter; and I pray you, if you send to my lord, let me know; I wold be glad to send to hym. Thys from Rygat a Fryday nyght. Yours to command K. HOWARD.

"Ther is nothyng in my leter but to let me know he is well and all hys company, i wold have sent it you if ther had byn any thyng."

Holograph.

Endorsed :—25 June, 1596. (41. 89.)

[DUC DE BOUILLON] to MONS. DE LA FONTAINE.

1596, ^{June 26.}_{July 6.}—Vous verrez par la depesche du Roy la resolution qu'il a prise de me renvoier. Je me prepare pour partir au plustost

cuidant que je ne le pourray que dans le 20 ou 25^e de ce mois et que ce qui reculera le plus mon partement sera le default d'argent. Cependant je desirerois que vous me donnassiez advis qui l'on se delibere d'envoyer dedeça pour jurer la ligue et que vous fissiez en sorte qu'on pourveust a tenir des navires prestz sur la coste pour me venir prendre a Dieppe, et que pour cest effect le Vice-Admiral receust commandement de se tenir prest pour s'y rendre au premier advis que je luy en donneray. Je n'escri point a la Roine ni a personne de dela pour l'incertitude ou je suis du jour que j'auray l'argent pour faire mon voyage; vous priant qu'au plustost jaie de vos nouvelles.—Du 6^e de Juillet, a Abbeville.

Endorsed :—"1596. Abstracts of certain French letters to Mons. Fontaine."

Copy. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (42. 7.)

ARTHUR ASHBIE to the QUEEN.

1596, June 25.—Prays for a lease in reversion, to the tenant, of the Rectory of Patrington, Yorks, for his services as yeoman of the wood-yard.

Note by Lord Burghley on the case.

Note by Gregory Lovell and others certifying to petitioner's services.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Greenwich, 25 June, 1596.

2 pp.

DEFENCE OF NORFOLK.

1596, June 26.—A certificate of the defensible state of the county of Norfolk, made "in humble answer unto your Lordship's letters and directions dated the 7 of June 1596." The writers have spent 12 days in viewing the sea coast, and find the road of Yarmouth and the islands of Flegge and Lathinglande to be most in danger. As Yarmouth town must be fortified by strength of men the companies raised in the hundreds near are to be ready to march to its assistance. Have heard of none who would remove their dwellings from the maritime parts. Whereas the first part of the Council's letter sent them by his lordship, seems to assume that the trained bands are efficiently furnished, "the companies are not as yet complete or furnished neither trained to any serviceable purpose." The reason is that the country is very large and the companies too great, so that the men spend a day in marching to the place of training and another in returning home, and the whole time appointed for their instruction is spent in calling the muster roll and "reviewing the furniture." A company of 400 to 600 men is too great for one captain, with lieutenant, ensign, and two or three serjeants. His lordship's directions in 1588 were that only 2,000 men should be trained and the rest merely enrolled; they have since then, however, persuaded the country to furnish the whole 4,000 with corselets, muskets and calivers, but "many furnitures" are by the Queen's directions sent into foreign parts, so that at least 1,000 are wanting. Have, on consultation with the justices, set down a project for the distribution of the trained bands into ordinary companies, which project they have, by reason of his Lordship's letters of 20 June, forborne to put in execution till they learn his further pleasure.

Signed :—Arthur Hevyngham : John Peyton.

II. A tabulated "certificate of all the trained bands in the county of Norfolk mustered and reviewed by Captain Worlocke, appointed muster master there by their honors 2 Junii 1596."

The hundreds arranged in groups of from 3 to 6 under captains, Sir Henry Woodhouse, Sir Chr. Heydon, Sir Philip Woodhouse, Henry Gawdie, Bassingborne Gawdie, Martin Barney, Clement Spilman, and Thos. Thursbie, with the numbers of officers under each captain, and of corslets, muskets, callivers and holbarts in each hundred, the total numbers being :—men 4000, corslets 1395, muskets 794, callivers 1421, holbarts 59.

III. A tabulated scheme, headed 1596, 26 June, giving a new distribution in single hundreds, with the captains proposed for each, "most of them being in all respects more sufficient and able for her Majesty's service than the greater part of the former appointed captains." It contains an estimate of soldiers (in all 4,010), powder, match, bullets, "pioners" and carts, each 100 men to have 40 corslets, 30 muskets and 30 "calcevers" distributed among them. Hundreds and captains are as follows :—1. Eastfleg and Happing, Sir Henry Woodhouse ; 2. Tunsteede, Sir William Paston ; 3. Westfleg and Walsham, Thomas Cleere ; 4. Blofelde and Taverham, Thomas Corbet ; 5. Loddon, Henry Gaudy ; 6. Claveringe, Edmund Everard ; 7. Earsham, Humphrey Cuppledick ; 8. Henstede and Humbleyard, Gilbert Havers ; 9. Fowerhoe, Philip Woodhouse ; 10. Depwade, Henry Clare ; 11. Einsforde, Anthony Brovne ; 12. Disse and Gilterosse and Thetford town, Bassingburne Gaudy ; 13. Waylande, Thomas Bradbury ; 14. Shropham, Thomas Lovell. These companies to repair to Yarmouth "upon any intelligence of the enemy's approach."

15. Mitford, William Barow ; 16. North Greneho, James Calthrop ; 17. South Erpingham, Chr. Heydon ; 18. North Erpingham, Martin Barny ; 19. Galow and Brothercross, Thomas Fermer ; 20. Holte, Isaac Ashly ; 21. Smithdon, Roger le Straung ; 22. Launditch, Thomas Steward ; 23. South Grenehoe and Grimeshoe, Clement Spilman ; 24. Clackclose, Gregory Prat ; 25. Frebridge citra Lin, Wimond Cary or Thomas Winde, Frebridge in Marsland, John Keppes. These to repair to Waburne.

Names of the captains of the horsebands, with the numbers of light-horse (40 or 50) and of "petronelles" (30 or 40) under each, viz. :—Fermin Denny, Thomas Barnie, Henry Tounsend, Thomas Grosse, and Edward Brampton, appointed to defend the coast from Yarmouth to Cromer ; Thomas Curson and Thomas Hewer, to defend the maritime parts from Cromer to Hunstanton.

A tabulated statement of "the general muster taken by us" in August 1595, the total being 19,210 men, of whom 5200 were "trained."

Signed by Hevyngham and Peyton.

IV. "A description of the islands of Flegge and Lovinglande with the town of Yarmouth," giving the landing places, defences, &c.

7 pp. (41. 56-9.)

W. [CHADERTON,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 26.—Is grieved that "an impudent cunning boy" can bring him into such suspicion and asks if his answer, enclosed, will do. "I told you yesterday that by the practice of this cunning youth with his father the debts which now I sue for were not confessed nor

proved afore publication in Askyoug's suit in the Star Chamber, which by witnesses now in town I can plainly prove." He has practised of late with other the writer's adversaries to make like complaints to her Majesty and the Lords, and has bragged that he is safe from the law as long as her Majesty lives.—26 June, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 90.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 27.—Has conferred with Mr. Justice Walmesley concerning the offence of John Neele, the Scot, and learns that he and the other justice of assize, lord Anderson, thought that the killing of John Harris, being in a sudden quarrel and not of malice prepensed, could hardly be found murder, and therefore Neele has been reprieved ever since. As there are other petty offenders whom these justices mean to commend to mercy, Walmesley thinks "it best to insert this Scot into that general pardon."—27 June, 1596.

Signed.

Endorsed :—Mr. Attorney General. 1 p. (41. 91.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 27.—"Sir, I would write more at large but I know you shall have all things from better hand; and my poor mite I have already sent to my lord Treasurer, which I humbly beseech you may suffice for both." Please let my wife see it, "to whom I am very sparing of ink." I would not have troubled you; but "none shall pass me without remembrance of my duty unto you and my honourable lady, whose fair hands most humbly kissing, I rest, ever at your honour's service."—Calais, 27 June, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Sir Edward Hobby to my master. Received last July."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 92.)

SIR CHARLES DAVERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 28.—Received his letters of 5 June on the 27th at Roan, where, after the loss of Ardres and the enemy being retired and the King's army committed to Marshal de Laverdin, he hoped to follow his private business, and ease the extreme charge he was at in the army. "In that letter I have received your Honour requests (which unto me are absolute commandments,) that, during this time of two months it seemeth her Majesty is not pleased to send over any ambassador or agent, I should write unto you such occurrences as come unto my knowledge, and deliver my opinion of the long talked of treaty between Spain and France." Cannot own to the great wisdom which Cecil attributes to him and would excuse himself if commanded to write to any other than Cecil, whom from childhood he has loved, and who, he knows, will give his letters favourable construction. Will therefore repair again to the King for the time specified, and endeavour to satisfy the command, though a private man has not the means to search out secrets.

"There have been divers alarms given of a truce secretly managed between Spain and France," grounded upon the treaties of the Dukes of Savoy and Mercœur, men thinking that the former being so dependent on Spain must act with the consent of that King, and that the other,

being unable to subsist if the King were able to turn his forces that way, would never venture his ruin by delay unless he were sure of gaining "by that peace whereof he was said to be a principal mediator." Although the King could not quit his allies, who in his misery assisted him, without loss of reputation, and would hardly receive other honourable conditions, yet, "considering his necessities, his inclination to "quietness, the facility of his nature, and the humour of those which seem "principally to possess him," the worst was feared. Cannot learn of any overture made save by Campagnolle, who was taken in the citadel of Calais and returned out of prison six weeks ago, but whether by commission of the Cardinal, with whom he had conference, or otherwise, is not known. There is here a very hot report thereof, caused by the coming of the Legate and the assembly which the King has appointed at Amiens of his council and officers, who, however, are only convoked to take order in the finances. "The King himself is now likewise at Amiens, where the duke de Montpensier meeteth him this day, and within these four days accompanyeth him to St. Germain, where he purposeth to remain at the least three weeks privately for the taking of his diet." His army is much weakened by the departure of the Flemings. The lanceknights, too reduced to do more than defend the frontier, keep the field near Hedin. Roquelaure is returned to Paris from Mons. d'Epervon, who is at Lyons and will be shortly with the King. Intends his next letters to be from the Court.

"The Earl Bothwell, at my being at Paris this last winter, imparted unto me the courses he had run, his present fortune and estate, and the desire he had to live under her Majesty's protection, or, if that for any respects did not please her, as her secret pensioner in France; promising unto himself to be able to do her extraordinary service. He said that he had written often into England, from whence he had received hopes but no certain resolution whereon he might build. He laid open his desperate estate, the little hope he had in this King's assistance, his urgent necessity which would force him if he were not relieved to run courses contrary to his inclination and affection, which, he protested, was wholly dedicated unto her Majesty's service." Recommended him to apply to the ambassador, which he did; but, the death of Sir H. Umpton succeeding shortly after, he has since renewed his requests to the writer. "He hath offered heretofore to communicate with me some intelligence he hath in Spain and the Low Countries. He pretended likewise to be able to discover from time to time all the proceedings of the Earls of Huntley and Arroll, who lie at Leeger, by means of one Sir James Linsey, brother to the Earl of Crawford, who is in Paris and holdeth ordinary correspondence with them. He showed me the copies of their ciphers with the secretary Idiaquez and the Jesuits at Rome, or at least papers which he said were such, pretending to have means to interrupt many of their letters." Imparted this matter to Umpton a little before his death, but sees little in it but words, and has very little affiance in his pretended intelligences. Begs Cecil to see that his (the writer's) mother, in discharge of the trust his father reposed in her, does not, by parsimony to him in his banishment, prevent his fitting himself to repair, through the Queen's grace, his half overthrown fortune. These eight months, has received but 200*l.*, part of which is sent to his brother and the rest in paying the interest of his debts. Will be much pinched until Michaelmas unless Cecil procure her to give him credit with Humphrey Buss; after that "I shall be "somewhat better able to subsist, by means of some provisions I have made of mine own." The passages between Dieppe and Dover are not

so ordinary as to Rye; but, in the rest, will follow Cecil's directions. The bearer passed over at Boulogne thinking to find him with the King at Abbeville and so made his voyage the longer.—Roan, 28 June 1596.

Holograph. 5 pp.

Endorsed in the hand of Sir Robert Cecil's Clerk:—"Sir Charles Davers to my master." (41. 93-5.)

CAPTURE OF CADIZ.

1596, ^{June 28.}_{July 8.}.—Madrid, 8 July:—His Majesty having notice that in England a great armada was preparing, and fearing that it might be for Portugal, more than a month ago dispatched certain swift ships into the English channel to spy what the armada was doing. Two of them returned about a fortnight ago, one to Biscay, which reported that the armada numbering 190 sail left the Channel on the 12th of June. A courier forthwith brought this report to the Court, but not much credit was given to it. The other ship came to Lisbon, and reported that it had accompanied the armada till 30 leagues from thence. The news then began to be believed and fears were entertained for Lisbon, where there was the utmost terror "*et poco recatto, in modo che disimparorno "tutti li borghi et cavorno tutte le gente inutile"*"; and his Majesty ordered men and cavalry thither, but it was not done with the speed befitting such a business. In Lisbon they never saw the armada. It was first sighted at Cape St. Vincent, and the news brought to Cadiz and despatched hither, and after that there were daily reports of its progress towards Cadiz; but only 70 sail were counted. On Sunday, 30 June, a galley was despatched from Cadiz which brought back word that there were 180 odd sail, and thereupon six great galleons of the King's, three Genoese and three Ragusan ships and 23 ships (some of them very large) intended for New Spain, were stationed at the entry to the harbour, with 24 galleys of the Spanish squadron, to stop the entry. That night and next day the wind freshened so that they were driven to retire within the harbour, and the enemy observing that seized the opportunity to enter the harbour on Tuesday morning, 2 July, and immediately engaged the ships and galleys. They fought for eight hours, the enemy having the advantage in numbers and in the use of the artillery, and when finally victory declared for the enemy, the armada within were all either burnt, sunk, or disabled. Four of the galleys were sunk, the rest escaped by rowing, and are safe in the river of Seville, but they lost many men. The chief cause of their defeat was want of powder. Whilst the fight was in progress, the enemy sent boats with 4,000 soldiers, to attack Cadiz in the rear, outside the haven, to a little landing place called St. Sebastian. These were opposed by 500 "*cavalli ginetti*," mostly of Xeres and persons of importance, of whom 300 were slain, and their leader, the duke of Arcos, received five wounds, but they must have been slight for they write that he is already recovered. The enemy's loss was very small. A Franciscan friar in defending a street slew nine. The city being thus taken, 12,000 foot were landed from the armada, with their land general, who prohibited all outrage or pillage. Two soldiers who broke the prohibition by attempting to take a woman's necklace, were punished by instant death. The citizens and merchants withdrew into the Cathedral (*chiesa maggiore*) and the monastery of St. Francis, where they were made prisoners. All persons who were not to be ransomed were sent out of the city, and the prisoners were put under guard and a ransom of 250,000 *ers.* demanded for their lives, but by letters of the 3rd it was thought that

150,000 ducats would be taken. Among the prisoners is an auditor of the Council of India, Dr. Pedro Guttiero, who was president of the house of contraction of Seville, and was at Cadiz about the despatch of the fleet for New Spain. The duke of Medina Cidonia was not in time to save Cadiz, but was on his way and is now at a place overlooking Cadiz, 5 leagues off, collecting men and horse. They are assembling from all sides, but are ill armed and untrained. The King has ordered preparations throughout the realm for the recovery of Cadiz if the enemy stop there, which seems doubtful. The Marquis of Santa Croce who was in the galleys, was dangerously wounded in the head; and the Count of Ribadavia slain. The loss in 600 pieces of brass artillery, household furniture, ransoms and ships, will be more than four millions; the profit to the enemy $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Merchants of Seville are treating for the ransom. They have spare arms for 30,000 men, and their armada numbers 30,000 men besides mariners. There are four standards:—England (the admiral of England is general of the armada), Scotland, Denmark and the islands of Zealand and Holland, and their land general is a count who is a relative of Count Maurice, son of the Prince of Orange. In Seville every possible preparation is made, but there is some distrust of the Moors there.

Italian.

Endorsed:—1596. 3 pp. (173. 90.)

SOLDIERS' APPAREL.

[1596], June 29.—“The account of apparel delivered out of the *Mary and John* the 29 June unto us, John Traves and Wm. Greves, by invoice under the hand of Richard Hassall for his masters Ury Babington and Robert Bromley, and the issuing thereof.”

The articles are shirts, doublets, Venetian hosen, stockings, bands, hats and shoes; and the account shews the number of each as per the invoice, the number of each delivered by warrant, the remainder left with Mr. Harris at Plymouth which are serviceable, and the apparel wanted and not serviceable, being rotted by casualty at sea.

Endorsed:—“Soldiers apparel.”

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (31. 64, 65.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 29.—As desired, sends six parcels of the pearl. Sent by his cousin Henry Brook the “patrons” [patterns?] for the great diamond. Desires to know the Queen’s pleasure therein. His diet grows very irksome as withdrawing him from her service and from his friends, but he trusts “within a few days now to end.”—The Wardrobe, 29 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (41. 96.)

THE QUEEN to the KING of SCOTLAND.

[1596, June 29.]—I am to seek with what argument my letters should be fraught since such themes be given me as I am loth to find and am slow to recite, yet since I needs must treat of and unwillingly receive, I cannot omit to set before you a too rare example of a seduced king by a sinister council. Was it ever seen that a prince, from his cradle preserved from the slaughter, held up in royal dignity, conserved from many treasons, maintained in all sorts of kindness, should remunerate with so hard a measure such dear deserts, with doubt to yield a

just treaty's response to a lawful friend's demands? Ought it to be put to a question whether a king should do another, his like, a right; or should a council be demanded their pleasure what he himself should do? Were it in the nonage of the prince, it might have some colour, but in a father's age it seemeth strange and, I dare say, without example. I am sorry for the cause that constrains this speech, especially in so open a matter whose note grows so far and is of that nature that it (I fear me) will more harm the wronger than the wronged. For how little regard soever be held of me, yet I should grieve too much to see you neglect yourself, whose honour is touched in such degree as the English, whose regard I doubt not but you have in some esteem for their good thoughts of you, will measure your love by your deeds not your words in your paper. Wherefore, for fine, let this suffice you, that I am as evil treated by my named friend as I could be by my known foe. Shall any castle or habitation of mine be assailed by a night larceny and shall not my confederates send the offender to his due punisher? Shall a friend stick at that demand that he ought rather to prevent? The law of kingly love would have said, nay, and not for persuasion of such as never can nor will stead you, but dishonour you, to keep their own rule, lay behind you the due regard of me and in it of yourself, who, as long as you use this trade, will be thought not of yourself ought but with conventions what they will. For commissioners, I will never grant for an act that he cannot deny that made. For whatso the cause be made, no cause should have done that; and, when you with a better-weighed judgment shall consider, I am sure my answer shall be more honorable and just, which I expect with most speed, as well for you as for myself. For other doubtful and litigious causes in our borders, I will be ready to appoint commissioners if I shall find them needful; but for this matter, of so villainous an usage, [I] assure you I will never be so answered as hearers shall need. In this and many other matters I require your trust to my ambassador, who faithfully will return them to me.

Endorsed:—"June 29, 1596. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots with her own hand."

[*Printed by the Camden Society, Ed. Bruce, p. 114.*] 1 p. (133. 147.)

NICHOLAS SAUNDER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 30.—Both the lord Generals commanded him, by warrant under their hands, to make speed after them "as soon as a certain business was ended," and charged him to let Cecil know of his going, and intimate their desire that he and my lord his father would write to them. Is now ready to sail at the next wind, and begs them to send their letters down to Plymouth "by the ordinary post, who will be here in shorter space than one man can endure to ride it." Here is one John Battersby of Plymouth, "that hath bought an Indian hat that is a jewel fitter for a greater personage than the party that now hath it, who was but a pedlar and carried a pack at his back about the country within these few years. The hat is made somewhat after the English manner, and as our English strawen hats are wrought here with straw, so is that with beaten plates of silver curiously wrought. The band of it is of beaten plates of gold, wrought exceeding finely in knots and flowers, intermingled with very fair Oriental pearls, of a good bigness perfectly round, and with other stones likewise, as I remember, for I saw it but once. The brims of it is faced with velvet all embroidered

over in flowers of very fair pearl. I thought it my duty to let your honour understand of it, for only saving that it is somewhat weighty it is surely a rare and rich thing. It was a king's or viceroy's of the Indies, and brought hither now by some of Francis Drake's fleet."—30 June, 1596.

Endorsed:—"From Plymouth."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 97.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 30.—Is glad to be able to direct his letters "from her Majesty's city of Cales (Cadiz), not in fancy but won and yet held by her soldiers' swords." Refers to his letters to Cecil's father for details since they left Plymouth. Yesterday when he sealed those letters, the resolution was to hold the town for the Queen, and despatch Sir Anthony Ashley into England to that purpose; but since then, having surveyed the state of their victuals, and found them insufficient to relieve a garrison until fresh supplies come, the lords generals "have determined to quit the town with as much expedition as they may." Has no time to discourse of all who in this service have merited extraordinary honour. "Wherefore I will overpass all but the lords generals and Sir Walter Raleigh. As for their lordships, I protest, before God, without flattery, I did never in my life see any governors command with more judgment and wisdom, nor execute their designs with more valour than they have done in this action. And as for the Earl, in the fight by sea his ship was as near the enemy as any man's, and in winning of the town himself did lead in the head of his troops, his own ancient [ensign] was first advanced and where most peril was there was he in person. I do conclude him in my opinion to be as worthy a subject as hath been born in England in my age, and if employments be continued unto him, I think he will prove as gallant a commander as any in Europe." Writes not in return for favours shown him, for he has rather cause to complain. "Many words in Sir W. R. commendation would not do well from me, wherefore I do leave him to the vulgar, saving, in a few words, I do assure your honour his service was inferior to no man's, and so much praiseworthy as those which formerly were his enemies do now hold him in great estimation; for that which he did in the sea service could not be bettered." Have still two months' victuals and trust to do somewhat else to grieve the King of Spain, and win the Queen glory and gain.—Her Majesty's city of Cadiz, 30 June, 1596.

Holograph. *Seal*. 3 pp. (41. 99.)

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL to the QUEEN.

1596, June 30.—"Your most excellent Majesty, by your letters of the 25th of the last month, hath been pleased to signify that, in case of your excessive charge, your Highness doth shortly expect the discharge of some of your forces here, especially those newly erected, and upon the occasions of your service employed in this your Majesty's realm. And from the lord Treasurer I understand that a good part of the treasure last sent over is by your Highness specially appointed to make them full pay thereupon. I am therefore in discharge of my duty in all humble manner to make known unto your Majesty that, the army, being now on foot in Connaught, as it was before the arrival of those your Highness' letters, and I fear will be till that and more treasure be spent, unless they return without effecting any such pacification as haply hath been there very confidently given out, it may not any longer be expected

that such a discharge can be made, or such part of that treasure so issued to the rebating of your Highness' said charge, albeit the same is so great as I cannot without grief think thereupon, knowing as I do that the large expense of your treasure, though occasioned by the necessity of the time, hath procured your Majesty's offence and distasted all other my endeavours, which God knows what heaviness it hath wrought in me, most devoted to do you faithful and acceptable service. But yet if your Majesty would vouchsafe me the reading of these few lines, I hope it will appear unto your Highness that the consumption of your treasure to so little purpose and with so slender service performed may not justly be laid to my charge, but unto his, who being sent specially to manage this war, and for that cause here remaining about a twelvemonth, hath of that time spent nine months at the least in cessations and treaties of peace, either of his own device contrary to my liking, as ever doubting th'end would prove but treacherous, or else by direction from thence, by what means or upon what advices I know not. Now he and the other joining with him, not knowing, as it should seem, how to bring their matters to good conclusion, being, I doubt, greatly abused and over-reached by their trust and confidence reposed, do, according to the manner of this country, devise to cast the fault upon others that they might be discharged of the blame; and amongst the rest stick not to tax me as if I had been adverse to their proceedings when, before the Almighty, I protest that I have always given them my best furtherance, how doubtful soever of the issue, as unto your Majesty and your Council I have often acknowledged. And I do still as heretofore affirm that so a sound peace might be compassed, by whose ministry soever it were wrought, I should most unfeignedly account it the greatest blessing that might happen both to this poor afflicted realm and to myself. But seeing hitherto small likelihood thereof, and finding that your Majesty did never otherwise determine any course of pacification but that the main points of honour and safety should both be duly respected, my care for your Majesty's true satisfaction will appear to have been far greater than theirs who to make show of excuse for themselves do thus seek now to inculpe me. For, if with your Majesty's favour I may recount the Commissioners' proceedings with th'Earl, in concluding with him so far as to the passing of his pardon under the seal (which yet I did not contradict but gave way to) without conference or meeting with th'Earl other than by Captain St. Leger and Captain Warren, th'Earl refusing to put in his son for a pledge, as once he promised, or by oath to perform the articles agreed upon or to renounce foreign aid and assistance; and they forgetting or at the least neglecting to deal with him to send some number of his shot for your Majesty's service in some other parts, which I advised them to insist upon as the only sure mean to discover and sound the very bottom of his drifts and intentions, it will be found that their weak manner of dealing therein was not only without that due respect to those main points of honour and safety wherewith your Highness in most rare and princely wisdom did circumscribe them, but merely repugnant to the instructions which it pleased your Majesty to give them; whereupon have ensued these notable errors, I fear, to the hazarding of this your Majesty's kingdom; for th'Earl, either careless of his pledges, as I ever took them over mean to restrain him, or else assured from the Commissioners or from Captain Warren upon his oath, as is alleged, that if the peace were not concluded in Connaught those pledges should again be re-delivered him, doth hitherto show no disposition to receive, for himself and followers of Tyrone in sort as was agreed on by the Commissioners, his pardon, which for any time

this month past he hath had knowledge to be passed the Great Seal; and by that means gives further cause to doubt that, either that advertisement is true which affirmeth he will not receive his pardon unless all the rebels throughout the realm may depend upon him and upon his peace only, as he termeth it, or else that other which reporteth that he hath promised to deliver unto the King of Spain his son in pledge for such succours and supplies as from him about Lammas or August he expecteth. Which latter is made much the more suspicious by th' Earl's taking in most ill part our detaining of the King's letter sent him, as fearing, by Captain Warren's own saying who came with it, that it would be used as a mean to discredit him with that King. Some of these advertisements I have sent unto my sister of Warwick for your Majesty, because I conceived that your Highness might haply be pleased to take a view of them. And so, most humbly beseeching your most excellent Majesty to pardon this my rude and tedious despatch, occasioned by your weighty and important service here, which I acknowledge to require, and most humbly pray it may be thought upon some other or more sufficiency, to be otherwise countenanced from your Majesty and backed by some of your Council who have greatest credit with your Highness, than either I find I am or can any longer hope to be, though in duty and in loyal affection I will give place to none, I end, most humbly kissing the hands of your most sacred Majesty."—Kilmainham, 30 June, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 4 pp. (41. 101-2.)

SPANISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

1596, June 30.—Notes, in the Earl of Essex's hand; touching Spanish naval preparations, as follows:—

"At Lisbone 24 sail of Biskayne ships, under the conduct of Don Diego de Brochios (?); and 24 sail of other ships, under the conduct of the Count of Feria, which came lately from th' islands, one of which ships fought with my l. of Cumberland's ship, lost 60 of her men, and received a shot under water. And 8 galleons that came from the Levant. And 8 hulks and flyboats taken for the service of the King.

Out of these ships, and 13 that are at Seville, two fleets shall be made; whereof one shall follow Sir Fra. Drake and the other go for Ireland. In Biskay ther [*i.e.*, there are] ships of building in many places; and of these new ships there be 4 of 400 tons apiece."

Endorsed by Essex:—"30th of June '96, Relation of an English man that came from Lisbone within these 15 days"; *and by Cecil*:—"Readde." (41. 103.)

ROGER WILBRAHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 30.—Is emboldened by manifold favours received from Cecil's father to hope for the like from him, and begs him to procure his recall from Ireland, on the ground of health and age, and appointment to some place in England as a reward for his services. Has served ten years although originally appointed for three. Dare not write to Cecil's father lest the request should be unseasonable. "The cause importeth me the more for that it appeareth (by daily experience) that malignity in th'end depraveth all Irish services." Has desired his brother (Cecil's servant) to remind him of this suit.—Dublin, 30 June, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (41. 104.)

PORT OF LONDON.

1596, June 30.—A note of things entered in the Custom house of the port of London, “inwards,” during the month of June 1596; as follows:—

Velvet, 3 cases; watered chambletts, 1 case; satins, 1 case; lawne, 8 cases; cambrick, 5 cases; holland, 1623 pieces; Normandy canvas, 27,200 ells; currants, 289 bags, 113 butts, 50 curtalls; cloves, 1730 lbs.; maces, 554 lbs.; ginger, 1600 lbs.; sturgeon, 35 firkins; Civel oil, 229 pipes; cochineal, 3 barrels; armour, 230 headpieces, 270 murrians, 152 curettes; gunpowder, 6 barrels; fish 17 cwt.; “hat-wool,” 214 bags; feathers for beds, 3 bags; rye, 1210 qrs.

Addressed to Sir Robert Cecil.

Endorsed:—“Mr. Plumpton to my master.”

1 p. (41. 107.)

ROGER, EARL OF RUTLAND.

1596, June 30.—(1.) An order in the Court of Wards on behalf of Lo. Rosse, touching the delivery of the evidences at Belvoir Castle. Relative to the inspection of the answer to be delivered on behalf of Roger, Earl of Rutland, with respect to its sufficiency.

(2.) Reasons on behalf of the Right Ho. Roger, Earl of Rutland, her Majesty's Ward, against the petitions preferred by the Right Ho. Isabel, Countess of Rutland, to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

When the commissions went out of the Court of Wards for searching the evidences in Belvoir Castle, those evidences that concerned the lands demised or descended from Edward, Earl of Rutland, to his heir general, were accordingly delivered out of the Castle to the said heir's behoof. The other that concern the lands conveyed by the said Earl Edward to the heir male of his grandfather for honourable maintenance of the Earldom, were locked up within the Castle for the use of the now Earl her Majesty's ward, so as now no evidences do remain there but such as concern the lands come to the Earl and, therefore, no cause that the said Countess or any other for the heir general should have any further intermeddling there.

The heir general is no ward to her Majesty, neither for body nor lands, and so being without the protection of the Courts of Wards ought not to have any relief there against the now Earl, who indeed is ward and by that Court to be protected both for body, lands, goods and evidences and kept in as good plight as the Court found him.

There is no bill or suit depending in Court for these evidences and no reason any commission should be granted by extraordinary course, neither is her Majesty thereby like to have any benefit of lands by the heir general (as is suggested), if such search or remove of the evidences should be permitted.

It is to be doubted, therefore, that they that with such colour and devices seek to have the evidences that concern the Earl's lands, would also thereby bereave him of his lands, if they could; for other reasons for this suit cannot be gathered.

It may, therefore, please your good Lordships to stay all further proceedings about the evidences during his absence beyond the seas.

Copies on different pages of the same sheet of paper.

1½ pp. (173. 85.)

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

1596 [June.]—"Pleaseth your honour [Cecil?] to consider :"

1. The foundation of the College once infringed, which is the founder's will and testament and statutes of the house, being already confirmed by Act of Parliament, is the breach of all other good order and discipline.

2. In case any violence be offered by Mr. C[otton's] intrusion upon this suit, who never was of the foundation and therefore ineligible, many thousand there are who have been nourished in that college who will make supplication to her Majesty that the founder's will may be observed, to bestow that preferment upon some fit man of that foundation, who knoweth their statutes.

3. To draw Winchester College which was never yet violated into the like inconsequence of Eton College, which hath been many times usurped upon, is to reason from examples affirmatively.

4. The statutes of Winchester College were made of purpose to exclude all dispensations, albeit they were granted from the Pope; the founder B[ishop] Wychem chargeth his scholars in *visceribus Jesu Christi* to observe them. Besides this, no man's oath is dispensable, and their oath is to elect one of their own; who must swear in the solemnity of his election after that her Majesty hath given it by her prerogative, *Ego electus*, &c.

5. To dispute of her Majesty's princely prerogative none willingly will undertake; but her Majesty of her clemency and respect to the founders of colleges hitherto by her prerogative did never offer violence, but rather establish their foundations and incorporations.

Endorsed :—"1596. Dr. Tooker."

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. (38. 3.)

R[OBERT] P[ARSONS] to —.

1596, ^{June 30}_{July 10}.—Serius aliquanto redditæ mihi sunt literæ Reverentiæ Vestræ scripte Lovaniæ 20 Jan., quod Hispalim me sunt secutæ, quod agit mihi gratias R. V. de subsidio quodam pecuniario procurato, animo certe meo debentur ac desiderio, licet non operi ob temporum difficultates egi quod potui agoque. Sed duorum hic seminariorum pressus onere, quorum unumquodque ad septuaginta fere alit, quid aliis præstare possem R. V. facile pro sua prudentia videbit. Utinam R. V. istius seminarii Scotici cum hic adesset opus vidisset, aliquid sine dubio effectum fuisset; nunc autem de absentibus lentum negotium et languidum, nisi istic cum serenissimo Cardinali aliquid confici possit, quod ego adeo cupio optoque ut nihil sciam quod libentius me totum impenderem quam in opus istud vestrum, si ab his duobus collegiis que humeris meis hic incumbunt, ac exiguo mihi dolori est inopia vestra. Cui levandæ etsi impar animo sum, aliquid tamen ut conferam hoc libentissime ex tenuitate nostra offero, ut si V. R. sex habeat istic adolescentes Scotos, bonæ indolis, qui ad studia philosophica idonei sunt atque Anglorum convictum non respuunt, eos in hec semina admittens (*sic*) omnique caritate complectemur, et si hoc initium ex animo nobis successerit, fieri possit ut reliqua deinde sequantur ampliora; ego benevolentiae causa rem propono, vestro arbitrio totum permitto. Cetera quæ R. V. petit cum Episcopo Leguntino et domino Ideagues in istius seminarii usum agende, habet ea valde commendata pater Creswellus, qui Madriti moratur, quo etiam cum ipse venero (quod brevi futurum puto) partes quoque meæ non deerint.

Quod de alio negotio successionis regiae R. V. scribit nimium reprehendi se a nonnullis tanquam rationis humanas secutum, quod regis Scotiae juri hereditario faveant, vel non sit ex eis qui precoces sunt ad eum a successione Anglie excludendum (ut verbis utar vestris), nescio sane quid respondeam vel an quicquam hac in re respondendum sit, cum magis optarem de celesti tantum regno et non de terreno sperandum nobis foret. Sed quia temporum iniquitate patrieque nostre extrema calamitate factum est ut de salute ei procuranda, quae ex religionis catholicae restitutione pendet, nulla ratione agere possimus nisi de successore catholico cogitemus, dicam R. V. quicquid animo conceptum habeo.

Ego ab anno octuagesimo quo primum in Angliam mandato superiorum appuli, regis Scotiae studere commodis omni qua potui ratione cepi; et statim quidem Gulielmum Wates sacerdotem meis impensis in Scotiam ex Anglia misi, patremque deinde Holtum submisi, et cum hec initia non male nobis succedere cernerem, scripsi ad reverendum patrem nostrum generalem ut aliquot viri societatis e gente vestra in Scotiam mitterentur; cumque statutum esset ut experiundi causa R. V. premitteretur, facile recordabitur qua animi alacritate Rothomagi ei adfui adeo ut socium unicum quem habebam mihi ipse detraxerim ut Rev. Vest. in Scotiam sequeretur. Revertanti deinde R. V., neque concilio neque opere unquam defui iter arduum ac difficilimum in Hispaniam Ulissiponi usque suscepi cum magno vitae periculo, neque cum minori aliud deinde in Italiam, ac tertium demum Romam usque, atque hec omnia post Deum regis Scotie matrisque suae in gratiam; quibus licet ad cetera quae cupiebantur non esset utilis opera mea, duabus tamen vicibus viginti quatuor aureorum millia a rege Hispaniae in eorum usum impetravi, et a summo pontifice Gregorio XIII. quatuor millia. Cujusmodi nescio an alii prestiterunt officia, eorum tamen cogor mentionem facere ut eis opponam qui Regi me Scotiae adversarium faciunt, ad quos refutandos nemo testis locupletior esse potest quam R. V., quae hec omnia novit et meminisse poterit.

Tandem uno cum mortua regina regem vestrum obfirmatum heresis cursum tenere animadvertimus, fateor tam Alanum quam me cum nondum esset dignitate cardinali praeditus, languidiore omnino in regis heretici negotio promovendo nos exhibuisse. Cum tamen R. V. Romae nobis dixerit, anno opinor [15]86, sepiusque repeterit nihil certi statuentum esse quoad firmum aliquod experimentum de regis animo haberemus; quod se allaturum R. V. promittebat cum eo ipso tempore una cum aliis professione in Scotiam pararet. Expectavimus libenter vestrum reditum qui cum aliquot deinde annis successisset omnem plane spem nobis omnibus de regis reductione eripuit; omni enim asseveratione affirmabat V. R. cum alibi tum hic sepiissime in Hispania, quod et alii quoque viri pii prudentesque nationis vestrae confirmarunt, nihil esse quod quisquam de regis ad fidem catholicam conversione expectaret, quod reliqua etiam deinde secuta vehementer comprobant. Itaque fateor ex eo tempore Cardinalem Alanum meque alia omnia quae de rege Scotiae cogitasse, idque unum atque solum cogitationum nostrarum meta fuit, quis potissimum et praeter ceteris competitoribus religioni catholicae divinoque cultui in patria nostra restituendo atque stabiliendo opitulaturus videatur. Cumque cogitando atque scrutando sepius eam pretensionum latitudinem pretensorumque varietatem prospiceremus quoad ipsum etiam succedendi jus hereditarium, amoto omni religionis respectu qua R. quoque V. ex edito nuper libro de hoc argumento vidit, quid viris bonis facere convenit vel etiam incumbat addita religionis ratione, id est an deberent vel tuta conscientia possint pretensorem hereticum vel dubium solum sequi in pretensione quoque dubia, cum catholicorum pretensorum copia sit, nemo pia mentis est qui non videbit. Jam

R. Vestrae dixi verissimum quod est, me cupere ut hec ipsa de terrenis regnis nihil quicquam ad nos pertinerent; sed cum nostra peccata id effecerint ut prostrata omni republica nostra, res politicae atque religionis adeo sunt mixtae atque perplexae ut de viris restituendis sine aliis tractari non possit, neque de religione catholica stabilienda sine principe catholico, eumque tantum sit jam in priori laboratum ut non solum laboribus magnis sed copiosissimo etiam sanguine constiterit; non possumus de secundo quoque non esse solliciti, ex quo cetera omnia pendent. Itaque R. V. presenti sepe presens affirmavi, quod et piissimum Alanum nostrum fecisse memini, id iterum jam hac occasione repeto id unum at primum omnium loco me intueri in futuro nostro principe ut vere sit catholicus, sit cujuscunque alligati nationis, gentis, vel linguae sub celo; et si hoc in eo non sit vel dubium sit, ne patriam ego respicio, neque personam neque ullum aliud juris hereditarii pretensi genus quod contra Dei causam admitti non deberet etiamsi alias validissimum esset, in regis vero Scotiae pretensionis jure infirmum vel cum aliis comune. Ex eo quem jam dixi libro edito appareret idem quoque sentisse V. R. aliquando bene memini, et certe mirari satis non possum adeo mutatum jam videre ut scribit se non esse ex eis qui precoces sunt ad regem Scotiae excludendum, cum nemo se neque precociorem neque maturiorem ea in re ostenderit, aut efficacius illud nobis et aliis idque infinitis prope testibus persuaserit, quod aliqua in rege ipso subsecuta fuisset mutatio non adeo mirarer, quamquam non ita facile quoque in re tanta crederem sed his ipsis. R. V. scribit de rege Scotiae pro certo habemus eum ad partes catholicas venturum si validiores essent, sed quid deinde facturum esset incertum est. Hic duo jam dicuntur pro certo esse, regem ad partes catholicorum qui apud Scotiam in armis sunt, si validiores fuerint venturum, non disputo qua certitudine V. R. id sciat. Sed ego quoque id sentio non solum de illo, verum etiam de Regina Angliae, si res in discrimen veniret, partibus nimirum validioribus si liceat pro tempore adhesuram, hoc enim non solum prudentiae est sed alicujus necessitatis. Sed quod in secundo deinde adjiciat V. R. incertum est, quid tunc fieret si rex partibus se fortioribus adjunxerit, si religioni catholicae opem sit allaturus necne, plane indicat R. V. nihil quicquam de voluntate regis certum habere quod ne tunc quidem eum religioni catholicae fauturum sciat, cum in catholicorum fuerit potestate; itaque stultos nos plane et miseros, si post tot exaltatos pro fide catholica sustinenda labores, tot immensa pericula perpessaque martiria, velimus jam iterum in regis heretici vel dubii omnia nostra Deique ac reipublicae bona manibus deponere. Hoc est judicium, hic sensus meus, (Deo angelisque testibus) me nihil praeter divinam gloriam hac in re querere, neque minimae mihi curae esse quis hominum regnis terrenis fruatur, modo celeste queramus aliisque procuremus. R. V. hec equo animo amicoque ut solet accipiat, reliquisque amicis nostratibus ac vestratibus quibus videbitur communicet, meque divinae misericordiae in sanctis suis sacrificiis commendet.—Hispani, 10 Julii, [15]96. R. P.

Seal. 3½ pp. (42. 32, 33.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June.—“Sir, the captain of the *Swiftsure* and the lord that is transported in her do return before the fleet with a very ill will. But my lord's health and the ship's aptness to a leak requiring it, we have sent her away. This is to no other end but to acquaint you with this

much. Therefore I will commend you to God's best protection, and rest your very affectionate and assured friend."

Endorsed :—"June 1596," and by Cecil's clerk :—"Received 1 August."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 105.)

FOGGO NEUTONI to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June.—Rejoices to be of service to him and will detail how matters stand. Mr. Noel (*il generosissimo Noello*), through myself and other his friends, had obtained the promises of many, privately because we thought it contrary to the Royal statutes. On his death these promises were transferred (as our public letter tells you) to two of our same college, viz., Mr. Wotton, a man of exceptional learning and very popular, and another person not known to us. The first is supported by honourable recommendations, the other by the heads of the college. The sanctity of a promise is the only thing which hinders your designs.

Endorsed :—"June 1596. Mr. Newton to my master."

Italian. 1 p. (41. 106.)

THE FELLOWS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June.—Desired him, recently, to show the Queen what course they took with regard to her letters to them in favour of Mr. Henry Cotten to be elected into the fellowship of their college. Now Cotten has brought her letters patent for the wardenship of the same, with letters mandatory from the Bishop of Winchester for him to be "presently admitted." Answered that they could not admit a new warden until they were discharged of the old by resignation. He then insisted upon the Queen's letters patent. Have taken an oath to observe the statutes of their house and to admit nothing derogatory to them; at the same time, have no wish to derogate from the Queen's prerogative which they are likewise sworn to uphold. Desire that the Queen will appoint some of her judges to decide whether they can, without perjury, admit a warden not elected according to their statutes.

Signed :—George Ryves: Anthony Beeley: Thomas Jefferey: John Boles: Robert Smyth: Wylm. Watkyn: Guido Dobins: Georg Blunt.

Endorsed :—"June 1596. The fellows of Winchester College to my master."

2 pp. (41. 108.)

CAPT. THOMAS LOVELL to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, June.—Has been many years employed in the Queen's martial service, as his petition shows; and has since been at Peterborough, Marshland, the isle of Ely, and in Lincolnshire, and seen how much drowned ground there is which might easily be recovered. Has likewise seen divers workmen endeavouring to win the same for themselves, and perceives, from their unskillful handling thereof, that they are never likely to succeed. Has had experience in like works and begs him to favour his suit to the Queen explained in the said petition.

Signed, Tomas Louele.

Endorsed :—"June 1596. Capt. Thos. Lovell."

1 p. (41. 110.)

2. Petition of Captain Thomas Lovell to Lord Burghley, setting forth that, having served more than thirty years in the wars of foreign countries, 23 of them under the Prince of Orange and States of the Low Countries, and under the Earl of Leicester, deceased, having lastly supplied the office of serjeant major at Berghen op Zoom, he is now in his declining age without pay, pension, or other maintenance and has sustained lamentable losses and received grievous wounds in the Queen's martial affairs. He has obtained "great knowledge in fortifications, inundations of floods, water courses, and work of rivers and streams" and would use his substance and skill in reclaiming drowned ground; and intends to sue to the Queen to grant one half of such overflown lands belonging to the Crown as he shall recover, at his own cost, to him in fee simple and the other half in fee farm at 12*d.* an acre yearly. Desires also licence, for 21 years, "to use his skill and pains in the deepening, amending and recovering of havens, roads, ports, seadikes, rivers, creeks, marsh ground and other places under water," thus providing great quantities of turf for fuel, to the saving of "wood and coals and other fuel being now scarce, and to the abatement of the excessive prices thereof;" with prohibition to others to meddle therein.

1 *p.* (41. 109.)

ANTHONY WATSON, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

1596, [June].—"Reasons to induce her Majesty to continue the Dean of Bristol in the rectory of Cheyham by *commendam*."

Mainly because the bishopric of Chichester to which he is called will be worth but 300*l.* so long as he is in first fruits, and Cheyham, only ten miles from London, will be convenient for him when called to preach at Court or to Parliament. The loss of his other benefices of Storingetonne, Sussex, the Deanery of Bristol and Chancellorship in Bath and Wells will be very great, and the first fruits of them will well compensate the Queen for the loss of those of Cheyham which stands in her books as under 20*l.* a year.

1 *p.* (48. 3.)

DR. HARMAR.

[1596, June].—Statement by Dr. Harmar of his qualifications for the wardenship of Winchester College.

Twenty nine years ago he was placed "by her Majesty's special recommendation her scholar in the school of Winchester." By her favour, having spent five years in the New College in Oxford and continuing in the fellowship of his college, he travelled three years and three months beyond sea in the most famous cities and universities, "in love and esteem of the learnedest of Argentyne, Basle, Lausanna, Augsburge, Leipzig, Heydelberg, Geneva, Padua, Lyons, Orleance, Paris." Professing then the study of divinity, he undertook a solemn disputation at Argentyne against the chief of Lutherans, D. Pappus, touching their doctrine of the Ubiquity, "which how I performed, Jo: Sturmius, a man of great learning, her Highness' agent then in that city, hath reported in his book intituled *Antipappus Quartus*, printed anno 79." On his return from beyond seas her Majesty made him her public professor of Greek at Oxford, "which there I read 6 years and have imprinted many things of Crysostome never before set out, and since translated, which the late lord Chancellor presented

her Majesty from me." Being proctor of the University, was requested to undertake the school of Winchester; which, in hope of this preferment (for 4 of the 7 last wardens had laboured in the school) he has, almost 9 years, sustained. At her Majesty's last being in Hampshire she had the scholars before her at Aberston, "at which time she vouchsafed to take notice of my being her scholar, of my travels, of my being skilled in the tongues, her professor, of publishing many things in print, and said she would have me in remembrance for my preferment."

Endorsed by Cecil:—Harmer. 1 p. (48. 28.)

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR WINCHESTER.

1596, [June].—Petition of New College, Oxford, to Sir Robert Cecil to inform the Queen of certain articles (given), ten in all, proving that, by the statutes of their foundation, the wardens of New College and the college near Winchester must be fellows of these colleges. Mr. Cotton would have to take an oath to these statutes and no lease or collegiate act by a warden not elected according to the statutes can be valid in law.

Endorsed:—1596. 2 pp. (48. 43.)

HENRY LOK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, June].—Acknowledges Cecil's great help in his extreme misfortune in countenancing and freely affording his own purse, what time the fury of some creditors, in the show of his first discontinuance of service, did press on him, and in desiring her Majesty's bounty both by entreaty of letters and liberality of her own purse unto him, with no small labouring beside by Lord Burghley to relieve him. All which moved him of late to use those two-fold letters to his Honour more pressing in particular indeed than his merit should expect, but not more than his Honour's well experienced benignity might embolden a right modest mind to hope for. Albeit they were graciously received (as he gathered by Cecil's answer), yet on further consideration his conscience is so far burdened with indiscretion showed in them that he is forced accuse his error and crave Cecil's pardon, of whom it had rather been his part to have sought testimony of her Majesty's conceit of his desert and his Honour's aptness in this season to have been a further mover for him. If his deserts be disparaged in Court, if his sufficiency disabled for his country, if his fortune be calculated with disaster, rather yields to all these (to him, being unexpected, more grievous than exile or death) than to the least offensive importunity of his Honour.

Endorsed:—"Junii, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. Undated. 1 p. (173. 86.)

JOHN BUDDEN, Feodary of Dorset, to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1596, June].—The wardship of Francis, daughter of Thomas Turbervile, was granted to him and others, to the use of the ward. Details the practices of Stoughton, who married the ward's mother, to obtain possession of the ward's property. Stoughton now sues to obtain the body of the ward. He prays that the suit be not granted, but that the ward be committed either to him or to some other.—*Undated.*

½ p.

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, June ?]—I have received a letter in some part as it werē to me, and in some, as this bearer can show you, to some other. My lord, if I could think that you had this day received any "gote" of scorn I should be sorry, but I protest before God I can not think of any; for who can attempt anything when God shall cross him with weather? But, my lord, to adventure you and the principal ships of this army, to the utter overthrow of all the whole journey, I cannot like it. My duty tieth me to my instructions, and I do pray your lordship to remember your promise to her Majesty. But to have the ships destroyed without hazarding your person and the principal ships of her Majesty I can like it, and for us to give countenance unto it, and if it please you that Sir W. Raleigh may have the charge with his own ship, the *Mary Rose*, the *Rainbow*, the *Vanguard*, the *Dreadnought*, as many of the Flemings as you shall like, and to those English ships that I sent your lordship the name I have added others which I send you enclosed, and the *Swiftsure* may be another. And this far I do agree and like of; against your lordship's adventuring, I do protest and so did Sir Conyers Clifford and Mr. Ashly, and so I think will all of judgment; and therefore, my honoured lord, bear with me not to lose her Majesty's favour and undo myself. I perceived by Mr. Ashly that if we had gone forward this day in setting on them it had been laid on me as the first author of it. Of your valour the world knoweth, and if it be not too much, which is the fault, Good my lord, think there is more to do than this, and let not a mischance overthrow all, and when the spoiling of such is most likely to be requited with the loss of better. This far I dare adventure as I have set down; farther I cannot.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 99.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, ? June.]—There is come to me from the Earl of Sussex [a letter]; he is wonderful desirous to go home in the *Swiftsure*, for that it would be a great trouble to him to remove; and being as the *Swiftsure* is in such a leak, if your lordship should like of it, I had rather she should go home than the other. She will waste the rest well, so knowing your liking and pleasure I will write thereafter. Sir W. Raleigh shall have some other good ship out of my squadron if he will; but surely all things considered of the weakness of the ship in my opinion it were best she went, for go she must after the first storm. I will rest to know by the bearer your pleasure.—*The Ark*.

Endorsed by Essex:—"From the L. Ad., for the *Swiftsure* to go home."

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 100.)

ROBERT BEALE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 1.—Has had a very sore fit of the stone and came, hither two days since for "refreshing;" but will be at London on Monday next and "enquire who of the Mynes Royall be there to be had, and so advertise and attend upon your honour accordingly."—My house at Barnes, 1 July.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 111.)

W. [CHADERTON,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 1.—Yesterday, at Court, the lord Chamberlain told him he was to embark at Harwich, which is contrary to his resolution with Mr. Palmer and Cecil, and, as he has made his provision for Yarmouth, will be to his own cost and the hindrance of the Queen's service. Gives eight reasons to prove this, showing that Yarmouth is a better haven and nearer Flushing than Harwich, that there are there several good ships of the Hollanders which will waft them over "for thanks," and that it is nearer his own house by two or three days' journey, and his years and sickness require consideration. Asks that the letters to the Lansgrave and other his despatches and instructions may not be deferred till the last day.

Endorsed:—1 July 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 112.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 1.—Being unable to speak with you for the greatness of your affairs, I write to desire "that the copy of my patent which I sent to yourself, written and witnessed by Ægidius Krix, herald of the Empire, may be returned unto me, together with the copy of the Emperor's letter to her Majesty;" also, "whereas my father is willing enough to receive my wife and myself home unto him, but is only stayed by the fear he hath of her Majesty's displeasure for so doing, and seeing I have been told by more mouths than one that her Majesty doth not greatly like my living here in London, thinking the country more fit for me, that it may please you to signify so much unto him by letter, that it is neither unfit for a father to receive his son nor that my case in her Majesty's dislike is so desperate as that therefore he ought to refuse me. This letter I desire may be despatched at your soonest leisure: this bearer shall stay for it."

Endorsed:—"Primo Julii, 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 114.)

SIR RICHARD FENYS to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, July 1.—My suit is that "before Sir Robert Sicille's return to the Court, your lordship will do me this great favour, to move his honour to procure me a passport, so as I fail not to attend my lord ambassador ij or iij days before his arrival at the Lantgrave's and all the time of his abode until the christening be past, that both before and after it may be lawful for me to repair to the courts of all such princes as are in amity with her Majesty; which when I besought her Majesty to give me leave to do her Highness, being well pleased to allow of, she told me she would write to the Palsgrave and send a token to his wife by me. And therefore, since my lord will hasten home immediately after the christening and myself, as I am most willing, must go after that to the Palsgrave, that in my passport I might have leave to stay but until the last of November, for that from the Palsgrave's court I might see the universities and the duke of Wirtenberdge his court, and all other princes and places thereabouts that are in amity with her. And as a special suit I crave your lordship's favour in this, that I may the more enable myself hereafter to do her service, as also the better, a year hence, send my son into those universities best affected." Will entirely follow Sir Robert's direction in this journey. Has desired

Mr. Weeinbanck to help to the despatch of the passport.—1 July, 1596.
Signed.

Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil's clerk: "Sir Rich. Fynes to my master;" *and by Cecil himself:* "Sir R. Fyne: Sir H. Croft: Sir Tho. Gorg: Mr. Stanhop: Mr. Tho. Arondell: Sir Tho. Gresham: Stalleng: Stapers (?): Cherry: Honniman (?)."

1 p. (41. 115.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 1.—"Sir, this letter shall carry to you my best wishes and shall assure you that I desire to give you all satisfaction, since by your industry and assistance we have had the means to do her Majesty and our country service; but Mr. Ashleye's sufficiency and my travail how to leave this place and to embark our army shall be th' excuses of my sending no particular relation. I will from sea, when I shall have some free time, make a fuller despatch."—Cales, 1 July.

Seal. Endorsed:—"Received 1 August."

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 116.)

JAMES ANDERTON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 1.—The Queen granted to him, being receiver of Furness, the constableness of Lancaster castle and stewardship of Londisdaile, during pleasure. Hears that his known adversary, Mr. William Farington, of Werdeyne, intends now in the vacation time to sue to her Majesty for these offices by bill assigned and so frustrate his grant, being his only recompense for 20 years' service in the Duchy Court. Begg that if any such suit is made in his absensce it may be deferred until next term.—Grays Inn, 1 July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (41. 117.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO.

1596, July 1.—Account of debts owing by the Crown to Sir Horatio Palavicino, to July 1, 1596.

2½ pp. (173. 93.)

WILLIAM BUTTON TO LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 1.—Asks for 100 trees from the forest of Blackmore or elsewhere, for the repair of the manor house and tenements of Alton Priors, Wilts, of which he is tenant.

Endorsed:—"1 July, 1596."

Note by Burghley that he thinks it not reason to relieve the party, having so many years to come.

½ p. (1028.)

[CHARLES, LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM] TO THE DUKE MEDINA SIDONIA.

1596, July 3.—Learns from certain Spaniards that he is at Port St. Mary; and having been general against him in 1588, thinks himself not wholly unknown to him. Considering how gently he has treated the populace here at this time, and how often in the past he has released prisoners of war even without ransom, he is sure that the duke will release and send to him 31 English subjects who, he finds, are in the

duke's galleys. Will give in return for them as many prisoners of this place, of better rank than they. If this is denied, a different style of war must be followed in future.—From the Royal English fleet at Cadiz, 1596; 30 June *stilo antiquo*. C. H. [Charles Howard.]
Subscribed:—"Illustrissimo principi, Duci Medenia de Sidonia."

II.—[The ENGLISH GENERALS to the SAME.]

Have to-day received his letters, their answer to which the gentlemen who brought them will declare. As to the English prisoners, whom they expect to receive from him to-morrow, they promise to give in return such as Dominus Mendoza, and the other gentlemen sent by D. John de Porte Cariero in that behalf, shall approve. If there is any other prisoner; or hereafter shall be, the duke shall name his ransom.—From the Royal English fleet, 3 July old style, 1596.

Begins:—"Illustrissime princeps."

Latin. Copies, 2 pp. (41. 98.)

CAPTAIN HENRY BELLINGHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 3.—At my last being with you you promised to deal with your father in my behalf. I beseech you have some care of me for my wants are very great, insomuch as I have been driven to let my house to Lady Scudamore for seven years, and now my creditors call so on me for my debts as I must be enforced to sell my land outright to satisfy them; and when that is gone how I and my poor wife shall live God knoweth. Beg I neither can nor will, by God's grace. Let my lord [Burghley] consider how he had from me those things that between two brothers were well worth 2,000*l.* for 600*l.*, and then I have no doubt he will see me satisfied one way or other. As for the office that her Majesty hath already given me, God is my judge how all manner of ways [it] stood me in above 3,000*l.*; besides, I have been her Majesty's man in ordinary this three and twenty years, in which time I have been employed to my very great charge and never had one penny in recompense but this office; the which hath been and will be my utter overthrow for ever unless your father and you be good to me. I had long ere this attended you but did see you were troubled with matters of far greater importance, but now my necessity is such as I am enforced to be troublesome to you; hoping you will be a mean to your father for the settling of my office and quiet enjoying of it also according to her Majesty's grant, or else that I may have some other good thing in lieu thereof.—Eastbury, 3 July, 1596.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (42. 2.)

THOMAS SMITH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 4.—If the letters that I sent you enclosed seem, as indeed they are, too empty of matter and too naked of good words to be sent from her Majesty, let the hasty scribbling of them serve for their excuse. A bad excuse, you will say; why should they be so hastily scribbled? I signified to you the necessity of my riding into the country and therefore this evening, as soon as I was come from the Court, I was fain all at once to make me ready to take horse and to write these letters: let your favour toward me supply the defects of them, and amend their faults with such additions, abatements, alterations as shall seem meet, unless (which perhaps shall be more meet, and they deserve no better) you let

some other man quite cast them new. I leave them to be addressed as you shall please, and the styles added. I have written to Mr. Reynolds, my lord's secretary, to attend you concerning the business to Mons. Fontaine and doubt not to-morrow he will wait on you.—From my lodging in London, 4 July.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (42. 3.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, July 5.—My last was of June 24, since the despatch whereof the Cardinal lay hovering in the land of Waes, making shew of an intent to attempt somewhat upon Hulst, and yet on the sudden passed the greater part of his forces into Brabant so high as Hoogstraet and Turnhout; which made us vigilant in looking to the frontiers, not thinking other but that he would have had a saying to Breda or the islands of Tertole. Unto the one the Count Hohenlo had regard, and his Excellency (after he had understood the enemy's passage over) departed presently from Hulst towards Bargnes with men to guard and defend those quarters; which to effect the better it chanced very luckily that the Scots and others that had been in France were arrived and sent forthwith into the island of Tertole. But so soon as his Excellency was departed from Hulst the Cardinal sent for his troops to return out of Brabant with all possible haste, which they performed with that secrecy and speed as they got the vantage, and as it afterwards appeared, being returned and joined with the rest, did the 27th of June in the night pass at an ebb-tide the drowned land about Hulst, and with two or three boats made a small bridge over the creeks or deep, and so got so many of their men through that they forced a small sconce, possessed it, and so under the favour thereof came to the dykes or banks into the land, where presently they entrenched themselves in certain orchards so as our forts could not harm them with the cannon. The Count of Solmes, whom his Excellency had left to look to the keeping of those quarters, having had the news after midnight, did forthwith give order in the town and forts; and with so many men as he could draw forth and leave the places guarded, marched towards and assaulted the enemy with that resolution as he put them to the worst so as divers ran into the water and there were slain and drowned. The rest kept together, seeing the Count but weak, who also durst not venture further but retired into his holds with the loss of divers of his. In the mean time the enemy at low water continued his passing of men, so as by that time his Excellency came again from Bargnes with all the forces he could draw away, he found three regiments of the enemy's passed, one of Italians, another of Dutches, and the third of Wallons, well entrenched, so as with so few as his Excellency had there was no attempting on them; but under the favour of one of the forts he cast up a half moon which he maketh strong against the cannon, and thence intendeth so to beat and annoy the enemy that he shall hinder their passing over at least by day, and put those already gotten over in danger if they can be taken on the least advantage, wanting nothing but men to do the Cardinal a great scorn, to the hazard of his reputation and glory. There is sent to his Excellency all the men can be anywhere spared, the Count Hohenlo being gone unto him with six companies. And because no soldiers can be levied on the sudden in these parts, they of Holland have taken order to entertain 3,000 mariners to be used to guard the frontiers and serve in those watery lauds as occasion shall be offered. Besides, the States have written their earnest letters and charged Mons. Caron

to become suitor to her Majesty for an aid of 2,000 or 3,000 only for three or four months while this opportunity is offered to have the vantage on the Cardinal if they can be seconded. All kind of provisions and money is sent to his Excellency, and the Council of State appointed to be at hand to give and take order for all necessaries. Breda and other places are now free for a while, but if the Spaniards' brags can take place, then will the Cardinal, ere summer pass, get Hulst and have a saying to Tergoes and Tertole land, making in Antwerp preparation of galleys, boats, and other devices to pass the rivers. But his Excellency hopeth to be able to hinder them and that it will cost them dear ere they shall possess Hulst, having no way to bring over their cannon than through the drowned land, and that is full of difficulties and troubles, the Spaniards by report having refused to pass over with the other. They incamp most on the other side near certain forts the Count Fuentes caused to be made, from whence by their artillery they have greatly annoyed our men, and beaten down all the parapet of one of our forts; but his Excellency crieth quittance and hath done as much unto theirs. All other quarters remain quiet as yet, and the States proceed after their wonted fashion. As yet the deputies to be sent over unto her Majesty are not despatched; sundry of those thereto nominated having made their excuses, and few willing to take the charge of such business, which are thought cannot be pleasant to the Provinces, and uncertain of her Majesty's liking. Here we have the news out of France that the Duke of Bouillon is to return into England the 15th of this month, to bring the King his confirmation of the Treaty, and they will thence come hither to deal with these men; and the whilest do they write from Antwerp that there is a truce towards between France and Spain, which nothing liketh these men.—From the Hague, this 5th of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (42. 5.)

NICHOLAS SAUNDER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, July 5.—Complains of his arrest by the Mayor of Plymouth, James Bagg, in a suit respecting sugars sold by him to Bagg. Prays for liberty, in order to carry out the Lord General's command to him to follow the fleet with his ship.—The Common Gaol at Plymouth, 5 July 1596.

1 p. (141. 172.)

W. JONES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 6.—Is left to God and to the world, destitute of friends and means. His bringing up is not unknown to Cecil; his crosses himself best knows. Offers him all the service the remainder of his life shall be able to afford.

Endorsed :—6 July 1596.

Holograph. ½ p. (42. 6.)

Lord J. ST. JOHN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 6.—Desiring Cecil to obtain from her Majesty licence for him to travel into Germany to use the baths about Strasborough.

Although by the skilful practice of Doctor Gyfford he has found great redress of his palsy, to the preservation of his life, yet the decrepit state of his limbs (disabling him to perform his desired service to her

Majesty) urges him to try all such further means whereby any hope may grow of amendment of his lameness.—St. Bartholomew's this vjth July, 1596.

Signed:—Your loving friend assured J. Saint John.

Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (173. 87.)

EDMOND JENNEY and other Customs Officers at Ipswich to LORD
BURGHLEY.

1596, July 7.—In September last there was seized by the deputy searcher at Maldon a small crayer, with butter and cheese, neither the bark entered as it ought, neither band entered nor cocket taken from the office. The searcher informed for her Majesty, and sued out a writ of prisement and apprised the goods; and they were sold to the poor in those parts and the money left with one Mr. Rich, a justice of peace, with the merchant's consent, until the law determine the cause. The searcher referred this proceeding to his attorney's care; whose negligence has given such advantage to his adversaries as they have sued out a *nisi prius* and do mind to bring it to the assizes in Essex; and it appeareth they have packed a jury of their own chapmen, who more respect their own private commodity than his order or her Majesty's profit. Entreat his letter to the justices of Assize in Essex forbidding the cause betwixt Clere the searcher or Frend his deputy for the Queen, and Harris the merchant, to have any hearing there, but to receive trial next term at the Exchequer bar, where the searcher will not only maintain the seizure but also lay open such cunning conveyance of the merchants of that kind of victual as they shall receive that they have long deserved. Otherwise, if in this cause they should prevail, her Majesty's laws in this point shall be broken, his lordship's orders set down not kept, and her Majesty's poor officers not regarded.—Ipswich, 7 July 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (42. 8.)

SIR FRANCIS CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 7.—I never received any letter of this news; I heard it of my nephew, Nicholas Throckmorton, who one day being in the Brusse heard such a speech there, that Sir Walter Raleigh should be drowned, and meeting with one of my men at London, told him this news, but said he did not believe it. Nor did I when I heard it, but surely in a manner it was a general speech throughout London, which maketh me much to marvel that you heard not of it before Mr. Howard told you of it.—From Bedington, this 7th of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 9.)

DR. FLETCHER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 7.—Congratulates him on the title of that whereof he had the employment and substance before; prays God to give him the direction of the Holy Spirit that it may ever sort with his own comfort, the good of this realm and the high satisfaction of her Majesty. There is great expectation of his proceedings who has given such experiment in his younger years of so great sufficiency to discharge the duties of so honourable a calling.—From London, 7 July, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 12.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 7.—This woman is wife to one Ridley, a soldier of the garrison at Flushing, who coming hither by passport hath been arrested and laid in prison. If her Majesty's men of war may not be free, her service will find it when any necessity shall be.

Begs that Cecil will grant his warrant that Ridley may be delivered and sent to his garrison.—London, the 7 of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"There was a letter written by my Mr. to the party that arrested him."

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 88.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 7.—If either for her Majesty's service or your own, you shall have cause to use me, I am but gone to my house at Penshurst, where I will be ready to receive your commandments. My absence shall not be long, and in the meantime I will have so good a confidence in the assurance of your favour towards me, as I will not fear to be forgotten if there be any occasion of doing me good. I humbly beseech you that it will please you to remember the matter of Otford to my Lord, your father, because I greatly desire that your Honour had spoken with him in it before his going into the country. Your Honour shall ever find me desirous to deserve your favours and to be commanded by you as one that ever will be, your Ho. most affectionate to do you Service, R. Sydney.—At the Court, the 7 of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 89.)

SIR HENRY COCKE to LORD BURGHELY.

1596, July 8.—In all the hard courses touching our poor country we are driven to fly unto you for aid and relief, which we are the bolder to do that by many proofs we have found you forward to help us, for which all our countrymen account themselves very greatly bound unto you. Last year, understanding the hard estate of our shire for the great scarcity of corn, you did then entreat her Majesty's officers to forbear three parts of the composition wheat (being 300 quarters then required by them) until harvest were inned, whereby with the more ease they might pay the same; which our countrymen took exceeding thankfully. Yet, notwithstanding, some officers, being therewith much discontented, did send out their warrants for it, and thereby, expressing her Majesty's great want of corn, did very earnestly require the same; all which or the greatest part thereof (as I was informed at my return out of Hampshire) they, contrary to your request, were driven at very hard and dear prices to provide and deliver before harvest was inned. We are in this kind of provision and composition very hardly used by her Majesty's purveyor of wheat, which is exceeding grievous unto our country; for whereas by our ancient composition we are to deliver yearly 400 quarters of wheat for 6s. 8d. a quarter, whereof 200 quarters are to be delivered at Ilstry (Elstree) the 15th of October, and the other 200 quarters at Hoddesdon the 20th of October; although men, according to their duties, do bring their corn thither, neither the purveyor nor any deputy for him will be there to receive it, whereby they are driven to carry it home again. If it prove to be very cheap we shall not hear of the purveyor that year; if it prove dear, he will not receive it at his

appointed day, but stayeth until the latter end of the year near harvest, when most men being unfurnished are driven at very great prices to provide the same: as at this present they have sent forth their precepts into this country, commanding them to send in their wheat upon Wednesday next, which under your good favour is a very hard course, for now generally every man's store is greatly wasted, and the markets very meanly furnished, in respect that upon reasonable prices they delivered out of the same towards the victualling of her Majesty's navy 200 quarters of wheat and 200 quarters of malt. I have had some speeches with the purveyor about this matter, remembering unto him the appointed days of the delivery of our composition corn; at which time it is plentiful and commonly also at the easiest rate of any time of the year. His answer was that her Majesty's garners were not able at one time to receive all the corn of every compounding shire, which I think to be true; yet, I trust, he dealeth not so with that shire wherein he dwelleth, at whose ease I envy not. Notwithstanding, I wish that as for want of favour we are none of the first shires which do pay in their corn, so would I wish that we should not be the last, as now I am sure we are. But since her Majesty's garners are not able to receive all composition wheat at one time, under your good favour, it were very right and convenient that the quantities of wheat of all those shires might be well considered of, and then by an equal and indifferent division they might at several times of the year be appointed what portions every of them should send in, whereby every shire might indifferently taste of her Majesty's favour, and not to stand upon the partial favour of the purveyor who, as some do report, doth lose nothing by it. I am bold to beseech you that you would send for the principal officers of her Majesty's greencloth and be a means unto them not only to forbear, if it may be, the whole 400 quarters of wheat or the greater part thereof until the next harvest shall be in, but also to persuade them to take some care in the reforming of this hard measure offered by the purveyor, whereby a more indifferent course may hereafter be taken therein. If you extend this great favour unto our poor country it shall, God willing, be openly published at our next quarter sessions at Hertford upon Monday next.—From Broxborne, the 8th of July, 1596.

[P.S.] The prices of corn in Hoddesdon market this eighth day of July, 1596:

Wheat, the best,	at 6s. 8d. the bushel;
Myslyn at	5s.
Danske rye at	4s. 4d.

As it is judged by very wise men and of good experience the fourth man which was wont to pay corn towards the composition hath not now sufficient to serve his house until harvest, and very many also do want money to buy it.

Signed. 21 pp. (42. 13.)

THE BORDERS.

1596, July 8.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to give an increase of 4d. a day extra pay to 20 men of the band of horsemen serving at Berwick, who are now to be employed on special service for three months. Order to be given to the receiver of Northumberland to allow the said increase.—Manor of Greenwich, 8 July, 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign manual. Signet. 41 p. (42. 15.)

R., LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—I heartily thank God, good Mr. Secretary, that her Majesty hath graced you with this title, which your painful service hath long sithence deserved, and which will encourage you to undergo the great burden you are charged withal. The Lord God bless you in all your counsels and actions, and assist you with His Holy Spirit. I would sooner have congratulated this your dignity if sooner I had known it: Harrow Hill hath late news or none at all.—At Harrow Hill, 9 July 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 16.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—After seven years' service having in her Majesty's dominions no other benefit of living but only 100 marks yearly, which I bestow upon my servants kept for occasions of her Majesty's service, it may seem good time to seek some place with better enabling me to serve and some consideration of my desert. There are void the office of Requests and Latin Secretary. Dr. Awbry in his death bed wished his place to me, as in his opinion most fit for it. Sir John Woolly declared the same of his office, judging me of all the men he knew, for skill and experience, most fit; and I have laboured not a little with them both. Mr. Lambert, I hear, hath refused the offer; and though he had not, in Dr. Awbry's time there were four of the Requests, neither is her Majesty's authority less at this time. So that if it please her Majesty I have both the Requests and Latin letters with the fees, and Carlisle or somewhat equivalent, as St. Cross's, &c., I shall be able exactly to perform the charge as well as other; if not, in regard of her Majesty's clemency, my desert, and for honesty, learning and experience no less deficiency than other, I must hope her Majesty meaneth some other better thing toward me. I send the writing I have conceived for her Majesty in my behalf, desiring your pleasure for the delivery of it by yourself or by some other means.—9 July, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 17.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX and LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR
ANTHONY ASHLEY and SIR GELLY MERRICK.

1596, July 9.—Warrant to arrest and examine all ships which, having been employed in this service [on the coast of Spain], shall arrive in any of the western ports, and if they come without passports to commit their captains and masters to prison; to search the said ships, and if any treasure or munition appear to have been embezzled by any private person, to make stay thereof until further direction: requiring them to take unto them for assistance in the port of Plymouth the Mayor and Sir Ferdinando Gorges; in Dartmouth and those parts, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Carew of Cockington, and Mr. Richard Blackwoller; and in the ports of Cornwall, Sir Francis Godolphin, and Lionel Sharpe, D.D.—Given on the coast of Andalusia, this 9th of July.

Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (42. 18.)

JOHN PROCTOR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—The errors of his course deserved that he should be dismissed from Cecil's protection, whose employments being increased

by his worthy succession in his honourable office, he prays him to command his service, that leaving all other courses, he may grow old in Cecil's service.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 19.)

GRIFFITH LEWIS, Dean of Gloucester, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—I have served her Highness these 12 or 13 years as ordinary chaplain and obtained all that while no preferment but the poor deanery of Gloucester, and whereas now the see of West Chester is void, my suit unto you is to become my patron and only principal mean for the obtaining of it. And yet I desire it not so much for commodity as for love and good liking to that people and country that lieth next adjoining to my native soil there; for as that whole bishopric is not esteemed above 500*l.* or 600*l.* by year, so my present preferments (I thank God) do come within 100*l.* of it. Motives to move you to deal with the Queen for this preferment I have none but that I did always honour your most honourable father and mother; that I am her Majesty's servant so many years; that I am a poor prebendary in Westminster; that Sir Thomas Cecil is our tenant of Wymbleton; and that you have often heard my simple sermons at Court. To conclude, you shall never have dishonour for speaking for me, whom Court and country (I thank God) do take for an honest true man. I long to hear by this bearer whether or no it pleaseth you to undertake alone this my preferment, who can easily effect the same if it stand with your good pleasure.—Gloucester, Julii nono, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 20.)

THOMAS HONIMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—A small man of war of Plymouth that departed thence three days after the fleet's departure the 17th of July [*sic*: June] last, took a prize laden with rice, wines, &c. She saw the fleet the same day she took the prize, either before or after she took her, near the bay of Lagust, and sending home the prize she bare with the fleet; which prize arrived at Plymouth the first of this present. She came out of the river of Seville and was bound for Lisbon. This is the report of one Weeks which this day came hither from Plymouth. I enquired if he heard any report by them of what shipping was in the river of Seville, but he saith he enquired not. By others I have heard there were 25 sail laden and ready to depart for the West Indies. I have a roll of all the rents appertaining to the crown of Spain, with a large declaration how they come in, and also the rents of each duke, earl, lord, baron, archbishop, bishop, &c. It is in Spanish; if I wist you would see it, I would English the same and send to you.—From London, 9 July, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 21.)

HENRY MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—It may please you herewith to receive back all those letters I received from you of the Lord Deputy's last despatch, with your two minutes and a warrant for the messenger that should be sent. My lord's [Burghley's] own letter to the Lord Deputy I do also send unsealed, to be sealed (after you have read it) with my lord's seal that is in his standish. One letter more I return of Mr. Sanders which my

lord gave me to send you upon the perusing your minutes; as [to] this of Mr. Sanders (who I perceive is going forth to find our army) my lord made no other answer but willed me to return them all to you. His lordship hath been a little touched with the gout this night, but is able to ride into his walks, where he at this present is.—From Theobalds, 9 July, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Seal.* (42. 22.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW TO SIR ROBERT CECIL

1596, July 9.—In my last letters to your father, sent, by Sir Anthony Ashley, I discoursed at large such actions as had formerly happened; since which time divers consultations were held whether the city of Cales were to be held or not. By the opinion of every man it was thought that the keeping of it was very needful as a perpetual bridle upon the King of Spain, and so assuredly it would have proved; for, as you know, in all south Spain there is no secure port for a rendezvous for his fleet to be in safety but Cales, for the bar of St. Lucar is so dangerous as the great ships either inward or outward bound until they be unloaden dare not pass it either to or from Seville, but resort to Cales to disburden and take in their lading. Yet, notwithstanding, when the state of our victuals was looked into, an impossibility was found to leave a strong garrison in it, and therefore agreed upon to be abandoned and burn the town, which was effected. That the town was rich may not be denied, but rich towns taken in fury and not by composition run all to spoil, as well appeared in this city, which was pillaged to a farthing, yet many nothing the better by it, amongst which number myself is one, not having—God is my judge—one piece of coin, any jewel, or more than one piece of plate not worth 50s. Some other that you love well are in the same case, but others are more happy, whose coffers are full. I mean it not by the generals but of those of my own rank. The brass ordinance already taken are about 100 pieces; I hope the number will be shortly increased. The victories by land and sea which in one day were obtained will mightily advance her Majesty's glory amongst other princes, and the annoyance to the enemy such as in haste he will not be able to recover it, for his best ships of war are burnt and taken, his Indian fleet, the richest that ever was outward bound, consumed with fire, his galleys beaten and by experience found to be but bubbles, his city of Cales, esteemed by the Spaniards to be the strongest town in his kingdom, converted into ashes, his people proved to be infamous cowards that in all the time that we were possessed of the town, which was fourteen days at least, albeit the Duke of Medina had a great army in his hand, durst not once give an alarm, which was in his power to have done without danger at his pleasure either by land or sea. Our English captives that were in his galleys, a precedent at no time formerly seen, for mere fear, as we have reason to conjecture, were released and sent unto us; and that which will be most grievous unto him is to have his weakness so much discovered, which heretofore was so fearful to all the nations of Europe. The wiser sort of the Spaniards that are prisoners with us, do confess in one voice that a greater grievance could not have been done unto him, in so much as they are of opinion that his people with their clamour will enforce him to seek for peace from her Majesty. Before this victory his want of money was such as his soldiers in the galleys have been unpaid these three years. The loss of this Indian fleet, which is esteemed in loss to him upon his return 24 millions of ducats, will keep him so bare in crowns as a revolt

amongst his garrisons in the Low Countries may be well expected, and that the rather if the Turk or King of Morocco do anything upon him, which is infinitely feared by the Spaniards. Moreover, he must be enforced to keep a strong garrison of soldiers in Calais until it be re-edified and peopled, for otherwise the Moors will disquiet those inhabiting in that place, being above all other places in his kingdom most desired by them. In my letters to your father I do somewhat err in the report of the enemy's ships of war, naming the most of them to be Biscayans, which was not so, but in matter of err nothing, for I am persuaded that the Spanish fleet was stronger than I report it to be. I beseech you to excuse my ill hand which will put to trouble to decipher; at best leisure my hand is naught, but in haste, as now I write, I know not a worse.—From her Majesty's good ship the *Mary Rose*, this 9th of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (42. 23.)

[DR. BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL,

1596, July 9.—The fellows of Winchester College have some intimation, as well by letters from London as by secret threats from some near about Mr. Cotton, that a pursuivant shall be sent suddenly for two or three of the chiefest and stoutest of them, and that in their absence, the rest being fearful of themselves and the more terrified by that example, will easily yield to Mr. Cotton's admittance, which he meaneth to require in their absence by virtue of his former patent. I would think this unlikely but that by experience of mine own election to be Warden, I saw eight of my chiefest voices sent for away by a pursuivant, and the election questionless had been overthrown had I not beforehand procured a discharge for them from Sir Francis Walsingham, then Secretary to her Majesty. Now, because the fellows of that house had never any meaning but by supplication to acquaint her Majesty with the state of their foundation and the strictness of their oaths already taken, from which if by her Highness's laws they may be freed, they are most willing in all things to obey her commandment and pleasure, may it like you to extend so much favour unto college and students that, submitting themselves to her Majesty's princely consideration of their oaths and statutes, they may not by any indirect means be molested or terrified by pursuivants till her Majesty's farther pleasure be signified unto them. They make the more haste because they find he is gone down, and as they doubt to some such purpose; from which stratagem they beseech you their college may be preserved, and I as always bred and brought up there cannot so much forget them, though I be now departed from them, but that in their behalf I likewise beseech you they may rather be certified of her Majesty's pleasure by your letters than be posted up by pursuivants, they know neither whither nor why.—London, 9 July 1596.

Signed. 1½ pp. (42. 25.)

GIO. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—On 1 August the annuity of the Signor Horatio falling due, I presented to the magistrate of this city a petition for payment of the portion of Signor Fabritio, in the same way as I have done for five years before, and in the same way was referred to Mr. Fortescue. As it will be a matter for the Council, asks Cecils favour in it. The Signor Horatio has for a week past suffered much from gout, but begins

to amend, and intends to come hither at the coming of the Commissioners, as Cecil advises; especially as the lord Treasurer has deferred the practice, which the Signor Horatio wrote of, until then. Has sent him word of the new charge the Queen has conferred upon Cecil and doubtless he and all his will be delighted.—London, 9 July, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. Seal. (42. 26.)

The ARCHBISHOP and the COUNCIL AT YORK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, July 10.—Relative to the contemptuous proceedings of one Richard Atkinson, of Ripon, as by a declaration, here enclosed, the whole cause and the proceedings thereof will appear. Upon complaint by us last term it pleased you to direct your letters, bearing date June 20, to me the Archbishop to convent Atkinson before me, and take order for his appearance before your lordships, which is done accordingly; he is to appear at the Court before you the 18th day of this month. Most humbly praying you that his presumptuous and bold attempts may receive such punishment as you shall think most fit.—At York, 10 July, 1576.

Endorsed by Cecil:—“Earl of Oxford not to be touched. Atkinson submitteih, accuseth Elson and Cawley” (42. 27.)

The Enclosure:—

“A declaration of the proceedings by her Majesty’s Council in the North against Richard Atkinson, of Ripon, in the county of York, for his misdemeanours and contempts, exhibited to the right honourable the Lords of her Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council.”

Atkinson being convented before Sir William Mallory, knight, William Hildyard, Robert Waterhouse, Robert Briges, William Staveley and Edward Coppinger, esquires, justices of peace and gaol delivery within the liberties of Ripon, by warrant from them to appear at their sessions of peace and gaol delivery the 6th June, 1593, was in open sessions by them committed to prison for his contemptuous speeches against the said warrant; he affirming that the same was fit to stop mustard pots, with other scornful and lewd behaviour in open court.

Being set at liberty within eight days after by Sir William Mallory, one Mr. Johnson, a justice within that liberty, not knowing how he was enlarged, commanded Richard Rounder the gaoler there to bring Atkinson before him to know the cause of his enlargement. Upon which whole matter Atkinson commenced two suits of false imprisonment in the Common Pleas against Rounder, which are still there depending.

Upon complaint hereof by Rounder to the late Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President, order was taken by his lordship, with Atkinson’s free consent, to surcease all suits at the common law in respect that such suits did tend to the disgrace of the justices and their lawful proceedings by examining their judicial acts, and that Atkinson should exhibit his bill before his lordship and this Council, declaring his grief if he thought good; which he did accordingly, and Rounder made answer in this Court, justifying the detaining of him in prison by the commandment of the justices for the causes before alledged, and so the matter depended here without any further prosecution by Atkinson. But presently after the Earl’s death, Atkinson did revive his former suits

against Rounder at the common law in Hilary term last for further vexation of the poor man, intending to become non suit in this Court.

Sir William Mallory and the rest of those justices giving information hereof in March last to this Council, Atkinson was convented to York before the Archbishop and the Council to treat some order in those suits, and upon his appearance at the Council table was required to prosecute his former suit here against Rounder, according to the Earl's order and his own consent and promise; who answered in scornful sort that his promise and that order were void, the Earl being dead, neither did he care for that order.

Notwithstanding which scornful answer time was given him to be better advised by his counsel, and shortly after being called into open Court in Lent sitting last to understand his answer, he persisted in his former purpose, and his own counsel then affirmed that they found him very wilful and void of conformity; whereupon the bill and answer between him and Rounder was read in open Court, and Rounder's answer, with Atkinson's contemptuous words against the justices, and their warrant was then avouched by two justices, Mr. Hildyard and Mr. Waterhouse, men learned in the laws, to be true, and that the cause of his imprisonment at their sessions was his said contempt. Upon consideration whereof, as well for his scornful answer and behaviour at the Council table, as that his suit before the Council against Rounder was mere vexation and to call in question the judicial act of the justice, (whereby their doings might be drawn into disgrace and contempt among the people) knowing him to be of a wilful and stubborn disposition and to make small account of authority, it was thought good by this Council for example's sake and the better countenancing of the justices in their lawful proceedings against him, to commit him to York Castle, where he remained about four days and was then delivered. For which imprisonment he did in Easter term last prosecute an especial attachment of contempt out of the Common Pleas against Rounder, the gaoler of Ripon, returnable last term, upon a false surmise that he was imprisoned here at the suit of Rounder for prosecuting his actions at the common law; and he did prosecute an action of false imprisonment against Mr. Robert Readhead, keeper of York Castle, and John Stock, a poor tipstaff attendant upon this Council, and procured Readhead, her Majesty's ordinary servant, to be arrested by James Hutchinson, sergeant to the sheriffs of York, albeit that Atkinson and the sergeant had notice that Readhead was her Majesty's ordinary servant.

Atkinson doth bring down at these assizes at York his nisi prius against Rounder for detaining him in prison at Ripon by the justices' commandment in their sessions; and being now convented before this Council to enter bond for his appearance before your lordships according to your letters, said that he would proceed at the assizes with his action against Rounder and would see the end of it at the common law whatsoever befell him, and for his appearance before your lordships said he weighed it not the weight of a point to answer the matter. In consideration whereof it would please you to stay all actions of false imprisonment against Mr. Roundhead, Stock the tipstaff, and Rounder the gaoler at Ripon, and to stay all proceedings upon the special attachment, and to

inflict such punishment upon Atkinson for his presumptions as you think most convenient.

Signed by the Archbishop of York, and other members of the Council at York. 3 pp. (42. 10.)

THE ARCHBISHOP and COUNCIL at YORK to LORD BURGHELY.

1596, July 10.—According to the letters of 20 June from the Lords of the Privy Council, order is taken for the appearance of Richard Atkinson of Ripon before their lordships, at the Court, upon the 17th of this month. The causes of his several imprisonments, with his scornful and contemptuous words and behaviour and the proceedings thereupon are declared in a schedule enclosed. They pray that Atkinson may receive such punishments as shall be for the advancement of the authority of this Council and the credit of the Justices in the liberty of Ripon.—At York this 10th of July 1596.

Signed:—Matth. Ebor; W. Malorye; Willm. Rocolf; E. Stanhope; Wm. Cardynall; Jo. Ferne.

Part of Seal. 1 p. (173. 93.)

THE ARCHBISHOP and COUNCIL at YORK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 10.—Enclosing the preceding letters, with hearty thanks for the care they understand his Honour hath of the credit of this Council.—From York, the 10th of July 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 (173. 92.)

THE EARL OF LINCOLN to MR. SECRETARY CECIL.

1596, July 10.—For that I can neither be provided of horse nor carriages readily without commission I pray you heartily it may be sent forthwith, for I shall lose this day for lack of it, and be troubled by the way, as I have been and am in this town. I am ashamed to tell you how often both I and this bearer, Mr. Wroth, have spoken and sent for it. Be not weary with my often troubling of you, for I have no ease nor help of any other. Amongst other overthwarts I am cosened by a physician's son called Natty, who being preferred by his father to go with me for that he understood the languages and had travelled, hath gotten me to apparel him, and hideth himself till I be gone. So likewise do some others, of whom I should have received some round sums of money. These things shall not stay me one hour, but if you will so much favour me as to write to Mr. Attorney, or to some other justices whom you think fit, to examine the cause, and to send a pursuivant to bring before the said justices such [as] I shall give you the names of, it will be a means that the like dealing shall not be offered me by others when I am in her Majesty's service.—Saturday, the tenth day of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 28.)

DR. WILLIAM TOOKER (OF TUCKER) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 10.—It now appeareth to you what impediment was from the beginning to Mr. Cotton's suit. It remaineth that her Majesty's prerogative may take place and the foundation [of Winchester College] also be observed in bestowing it upon me; for you well know that unless her Majesty will remit her prerogative, the house cannot proceed to an ordinary election. Your honour, I hope, standeth assured of my

thankfulness toward you, and my two kinsmen, Mr. Killigrew and Mr. Drake, will undertake for me that no man shall be more at your disposition than myself. I shall not need to put you in mind how much the Earl of Essex affected this suit, as my lord grace knoweth; and Mr. Killigrew. If you stand my honourable procurer in this preferment, I shall make my dutiful repair; and for any collateral calumniations I will answer them, which usually grow out of every suit nowadays.—From Westdean, 10 July.

Holograph. Seal, broken. ½ p. (42. 29.)

JOHN COOKE to _____

1596, July 10.—Yesterday, about five of the clock in the afternoon, the sconce having received some 300 shot from the enemy's battery, they came to a parley, and so yielded to it upon composition. The town, I am persuaded, will not hold out long. His Excellency and Count Hollock are gone malcontent, without leaving any discretion what should be done. The Count Solmes tarries here, but hath a kind of fever that keeps him within door. The parapet of the town wall, for the most part, is not two foot high, the moat in many places of no greater depth; the counter-scarf is made fit to lodge the enemy; the commanders show themselves to be coldly disposed; the soldiers are poor silly grooms and better acquainted (for anything I see) to cast away their arms than to fight; the inhabitants are for the most part gone with their baggage, and now the event of all these defects I refer to your discretion to censure of.—Hulst, 10 July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ p. (42. 30.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 10.—Our late alarum may cause me to receive some blame if it be not favourably construed by you and the rest [of the Council]; but before I undertook it, I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant and the deputy lieutenants of the shire with my intent, the which made me the more bolder, besides the fitness of the opportunity, the enemy being upon the coast to the number of 30 sail of shipping, as they themselves know, who having not long since taken off our fishermen in the mouth of the harbour, and the unwillingness of some of the inhabitants to furnish themselves with such furniture as is meet for their own defence,—the one being a means to cause it more certainly to be believed, the other plainly demonstrating unto them the want of those things which they may reasonably provide themselves of. And now, by mine own experience, I find they are neither armed according as from time to time they persuaded me they were, nor will they be easily drawn to any good order; but what may be done you shall hear. I will do to the utmost of my power, and they assuredly promised me to amend all that is in their powers to help. Other news here is not any save that I had a small prize of rice sent me in by a pinnace of mine which I sent after the fleet, taken some 40 leagues off the cape, bound for Lisbon, who doth report that two days before she was taken (which was the 17th of June) she saw the fleet bearing for Cales.—Plymouth, 10 July, 1596.

Signed. ¾ p. (42. 31.)

THE EARL OF LINCOLN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 11.—I have been so busied in making haste to despatch my company out of London, and many other occasions happening to occupy

my head, that I forgot all mine own affairs, and therefore am now desirous to know whether you have done anything in the matter for trial of Fulshaw's slanderous allegation; wherein I shall be overreached much by his cunning and crafty practices, if in my absence he may have any means to deal therein without my privy. For I am not so much afraid of anything in the world as of the devilish practices of Dymmock, Askyough, and Fulshaw, who, being all compact together, work many villanies against me by their agents and friends. I will not now therefore trouble you with any cause of mine own. If I find myself able to endure the seas, and that the master of the Queen's ship will be pleased to carry me, I intend for the speedier despatch of my service and coming to the Landsgrave to go to Stode; but whether he will be directed by me I have some cause to doubt.—Ware, this 11th of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 35.)

THOMAS HARRIOTT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 11.—Whereas, according to your direction, I have been framing a chart out of some such of Sir Walter's [Raleigh's] notes and writings which he hath left behind him, his principal charts being carried with him, I do think most fit that the discovery of Capt. Kemish be added in his due place before I finish it. It is of importance, and all charts which had that coast before be very imperfect as in many things else; and that of Sir Walter's, although it were better in that part than any other, yet it was done but by intelligence from the Indians, and this voyage was specially for the discovery of the same, which is, as I find, well and sufficiently performed. And because the secrecy of these matters doth much import her Majesty and this state, I pray let me be so bold as to crave that the despatch of the plotting and describing be done only by me for you, according to the order of trust that Sir Walter left with me before his departure and as he hath usually done heretofore. If you have any notes from Sir Thomas Baskerville, if you make me acquainted with them, other particularities than that before Sir Walter hath described shall also be set down. Although Capt. Kemish be not come home rich, yet he hath done the special thing he was enjoined to do, as the discovery of the coast betwixt the river of Amazon and Orinoco, where are many goodly harbours for the greatest ships her Majesty hath, and any number; where there are great rivers and more than probability of great good to be done by them for Guiana as by any other way, or to other rich countries bordering upon it. As also the discovery of the mouth of Orinoco itself, a good harbour, and free passage for ingress and egress of most of the ordinary ships of England above three hundred miles into the country, insomuch that Berreo wondered much of our men's coming up so far, so that it seemeth they know not of that passage, neither could they or can possibly find it from Trinidad, from whence usually they have made their discoveries. But if it be done by them the shortest way it must be done out of Spain. Now, if it shall please her Majesty to undertake the enterprise or permit it in her subjects by her order, countenance, and authority, for the supplanting of those that are now gotten thither, I think it of great importance to keep that which is done as secretly as we may, lest the Spaniards learn to know those harbours and entrances and work to prevent us. And because I understand that the master of the ship with Capt. Kemish is somewhat careless of this by giving and selling copies of his travels and plots of discoveries, I thought it my duty to remember it unto your wisdom that some order might be taken for the prevention

of such inconveniences as may thereby follow, by giving authority to some justice or the mayor to call him before them and to take all his writings and charts or papers that concern this discovery, or any else in other men's hands that he hath sold or conveyed them into, and to send them sealed to you, as also to take bond for his further secrecy in that behalf; and the like order to be taken by those others, as we shall farther inform you of, that have any such plots, which yet, for mine own part I know not of, or any other order by sending for him up or otherwise as to your wisdom shall seem best. Concerning the Eldorado which hath been shewed you out of the Spanish book of Alosta, which you had from Wright and I have seen, when I shall have that favour but to speak with you I shall shew you it is not ours that we mean, there being three, neither doth he say or mean that Amazon river and Orinoco is all one, as some, I hear, do aver to you, as by good proof out of that book alone I can make manifest; and by other means besides than this discovery I can put it out of all doubt. To be brief, I am at your commandment in love and duty farther than I can suddenly express for haste. I will wait upon you at Court or here at London about any of these matters or any others at any time, if I might but hear so much. I dare not presume of myself for some former respects. My fidelity hath never been impeached and I take that order that it never shall. I make no application. And I beseech you to pardon my boldness because of haste.—This Sunday, 11th of July 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 36.)

ROBERT SACKVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 11.—If I respected not more the discredit I should receive by being put back from that wherein I have interest than the value of the thing in question, I would not be so indiscreet as to desire your favour in a matter of so small value as is this for the allowance of the lease of my little tenement, parcel of Charterhouse. Being certified that to-morrow is a day appointed by your Honour and Mr. Chancellor for rating of the whole particulars concerning the Charterhouse, as I cannot conveniently wait upon you myself, I have sent this bearer, my servant, with my lease and these lines, to entreat that my state in that tenement may be continued for so many years, as by my lease appears yet unexpired, yielding and paying therefore proportionably.—From Bolbroke, this 11th of July 1596.

Holograph. ½ p. (173. 94.)

TENANTS and INHABITANTS of HODDESDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 11.—A further petition for the revocation of the lease of Lord Burghley's woods there. Also, as to their grievances through the decay of their market by the barges, and the want of their free school. If the woods be also taken from them, there is nothing left for them.

Endorsed:—"11 July, 1596."

1 p. (2073.)

R. LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 12.—My son, John North, marrying with Dr. Dale's daughter and heir, had for his best portion with her a patronage of a benefice in Wales, wherewith he hath been encumbered and much troubled since Dr. Dale's death. Some hath heretofore entitled her

Majesty to it by way of lapse, and one Roberts obtained her Majesty's presentation to the same; whereupon I informed her Majesty of the state of the case and it pleased her to revoke her presentation, which John North hath under the great seal. Besides, her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor that then were allowed of my son's right. Now it falleth out that the Dean of Armagh supposeth the like lapse and goeth forward in the case, as also the bishop of that diocese who meaneth to present in his right, so that my son is very like to be half undone without your furtherance to her Majesty. My son shall wait on you himself. I take his suit to be most just; he prayeth sequestration of the fruits into indifferent men's hands, until the cause may be tried between the bishop and the dean and my son.—At Harrow Hill, 12 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 37.)

GEORGE GILPIN to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1596, July 12.—What news have been written me from the land of Hulst the enclosed will enlarge, and how the camp, town, and forts lie you may see by the plat I send herewith. Since, we are advertised that the enemy, having beaten the counterscarf between the town and the Moervaert on Thursday night till day appeared, did then assail it with main force and prevailed; for the men that were appointed to defend and keep it, being 14 companies, made small resistance, abandoning their wards, part saving themselves in the town and the rest in the said fort: which, after the enemy had lodged himself under some covert, he began to beat with 11 pieces from ten till four in the afternoon being Friday, when as the breach being saltable and the enemy ready to come unto it, the defendants, as fainthearted as their fellows, rendered the place by composition not to serve in Hulst in a time, and so parted with bag and baggage. What the enemy will now do further we shall see ere long. The Count Maurice was in Hulst from Tuesday till Friday, and now is come again to Sandenborgh, a fort on Safting side. On the other side the access or entrance into the town is open and free, neither can it be hindered so long as we can keep the fort of Nassau. His Excellency hath provided the town with all necessaries and put in a strong garrison, but I have small hope of holding out long unless our forces were stronger. They have written hence unto her Majesty for aid according to a promise they pretend to have been made by Sir Francis Vere when he had the men to go the voyage. How the suit will speed we shall hear within a while; and when you shall have any news from home pray you make me partaker.—From the Hague, this 12th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—“Mr. Gilpin to my master. Received the 26th.”

The heading of the letter has been torn off. Holograph. 1 p. (42. 38.)

JAMES BAGG, Mayor of Plymouth, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 13.—Sir Fardinando Gorges hath received this present day letters from you for the Generals of her Majesty's ships and forces now beyond the seas, to be sent by Nicholas Saunders, who is now here. Mr. Saunders, at the departure hence of the fleet, received a commandment in writing from their honours to put his ship in a readiness and to follow after them, which, by my means, since protected him against process out of the high court of the Admiralty to attach him at the suit of a certain Frenchman. But he shortly hereupon forgetting this did

not only lay up his ship and land his ordinance, making proffer to make sale of both, but entered into bargain with a poor trader, one Adams of this town, for certain sugars, receiving of the party in part of payment 400*l.* and thereupon entered into 800*l.* bond for the delivery and warranting of the same sugars. And it falling out that the party cannot enjoy the sugars according to his bargain, neither have order for repayment of his money, he hath arrested him here in our town court. So in regard that he hath neglected that which he was required to do, and not now in readiness with his ship, which will be better done with a man of trust in other shipping, ready to depart with the first good wind, I hope you will rather leave the service to be done by another than by him; otherwise the party that detaineth him by action will repair to me for remedy (as lawfully he may) if I should set him free, which will be too great a burden for me to bear. Yet will I rather endure the hardness thereof than withstand what you shall command. Hereof I have presumed, for that you may signify your pleasure in time without hindrance of the service, to advertise you.—From Plymouth, the 13th day of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 39.)

NICHOLAS SAUNDERS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 13.—The 13th of this month your letter was delivered to me from Sir Ferd. Gorges, the seal broken open and the letter opened, and with it another letter from you to my Lord Thomas Howard; but whereas you write of a letter likewise to the Lord Generals by me to be delivered to them, truly I saw none such, nor can hear of any such. As concerning the hat I wrote of to you, although made as described, yet it falleth not out to be of such value as I at first esteemed it. Myself saw it but once and that in the night, when as by candle light it made a glorious shew, and I took it to have been a hat that was described to me by one Captain Morris here that went with Sir Francis Drake in the last voyage; for he told me that there was such a hat taken in the action of an Indian king or viceroy and that he saw it, and described it to me to be even such a one as this. But the owner of this saith that he hath had it long and bought it of one Robert Brooke, a goldsmith dwelling in Lombard Street: the beauty of it is in a manner gone, and there are divers little ‘bracks’ in it which I could not perceive, having at first but a short sight of it. I was commanded by the Lord Generals to come to the eastward of the South Cape, where I should meet with a pinnace left expressly to direct me. Through a matter happened to me I am constrained to stay yet some se’night, which being despatched, by the grace of God I will go and perform as well this or anything else you will command me.—From Plymouth, 13 July 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 40.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 13.—There is a place void in the Court of Requests by the death of Mr. Rookebie which must be supplied by a temporal lawyer, who if it would please her Majesty to give me the nomination of such an one as should be commended to her by Mr. Attorney and other grave lawyers for his virtues, it would be two hundred pounds in my way, which would not only relieve my present wants but also enable me to put in suit by law mine annuity given me.

by the Earl of Leicester: the which if I might recover, with th' arrearages, I would rest satisfied and never be more troublesome to her Majesty, but evermore study to do her and my country honest and religious service. For I thank God I am neither ambitious nor covetous, but only desire to live with an honest reputation.—From my lodging in Great St. Bartholomews, 13 July.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 41.)

SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 13.—Your letters dated the 8th of this month I received the 12th, whereby I perceive to my great comfort her Majesty's good and gracious opinion of me, for which I acknowledge myself infinitely bound unto her Highness, wishing I had as good means as I have an earnest desire to satisfy her expectation in any service it shall please her to command me. My wants are great and many, as indisposition of body, having been very sickly these three years past, and at this present not well able in that respect to undertake a journey of so great pains and trust; the smallness of my revenue insufficient to maintain the countenance of her Majesty's ambassador; my debts being of no small value, yet to be answered only from thence, my lands being so entailed as thereby I cannot be helped though necessity should enforce it: my father's will as yet unexecuted, whereby I am hitherto defrauded of his goodness towards me and thereby also the more disabled to perform any service of great expense. It may please you to acquaint her Majesty with these my imperfections, together with the want of knowledge of the country and language, being now above 21 years since I was there: all which notwithstanding, if it shall please her Majesty in her princely wise consideration either graciously to allow of, or disallowing to supply in some sort best pleasing to herself, I will be ready in an instant to fulfil her commandment, reputing myself most happy if with the expense of my small substance and the hazard of my life I may do her any agreeable service.—From Abthorpe, the 13th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Anthony Myldmay to my master."

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 42.)

EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 13.—This present Tuesday I received your letter dated the 8th of July, and her Majesty's commandment for my preparation into France, and because I perceive that it demands haste, the necessity of the cause how urgent I know not, and the late receipt of your letter, I thought good by this to crave most humbly her Highness's pardon for my dispense in this embassy, and withal to allege such reasons for my excuse as I hope will both suit with her Highness's liking, and obtain my desire. In the mean time with all speed I will make my repair to Court.

The reasons I must bring forth to defend my demands to be reasonable must especially consist upon these two heads: the imperfection of my hearing, and the consideration of my state.

The imperfection of my hearing, what absurdities of necessity it must beget, as trouble to the King, evil performance of my part of her Majesty's affairs, and disgrace to myself, I hope she will rightly understand when she shall remember how by the first I shall force a King to speak with often repetitions, and to strain his voice above ordinary, both which my secret conceit must needs hold as indecorum in course of good

manners, when I shall entreat him or force him to it out of my want : besides, how slenderly I shall execute the performance of my charge I must refer to her Majesty's judgment, when I shall not understand distinctly by reason of the quickness of their pronunciation, and the unacquaintedness of their accents, not being accustomed to it, which defect how much it troubles me even in my own usual tongue with strangers, none but myself and mine grief can best make witness of, or they which have the conditions of deafness. Further, how disgraceful the end may be to me, considering the scoffing and scornful humours of them to all of other nations in whom they discover the least imperfection, and how soon they may lay upon me the reputation of a fool, and so by consequent and out of boldness grace me with some such disgrace as hath happened to others before me, which in my opinion would nothing fit with her Majesty's honour nor my contentment.

For the other, which is concerning my state, and how little, or with what possibility I am able to undertake and perform her Highness's will, shall be laid down without either hazarding my word to be proved false, or the least tittle to sound of an unjust position. First, that my living is not much. Whosoever pleaseth but to look into what portion my mother is invested withal shall very well understand that the remainder is no more than will suffice the maintaining of a family's expense befitting me : which care I must rather take than be forced to beg a dinner, or constrained to more desperate courses. Secondly, where most men's livings affords them a great overplus out of fines, mine are so wasted for the most part, lying upon the borders, both out of mine own absence, the Scots' incursions, my officers' knaveries, and the small redress the poor people hath had of their wrongs, as not only I make no further benefit than the rents, but also the rents themselves are unanswered, and they greatly in my debt. Thirdly, my woods are already wasted, my fines in like sort gone for the satisfying of debts, so as all profits that way is altogether void and exempt. Fourthly, my lands are so entailed that I can neither help myself by sale, mortgage, or pawn, to give security to any. Lastly, my debts are so great and for want of payments my credit for money matters so shaken, that I know not which way or by what means to satisfy my desire to do her Majesty this service ; and therefore I hope out of her Highness's just consideration that she will excuse me in this action, since it depends so upon necessity, and withal I do most humbly kiss her hands, acknowledging myself most deeply bound for the trust it hath pleased her to demonstrate to the world of me.—Petworth, 13 July.

Endorsed :—"E. of Northumberland, 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (71. 59.)

JOHN CAREY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 14.—The warrant specified in your letter of the 8th of July for the increase of 4*d.* the day to this garrison is this day come to Sir Robert Carey's hands from my lord your father ; I hope that now you shall not hear that he will sit idle. I understand by a letter from my wife that she hopes it will please the Queen's Majesty shortly to give me a small liberty to come up, whereby I may have a happy sight of her Majesty, which I have long desired, as also to see you and other my good friends, and for despatch of some of my business, which being once done, I shall not care how long afterward I remain here. I pray your favour therein, and the rather for that I hear my lord my father is very ill and sickly, who I would gladly see before any danger come to

him, having been so long from either seeing or speaking with him. Surely, Sir, if there were here any cause or likeli[hood] of troubles I would not desire any leave; but for that all things are likely to be quiet and that there is now both the gentleman porter and the master of th'ordnance in the town, and Sir Robert Carey lying in the town, I think I might be the better spared for a month or six weeks, which should be the uttermost I would desire; for to tell you truly, the chief cause of my desire to come up is only to see the Queen's Majesty and my father. And it may be I might impart somewhat to her Majesty not prejudicial to her service.—Berwick, 14 July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 43.)

THOMAS, EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY to the QUEEN.

* 1596, July 14.—Most gracious and dread Sovereign, I did in regard of my bounden duty by several letters acquaint your Highness with the troublesome state of Ulster and Connaught, and do now think fit (it standing with your Majesty's pleasure) that some speedy prevention were used for the Moores of Lex, Feagh McHugh, the Kavans, and other traitors, combined together and growing to great strength, whereof I lately advertised the Lord Deputy here. And howsoever it pleased some to practise to draw your Highness to a hard opinion of me, it shall be well known to the world that no man living will be more ready to venture his life in your Majesty's service than myself, to the loss of the last drop of my blood. I pray God bless your Highness with a most prosperous and long reign, to the comfort of your faithful subjects and the utter confusion of all unnatural traitors and malicious foreign enemies.—From my poor house at Kilkenny, the 14 of July 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 44.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 14.—Your servant hath been with me at my entrance into my lodging requiring in your name the book of precedents and the letters I have now written. I beseech you interpret my speech as it hath been uttered and as reason requireth; my reverence to you hath given me confidence to declare my griefs which are very near me, not to stir more than shall be decent but to be directed of you. But upon a sudden to break, before reflection of mind, it cannot be fit.—This 14 July, 1596.

[P.S.]—I send the book and letters by this bearer.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 45.)

GARRETT DE MALYNES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 14.—Forasmuch that I do not doubt your Honour to be informed that by my weak means some service in matters of estate hath been effected during the most commendable, particular good government of Sir Francis Walsingham, I shall omit mention thereof, the rather for that I should not seem to challenge any desert or give cause to be thought rather a mercenary man than a "welwiller" to the good and quiet estate of this kingdom, and most especially to the advancement of the true gospel and doctrine, by instigation whereof I have (under correction) emboldened myself to [address th]is letter unto your Ho., for that also it pleased her Majesty (by Divine inspiration) after so long a vacation of the place of the said Sir Francis, not finding as it

should seem any equal successor, to advance thereunto your Ho., in whom doubtless shall be found all effects answerable to the common expectation and equal to your predecessor of worthy memory: since whose decease, and expiration of warrant to deal in any such action, I have been requested by Mr. Henry Brooke to continue with those men that Mr. Secretary did use and partly maintain in Spain, wherein I have somewhat continued according to the occasions and as circumstances did require, and being destituted of the secrecy most requisite in such affairs, the matter also being unto me more chargeable than (through these wrongful vexations and long imprisonments) I am able to bear, I have of late been constrained to admit silence until more convenient time and occasion should be offered unto me, as being always ready to do service and that at mine own proper costs, charges and losses, as I have done hitherto, receiving but hard measure every way in place of gratification. Nevertheless [I] am most assured that one day all matters shall be redressed, and so most ready to proceed, if it shall please your Ho. to command me, being now most especially moved upon the coming over of my friend (that hath continued in Spain since the death of Sir Francis aforesaid and is now come to Brussels) for that he findeth very great inclination and opp[ortunity to] propound a treaty for a peace with England, France and the [Low] countries, although for the states of these countries (as he saith), considering what they now are and then might be, there is not any likelihood of peace at their hands. One Esteven de Yvarra, principal Secretary to the Cardinal, or rather sole Governor under him, will take this matter in hand: who is now come to Calis, and there stayed for several advices out of Spain upon the success of our fleet, whereof by a zabra that came over from the Groyne in nine days above five days ago, they understood our fleet to be passed Portugal and Galicia, and taking their course towards the island of Calis or Cades, and about Lisborne were above 2,000 men in arms, also a great many in Biscay, as being fully advertised all the country over. And by way of Antwerp some news cometh of their being in : which we should have sooner this way, or else directly as your Ho. may. If I may by some means understand that your Ho. is well pleased to undermine this matter of Estevan de Yvarra, whiles he doth stay at Calis, I will endeavour myself thereunto, and find the means [to obtain] his letters, and show unto your Ho. the same as soon as possible. If also to the contrary, I shall put all matters of this nature in oblivion and utterly desist.—This 14 of July 1596.

Damaged in parts.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (173. 95.)

PRINCESS OF CONDÉ.

1596, July $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.—Proceedings of the Parliament of Paris upon a petition presented by the Lady Charlotte Katherine Tremoille, widow of Messire Henry de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, when the said Princess was declared wholly innocent of the charges made against her, whether at St. Jean d'Angely or elsewhere, on the part of the Prince of Condé and Comte de Soissons.

Faict en Parlement le vingtquatreisme Juillet mil cinq cent quatre-vingt seize. Signé Voisin.

French. Copy. 1 p. (43. 9.)

STEPHEN SLANY, Lord Mayor of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 15.—There was brought unto me by one Benjamin Monger, whom I have sent to attend you, the book enclosed, which was delivered unto him by one Edward Blonden, a bookbinder, to be copied out by Monger: which, forasmuch as it containeth matter touching the state, I thought very meet to send forthwith to you, and in the meanwhile to commit the party who brought it to be copied forth to safe keeping, craving your present direction whether I shall dismiss the said Blonden or continue him in prison till I understand your pleasure for his discharge, being (as I hear) a very poor honest young man.—From London, 15 July 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (42. 46.)

LORD ST. JOHN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 15.—Thanking him for procuring her Majesty's grant of licence for his travel into Germany, and asking him to direct the same to be made in such liberal manner as to others of his calling in like case hath been granted. His desired company is nine or ten (whereof a sister's son is one) with like number of horses and necessary money and carriages.—St. Bartholomew's, this xvth of July, 1596.

Signed, J. Saint John.

Endorsed:—“L. S^t Johns to my Mr.”

1 p. (173. 96.)

THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 16.—The extremity of my estate, which daily increaseth heavily upon me, forceth me to beg importunately of your honour to be good unto me, being otherwise undone and a miserable wretch. I know you have relieved many of much better desert, but I will presume to promise that none shall remain a more thankful poor bondman to you than myself. If I had not run out my time, and were not so much engaged in this expectation of her Majesty's relief, I might have shaped some other course to live, but you can judge how hardly I can now do it.—At the Court, this sixteenth of July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ p. (42. 47.)

LADY MARGARET HAWKINS to [the QUEEN.]

1596, July 16.—The gracious messages I received from your Highness by divers, but especially the first by Mr. Kiligrew, makes me presume, when any hard measure is offered me, to fly to your Majesty for relief, in whom only it resteth to deal most graciously with me. It pleased your Highness to give Mr. Hawkins leave to adventure 5,000*l.* in this late unfortunate voyage, which I can very well prove he hath disbursed, and above 5,000*l.* more for the benefit of that journey. All this being utterly lost, besides the loss of his life, which I account the greatest only for very grief and sorrow that he could not effect that which he had undertaken for your Majesty's benefit, is not by some thought sufficient, but they come to me now in your Highness's name for 2,000*l.* more towards the satisfaction of such as are yet unpaid; insomuch as in this world I see there is nothing but one affliction and misery heaped upon

another, so as next under God I receive no worldly comfort in anything but only in the continuance of your most gracious and merciful inclination towards me. If it be your pleasure to impose this charge upon me I must and will sell all that ever I possess, leave myself a beggar, put away my servants and sojourn with my friends, rather than leave it unperformed and have your displeasure. But yet I doubt not but your Majesty will deal the more graciously with me for Mr. Hawkins' sake, who, besides the loss of his life, and the greater part of his substance therewith in your service, received many former losses in his lifetime, as 7,000*l.* in Sir Fr. Drake's voyage about the world, all men having received their portions, himself only excepted, and at the least 10,000*l.* in the late carracque where his portion was kept from him and given to others very well known to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral; besides that he ever served your Majesty in a most painful and chargeable office, wherein I doubt not but your Highness doth conceive he hath done very acceptable service. All which being considered, I submit in all dutiful obedience to your most gracious pleasure and am ready to perform, as soon as possibly I may make money of such plate and other stuff that is left me, anything that your Majesty shall determine, if I may understand your pleasure by Mr. Killigrew or any other.—Deptford, this 16th July, 1596.

Holograph copy, probably enclosed in Lady Hawkins' letter to Cecil, 24 July post, p. 281.

1 p. (42. 48.)

ANTHONY WATSON, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 17.—I must for ever acknowledge your affection to regard and better my poor estate, which being effected by your gracious favour, I had rather not live than be noted with any spot of unthankfulness. It falleth out by reason of some matters to be ordered before my departing from Bristol that I could not attend at Court as might be expected; and till the fruits of this harvest be obtained, which are the certain stay of my living, I dare not hasten the consecration; beseeching you neither to be offended with my constrained absence nor with my suspected slackness in these proceedings. And as you have vouchsafed to draw Her Highness's good liking to name me for the almoner, and to retain my right in Cheyham as a convenient place for residence in that service, so I am emboldened to continue my suit that you will bring these good motions to the desired end, for which so great favour I trust my good Lord and Lady Lumley will assist me in some part of thankfulness.—From Cheyham [Cheam], July 17.

Endorsed:—"17 July 1596. The bishop of Chichester to my master."

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 49.)

[DR. BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 17.—I have viewed the state of Worcester diocese, and find it, as may somewhat appear by the particulars here enclosed, for the quantity as dangerous as any place that I know. In that small circuit there are nine score recusants of note, besides retainers, wanderers, and secret lurkers, dispersed in forty several parishes, and six score and ten households, whereof about forty are families of gentlemen that themselves or their wives refrain the church, and many of them not only

of good wealth but of great alliance, as the Windsors, Talbots, Throgmortons, Abingtons and others, and in either respect, if they may have their forth, able to prevail much with the simpler sort. Besides, Warwick and the parts thereabout are freighted with a number of men precisely conceited against her Majesty's government ecclesiastical, and they trouble the people as much with their curiosity as the other with their obstinacy. How weak ordinary authority is to do any good on either sort long experience hath taught me, excommunication being the only bridle the law yieldeth to a bishop, and either side utterly despising that course of correction, as men that gladly and of their own accord refuse the communion of the church both in sacraments and prayers. In respect therefore of the number and danger of those divers humours both denying obedience to her Majesty's proceedings, if it please her Highness to trust me and others in that shire with the commission ecclesiastical, as in other places of like importance is used, I will do my endeavour to serve God and her Majesty in that diocese to the uttermost of my power; first, by viewing their qualities, retinues, abilities and dispositions; next, by drawing them to private and often conference, lest ignorance make them perversely devout; thirdly, by restraining them from receiving, succouring or maintaining any wanderers or servitors that feed their humours; and lastly, by certifying what effects or defects I find to be the cause of so many revolting. Her Majesty hath trusted me fifteen years since to be of the *quorum* on the commission ecclesiastical in Hampshire, and therefore age and experience growing, as also my care and charge increasing, I hope I shall not need to produce any farther motives to obtain her Majesty's favour therein but the profession of my duty and promise of my best service with all diligence and discretion, which I hope shall turn to her content and good of her people. With which my most humble petition, if it please you to acquaint her Majesty, I will render you all due thanks, and make what speed I may towards the place where I long to be and wish to labour to the pleasure of Almighty God and good liking of her Majesty.—London, 17 July 1596.

Signed. 1½ pp. (42. 51.)

Encloses:—

The names and qualities of the wealthier sort of Recusants in Worcester diocese:—

The Lady Windsor, with her retinue.

Mr. Talbot.

Thomas Abington, esq., and Dorothy, his sister.

Thomas Throgmorton, esq.

John Wheeler, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife.

Thomas Bluntt, gent., and Bridgett, his wife.

John Smyth, gent. Thomas Greene, gent.

Hugh Ligon, gent., and Barbara, his wife.

Michael Folliatt, gent., and Margaret, his wife.

John Newport, gent., and Margaret, his wife.

William Coles, gent., and Marie, his wife.

Mr. Bluntt, gent., of Hallow.

Hugh Day, gent., and Margaret, his wife.

Lyon Barton, gent.

John Taylor, gent., and Ann, his wife.

John Midlemore, gent.; Hugh Throgmorton, gent.

Humphrey Packington, gent.; John Woolmer, gent., of Inkbarrow.

Rowse Woolmer, gent.; John Woolmer, gent., of Kingston.

Mr. Busshop, gent., of Oldburrow. [Total]—23.

The names of the gentlewomen that refuse the church, though their husbands do not:—

Margaret, wife of Roger Pen, gent.

Jane, wife of John Midlemore.

Alice, wife of John Hornyhold, gent.

Margaret, wife of William Rigby, gent.

Mary, wife of Thomas Sheldon, gent.

Dorothy, wife of Thomas Ranckford, gent.

Ann, wife of William Fox, gent.

Joan, wife of Thomas Barber, gent.

Prudence, wife of Thomas Oldnall, gent.

Frances, wife of John Jeffrys, gent.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Randall, gent.

Mary, wife of William Woolmer, gent.

Elizabeth Ferrys, widow ; Jane Sheldon, widow.

Katherine Sparks, of Hinlipp ; Dorothy Woolmer.

Jane, Mary, Eleanor, daughters of Anthony Woolmer, gent.

Of the meaner sort :—

Fourscore and ten several households, where the man or wife or both are recusants, besides children and servants.

1½ pp. (42. 50.)

ANTHONY POULETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 18.—Whilst I was yet in England I signified unto my lord Treasurer that my brother, my lieutenant, finding that the great abundance of waters which have fallen this summer did make ruins and would breed farther inconveniences to her Majesty's new fort in this Isle, if in season somewhat were not done to stop the course thereof, had been compelled to set men awork with expedition therein ; and I made bold to renew my suit unto my lord for a sum of money to be employed this year thereupon. Now, having visited the place myself and finding it most requisite to have somewhat more done before winter be in hand for the saving of much charge hereafter, I do now again refresh my suit unto the Lords of the Council.—Jersey, this 18th of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 52.)

ELIZABETH, LADY DANVERS, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 18.—It pleased you to promise to deal with Mr. Bowier, whereof I am bold to remember you, having attended at Court so long to so little purpose, and yet, being informed by my friends of her Majesty's good inclination to mercy, and favour for my sons, I cannot but think the cause why this disposition of hers yieldeth no fruit is in regard not to grieve them whom if some reasonable composition could content, I am content by you to be ruled, even against my own reason and my heart ; beseeching you that in debate of the matter you will not begin at the death of Mr. Long, but at the murder of one of Mr. Danvers' men, the cunning contriving of the saving of his life that did it, derisions and foul abuses offered to my husband's chief officer, and open scorns of him and his in saying they had knighted him with a glass of beer ; last of all, letters addressed to my son Charles, of such form as the heart of a man indeed had rather die than endure, how the beginning of all this quarrel was prosecuting of justice against thieves harboured and maintained by the Longs, as all the country knows. And if a life notwithstanding must be answered with a life, what may be trulier said

than that my son slew Long with a dagger and they have been the cause of slaying my husband with dolor and grief; and if Sir John Danvers were a worthier man, and his life of more worth than Harry Long's, so much odds the Longs have had already of our good name and house. What loss I have sustained and my children by forfeiture to her Majesty, it is not unknown to them, nor fit to be forgotten, if it please you, in this conference. I pray you pardon me my boldness, I held it very requisite to remember in short the causes and causers of all these mischiefs, and to allege and lay my losses to theirs and to prove mine to me far beyond theirs, which had never happened to me and mine but by their beginning and continuing of injuries, and wrong upon wrong, which discourse, though it will little serve in common law, yet in common reason it will; and I am bold to write it since the matter must be reasoned of, and notwithstanding all mine own reason do refer myself to your judgment and order.—18 July 1596.

[P.S.] Sir, I must not forget the man who was executed, so in all they have had three lives for one, Mr. Danvers and two servants.

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 53.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 18.—Since the writing of my last sent by this bearer, who for want of a wind could not depart from our fleet, I thought good likewise by him to write you in these what hath happened and hath been performed by us. The 14th day of this month both the generals and the whole army landed in a little island, at easternmost part of it, in the which is Cape St. Mary. The Lord Admiral being distempered with the heat of the day and very faint, not able to endure a long march, by persuasion of the Earl [of Essex] and others, much against his will, was persuaded to return to his ship. That night we encamped not far from the place we landed, and the next day the army being led by the Lord General Essex, we marched to the city of Faro, which before our coming the enemy abandoned and left us the town, in the which little or nothing was found, for they had carried their goods into the mountains. There we remained two whole days and sent out into the country above twelve miles towards the mountains five or six hundred men, who returned unfought withal, albeit the enemy was in sundry places in good troops both of horse and foot. The 16th we burnt the city to the ground and marched back again towards our ships the same way we marched before, which at least is three great Spanish leagues, the day extreme hot, and the ground deep sand which was painful unto us. In all this march, both outward and back again, the Lord General went afoot, having no more ease than other captains. The 17th we embarked our army again and this day are under sail with a good wind, which, in a short time if it hold, will carry us for the doubling of the southerly cape. Other accidents as yet hath not happened; as opportunity of messengers may be had you shall hear from me again.—From her Majesty's good ship the *Mary Rose*, now on the coast of Algarvia, this 18 of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (42. 54.)

NAVY.

1596, July 18.—“The charge of setting forth of the two ships, the *Costley* and the *James*, from the port of Ipswich, in warlike manner for her Majesty's service, being of 200 tons apiece, and both of them

furnished alike with 20 pieces of great ordinance, namely, demi-culverins, sacres, and minion, and 20 muskets, besides calivers and all other necessary weapons, as swords, targets, pikes, and such like."

Hire of the two ships at 40*l.* the month for 5 months, 400*l.*; wages of officers and crew for 5 months at the rate of her Majesty's allowance in her smallest pinnace, 400*l.*; &c., &c. Total cost for all manner of charges, 1,896*l.*

Endorsed:—"18 July 1596."

2 pp. (42. 55.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to his son in law, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 19.—There is no news come as yet from the Duke of Bouillon and I see by a letter from Dieppe by one Geoffrey, a person well known to divers in the Court, the Duke was not so ready to come as it was said; and since I am informed that the plague is much increased at Boulogne, Monstreil, Abbeville and Dieppe. I pray God they do not bring it with them. It is true that her Majesty hath honoured me with the order of the Garter, called me most unworthy to be a Councillor, and given me credit in my country, but yet far unfit to take charge of such journey. I know my own weakness and unaptness, therefore I pray you and my lord your father so to deal with her Majesty that I may not be thought of; and surely it were an inequality for a poor baron to be sent thither, and a Duke and a Marshal of France to be sent hither.

I will take order with the sheriff of the shire [that he] shall meet the Duke between Canterbury and Dover, who shall bring him to Sittingbourn, and thereabouts I will do my good will to meet with him and bring him to his lodging at Dartford, if it be her Majesty's good pleasure. What news we have here Sir Henry Palmer wrote unto you yesterday. I have heard such diversity of occurrences of our fleet since I came to these parts as I durst not write them.—From Dover, 19 July.

Endorsed:—"Post hast, post hast, post hast, post with all diligence. Dover the 19th of July at eight in the morning. W. Cobham." "At Canterbury past a 12 aclock." "Sittingbourn past iiij in the afternoon." "Rochester at almost 6 afternoon." "Darford almost viij afternoon."

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 56.)

SIR RICHARD FENYS (or FIENNES) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 19.—The messenger hath brought her Majesty's letters which I have desired Mr. Brackenbury safely to lay up until my lord of Lincoln come, which we hope will be to-morrow the 20th of this month, believing verily that some great occasion there hath happened to move his lordship's stay longer than his appointed time, being Saturday; sithence which time of her Majesty's servants' repair hither, they have carefully embarked her Highness's great present, and the gentlemen appointed to attend my lord, giving here all dutiful attendance, have in like sort shipped all such carriages as they desired to transport, inso-much as upon my lord's first repair our trust to God is if the wind hold where now it is we shall arrive at Flushing within 15 hours. So with my daily prayer for the longest preservation of her Majesty and all such as are most honourable instruments, like yourself, thereof, I crave pardon; beseeching God to send good news of our fleet, which we hear

in this place, by one that parted from some of the Low Countries that lately came from Lisbon, are thought to be at the island of Cadiz and so possessors of the river of Seville, whither we hear that the King's son, with most of the cavalry of Spain, is gone to encounter them. For her Majesty's most gracious placard for myself, I hope it be come down with the rest, which shall all safely be delivered to my lord sealed at his first repair.—Yarmouth, the 19th day of July 1596, which day of the month, as we were at supper, the messenger brought the letters about vij of the clock.

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 p. (42. 57.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 19.—Would be very glad to hear the Queen's resolution touching the remonstrance which he made to her for the succour of some soldiers in their urgent necessity. Is keeping his packet open until he learns this from Cecil.

The bearer brings him a smoked salmon and is charged to tell Cecil's cook the mode they use with such. Perhaps he might also like to taste it.

Does not remember when he wished to have the little pheasants: they shall come when it pleases him to name the day.—Stretham, 19 July, 1596.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (173. 97.)

WILLIAM CECIL to his uncle, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, before July 20.—Must be a suitor to the Privy Council and, next him from whom he acknowledges all, Cecil is his best protector. Bearer will explain the cause; "but in brief it is thus:—Whereas I have been many years seised of a lease called the prebend of Stoke, belonging unto the church of Lincoln, and have ever heretofore carefully paid my rent, so it is that in my absence at London, partly through negligence of servants and miscarriage of my directions by letters, my rent was tendered a day after entry made, which of an unconscionable prelate would not be received nor no other agreement accepted."—St. Leonards nigh Newark this — of July.

Endorsed:—"July 1596. Mr. William Cecill to my master. R. 20th July."

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 110.)

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 20.—I have received your letters and therein a petition which Sir John North, knight, exhibited to her Majesty, and have endeavoured to accomplish her Majesty's commandment in the best sort I could. When your letters came to my hands there was no bill in this court for Sir John North, and to call any person hither, or to make any order, without a bill, this court by her Majesty's instructions is not allowed. Therefore, that my doings might be justifiable, either I must have a warrant signed by her Majesty commanding the sequestration desired, or a bill must be exhibited in this court whereupon it might be granted. I therefore advised his servant to retain counsel for the drawing of a bill for his master, and a bill is now exhibited against the Bishop of St. David's and the clerk by him admitted to the benefice in

controversy, and they both by her Majesty's process commanded forthwith to shew cause why the sequestration granted to persons unable to answer the profits (as it is informed) should not be revoked, and a new made to men of better ability and more indifferency. I have also written my private letters to the Bishop, letting him know that Sir John North seeking that which is agreeable to justice, prejudicial to no man, and by her Majesty allowed, it is meet the same should not in any wise be withstood by him.—At her Majesty's house of Tickenhill near Beudley, this 20th of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 58.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 20.—Since my coming hither I have enquired concerning the prize of rice, and do find the same was taken by a bark set forth from hence by Sir Fardinando Gorge, in the company of one other small bark of this town; and not any under the charge of the Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral present thereat, as reported. The rice, as I understand, doth belong to certain merchants of Maxcellias (Marseilles) and therefore doubtful whether the same will prove good prize.

No farther news from the fleet.—Plymouth, the 20th of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 59.)

LORD HENRY HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 20.—I neither know by what words nor in what measure to acknowledge the matter or the manner wherein it pleased you yesternight to salute one in his bed, who presently, according to the religious example of godly David, *media nocte surrexit ad confitendum domino*. Not the manner, when I conceive the kindness of a person in your place vouchsafing with your own hand, in a world of business, so much at large, and before many of your own noble friends, to impart this comfort to an abject and a castaway. But the deeper your kind merit the greater my bond, and therefore my only suit is that you will unfeignedly believe that though I be but a bankrupt in fortune's exchange yet I will be an alchemist in my own devoted affection. I confess that your receipts come in gold which others send in glass, and therefore I am pleased most in reading your own letter. I hope we shall shortly hear of the health and safety of our worthy friends who make themselves every day more worthy by their own rare deserts; and this one addition will make complete happiness. I must give you notice of a certain importunate beggar from Detworth who will be suitor to you before you sleep, to be rid of his employment, which he fears not only more than purgatory, which is painted on the back side of his book, in respect of the Queen's injunctions, but, I fear, more than hell which is limned in the inner part of his apprehension with water colours, in respect of his philosophy. Give me leave to be merry with you out of the legend in speaking of a pretty lord who can hardly be saved by his book because either *non legit omnino vel non legit ut clericus*. On the other side my lord of Shrewsbury in my conscience will not be hasty of this honour when the other hath had a taste of it.—In haste this Monday morning.

[P.S.] Commend my service to the most virtuous and truly honourable lady in the world, who shall shortly hear not from me but from an auctress at Chesterford.

Holograph. 2 pp. (42. 60.)

NICHOLAS SMITH, customer, and other officers of the port of YARMOUTH
to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 20.—The bailiffs of Yarmouth cannot furnish us with the knowledge of the charge of the ship which they sent forth this present summer for the Queen's Majesty's service under the Earl of Essex and Lord High Admiral, as they say, for that Mr. Felton hath the notes of all things, being sent unto you with a true particular certificate of them all. Only, we understand the ship to be 140 tons with 70 able men well furnished, but for any aid from the "creakes" of this port or from the inland countries, as yet they have not received any that we can understand of.—From Yarmouth, 20 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (42. 61.)

THOMAS HOO, Mayor, and the Burgesses of KING'S LYNN
to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 20.—Upon the 19th of this instant month Mr. Owen, the customer of this port, imparted to us Her Majesty's pleasure to be certified of the charge of setting forth our ship for her Majesty's service under my lord of Essex and Lord Admiral this year, which therefore we certify by this messenger. The said ship is of 160 tons, we rating it, as merchants use, at a lesser rate than ships of service be ordinarily. We have yet had no aid out of the county and "cricks" belonging to this port. For albeit we have had good words, whereby we expected some aid out of the said county and city of Norwich, at the request of the Privy Council their first letters, dated the fifth of April and delivered to them the twelfth of the same, we had a dilatory answer to be answered at the sessions at Whitsuntide following; but then were deferred again to the assizes which began the twelfth of July, before which time we had obtained their honours' second letters for contribution to us by the said county and city, which then we there delivered, and then had a third dilatory answer to be answered after harvest were ended: therefore perceive, unless you have a clement commiseration unto us as a most singular good patron, we are not able to undergo this heavy burthen without some special aid from her Majesty or from the said county and city, as twice hath been required by their lordships at the humble suit of us of this town and the bailiffs of Yarmouth, wherein we have at large set out our disabilities, and therefore obtain their said letters to the lieutenants and justices of the said county and to the mayor and citizens of Norwich to contribute herein unto us: though we have not as yet received any answer but delays, as before is shewed, nor are any way like, for that their last speech unto us was that they would answer your letters. Wherefore necessity doth still enforce us to seek our relief at your and their honours' hands, we having already imposed four whole subsidies upon our inhabitants and must be constrained to lay six more upon ourselves if we have not relief by their lordship's direction, which we are not able to undergo.—Kings Lynn, this 20th of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ pp. (42. 62.)

WILLIAM PARTHERICKE and JOHN LEE, Officers of the Ordinance,
to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—We humbly beseech you not to think we are to be blamed in that the castle of Portland with the rest are not furnished with the ordinance appointed by her Majesty's warrant. In very truth

we have them not within her Majesty's store. But there are a sufficient complement provided to serve and furnish all these forts and castles mentioned in the warrants, which are but 16 pieces. But also there are enough to furnish some of her Majesty's ships which now want ordinance, if the Lord Treasurer will buy them. The iron pieces are provided and brought to a place called Mellhale, 4 or 5 miles above Rochester, brought thither by the widow of one Johnson, whose husband was her Majesty's founder of iron ordinance whilst he lived, and she herself is an earnest suitor to have them taken into her Majesty's store; marry, she is not able as she saith to deliver them but for ready money, and until such time as they may be bought we are not able to furnish these castles nor anything else for her Majesty. We humbly pray you to be a means for them.—From the office of the Ordinance, this 21st of July, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 63.)

SIR WILLIAM COURTENEY and SIR THOMYS DENYS TO
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—As to a packet brought to the postmaster of Exeter this 21st of July, which they opened, and finding the same directed northward, have returned to Cecil.—Exeter, this 21st of July, 1596.

Signed. Seals broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 64.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—I think you have and shall receive all examination taken in this country touching the success of Her Majesty's navy, which I find to concur with divers intelligences daily brought hither to the merchants from sundry parts of Brittany, so as I see no reason to doubt but that much, if not all, is true to the effect of the report; the particularities whereof I need not trouble you withal since you hear them by the same means that I do, and being now in the midst of our trials, the first and greatest whereof is passed clearly with me this morning, for the which I must thank you for signifying her Majesty's pleasure to see me have justice. As I receive all my good from her and most of it by your means, so in this matter I find it hath wrought great regard in the judges.—From Excester, 21 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 65.)

JOHN OWEN, Customer of Lynne, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 21.—I have received your letter dated 11th July to certify the whole charge of the ship that the town of Lynne found to the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral. Conferring with the mayor and viewing the books of all the charge, I have taken note of every particular at large, which you shall receive by this bearer. The mayor and his brethren deny that they have had any contribution herein either from the country or the cricks belonging to the port of Lynne.—Lynne Regis, 21 of July, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (42. 66.)

The enclosure :

1596, July 20.—*Charge for the setting forth of the "Grace of God," of Yarmouth, for the Queen's service, in warlike manner, by the said town and county of Norfolk; total, 1,454l. 8s. Od.*

1 p. (141. 175.)

JOHN, EARL OF CASSILIS to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS], the Scotch Ambassador, his cousin.

1596, July 21.—Has taken occasion to write with this bearer of his estate and health. Has passed through France and a great part of Italy from Rome, has come to Venice where he now is for the present, purposing with expedition to come back to France. Has heard of the appearance of trouble to England by the Spaniards. Looks he will write to him to Paris, where he will remain some space at his back-coming. Has sent a letter to be delivered to his servant, Hugh Kennedy, who will be in London.—Venice, 21 July, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 67.)

WILLIAM BENDER, Customer, and the other officers of the port of Bridgwater, to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, July 21.—As to the charge the port of Bridgwater hath been at towards the furnishing out of shipping in the service under the Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral, here hath been paid out of the said port 50*l.*, which was towards the furnishing out of certain ships from the city of Bristol employed for the said service, without the aid of any other port, creek, or inland whatsoever, but at the only charge of the said port.—Bridgwater, 21st of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 68.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, July 21.—Since my letter of the 5th of July, the enemy hath plied his business so hard that (notwithstanding all the endeavours of Count Maurice to hinder the further coming over and to keep and defend the forts) he got over what he would, encamped himself strongly in the land of Hulst on the south side, planted certain pieces wherewith he beat the moerevaert and the contrescarff between that and the town; and the 8th of this month (old style) after midnight, attempted the contrescarff kept by fourteen companies of foot, which made so small resistance that ere morning he got possession, with little loss on his side and some forty on the other: the rest stood not to fight, but saved themselves, some in the town and the rest in the moerevaert. This he began to beat about 10 o'clock until the afternoon, when it was surrendered by composition, to the dishonour of the defendants, though they got out with large conditions. His Excellency was in Hulst, where he gave order for keeping the rest, leaving the command of the town to Count Solms, who with all the captains have resolved and promise to keep the place to the last man: which can be done if their courage serve them, for they are thoroughly provided, and have well fortified the weaker places since the enemy entered the country, being twenty-eight ensigns in the town, and the passage yet open, and will be so kept as long as the fort of Nassaw is held; which to maintain the better, all the waters and rivers are beset with ships of war, and the country being under water, every flood it will be difficult to bring up and place ordinance thither. As yet the enemy makes no approaches, but has cast up a trench on the south side of the town from the moerevaert to the old haven, to defend his men from their ordnance and their sallies, wherewith they are plied often so as of late they lost in a morning near three hundred men that were surprised in the trenches for all their great guard of horse and foot. From the side of the old haven they beat the fort of Nassaw with two pieces, but effect little, the fort being

very strong. On the north-east they have planted certain pieces in a place called Absdawle, whence they shoot at the said fort, and seek to hinder the passage of ships, having fired three which came on ground with the high water on the drowned land, missing the channel, but the men were all saved. It is thought with this wet weather and great winds, all will be overflowed, and these pieces lost or spoiled. His Excellency has been at Axele and Ternewsen, which shall be fortified, and a fort made on the breach by Sastinge, to hinder the enemy, if Hulst be lost, to come into the river of Schallda. Bergen-op-Zoom is also cared for, and the island of Tertole is furnished with those that returned out of France; his Excellency abiding at Ervynghen in the land of Tergoes. Men is all the want, and hinders the services which might be attempted over the Rhyn, while the Cardinal lieth before Hulst, which will keep him longer than he looked for; being troubled mightily with the triumph and signs of joy they of Hulst and the forts made upon news of Essex's victory at Cales, received the 28th of this month (new style) by ships escaped and come from St. Lucas. This did revive them here, half-dead and more discouraged by the Cardinal's assaulting them and leaving France. If your Lordship would order Mr. Reynolds now and then to impart to me what he hears from you, it would content these men very much.

The horse of Larques having ravaged the country as far as Bruxeles, met with the camp of Herentals, charged and overthrew them, bringing away above fifty and divers prisoners. Count Fredericq Vandenbergh hath gathered certain troops to have tried an attempt on Schenck's scaunce but it is reported the Cardinal hath sent for them to reinforce his camp.

From Andwarpe is written that your Lordship's success dismayed the merchants and makes want of money. It is wished that this beginning may be followed up while the Spaniards are in fear, whereunto these men would be very forward. As yet none from these men are sent over, but the deputies thereto appointed are willed to be here the 10th of August (new style) for instructions. They have despatched Salvaert into France to endeavour that the wars may begin upon Arthoys, to drive the Cardinal further from them, and if her Majesty would send but 2,000 men, a good occasion would be offered to give him a scorn afore Hulst, where it is thought he wisheth not to have come, seeing the likelihood that it will hold out. Sends a portrait thereof.—From the Haeghe, this 21th of July, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Readde."

Signed. 3 pp. (173. 98.)

SIR THOMAS CECIL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—The course you write unto me that others take for their friends maketh me think that the world thinketh my friends might do the like for me, and the rather in my absence when I cannot speak for myself.

Upon the understanding from you of late of my L. Chamberlain's danger of death, I wrote a letter to my Lord, my father, to beseech him, either by himself or by some other of his that might move her Majesty as from him, that it would please her to consider of me either for the presidentship or for the government of Barwick. If my friends in this opportunity speak not for me, I must not look that strangers will, who thinketh my Lord's greatness a sufficient fortune for me to look for somewhat, and as for mine own letter to her Majesty, it hath no reply. If I be forsaken by a father and a brother, who are

in that place, I must take it as an unkind fortune. I know, if my Lord speak for me, he will carry one of those places, if his Lordship come earnestly to attempt it; and I think with less envy he might nominate me for the presidentship since it may be taken from him that would gladly yield it. Her Majesty cannot think my friends have been much importunate or partial unto me, having not all this time moved her in anything for me. And in my absence she might think I had unnatural friends if they would move her in nothing, and in their speaking her Majesty may think I depend of no faction but of mine own house. But I leave every man to speak as he shall be affected. I hope her Majesty, if no man speak, will deal princely with me. And so I will leave my fortune to God and herself, wishing you your full contentment. I thank you for your news, which I wish may prove true to the full.—From Snape, this xxvjth. of July 1596, your brother in all love to command, Tho. Cecill.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (173. 105.)

NOEL DE CARON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, July $\frac{21}{31}$.—Learns from his secretary, Mr. Reynoldes, that the bearer is going to the Earl, and thinks it his duty to send the news of Flanders. The enemy having suspended operations in France, descended into Flanders, intending, as was afterwards learnt, to besiege Ostend; but, finding that place too strong, he passed by it, transporting his army into the country of Maes, with the intention of making himself master of the country and town of Hulst. Count Maurice followed him as far as Hulst. The enemy then made a feint to cross the river Scault and attack Bergues or Breda, and actually sent 4,000 or 5,000 men across into Brabant; whereupon Count Maurice went off toward Bergues with 3,000 or 4,000. The enemy then turned back and on the night of the 8th and 9th inst. entered the country of Hulst, being well supplied with boats and instruments which had been secretly prepared in Antwerp, “a quelle fin aussi ladite ville auroit esté serrée bien quinze jours sans qu’on pouvoit scavoir le pourquoi.” Notwithstanding the absence of the Count, his entry was opposed and he lost many men, among them Barlotte, Tesseling and other chiefs. In the end he made good his entry with 5,000 or 6,000 men and his artillery and, after a furious battery, won Moerscrans, the principal fort of the town, by composition: although Count Maurice made haste to succour it he was too late. He now seeks to win fort Nassau, which taken, the town will be in great danger. Count Maurice has put in a garrison of 3,000 under Count Solms, with Piron as his lieutenant. They cry out for succour and wish they might have Mr. Veer and his troops. Has pressed for succour from the Queen in two audiences during the past eight days, and obtained the sending of 500 or 600 men and promise of 800 or 1,000 more, “moyennant que ce soient volontaires. Surquoy j’attends maintenant la resolution desdits seigneurs Estats, qui, a mon advis (selon que je leur ay aussi mande) le feront mieulx par forme de recreute que par regiment ou compagnies nouvelles.” They must have men, or else not only Hulst, but also Axelle, Ter Nuese, and Biervliet and the islands of Hoes and Ter Tolen, will be in great danger. The Queen said she wished Essex and the whole fleet were there. Count Maurice writes that he needs but 3,000 or 4,000 men to destroy the enemy. A defeat there would abate the pride he has taken from his victories in France. Essex’s victories, of which there are already

good reports, will help to subdue the pride of the great troubler of the world. Hopes God will prosper him.—Stretham, 31 July, 1596.

French. Holograph. 3 pp. (173. 108.)

MRS. CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1996, July [21?].—Whereas this great sickness of my Lord, my father-in-law, being now dangerous even to death, so as there is no hope of his recovery, I think it not convenient to entreat further for Mr. Carey's present leave of coming up, but humbly intreat your favour towards him; who, losing his father, his great hope, relies in your honourable kindness.

To further the establishment or continuance of Mr. Carey in such place of service in Berwick, as with your honourable furtherance may stand to the good liking and pleasure of Her Majesty, whose gracious favours and good thoughts have ever been shewed towards him, may it please your Honour, as his chief hope of favour rests with your honourable self, to give your honourable consideration towards him.—“From Somerset House, this present Wensday, 1596.”

Signed:—“Ma : Carey.”

Endorsed:—“July, 1596.”

1 p. (43. 20.)

LORD KEEPER, SIR THOMAS EGERTON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 22.—I received your letter at three of the clock this Thursday this 22nd of this instant July, being at Ludgraves. I will not fail by God's grace to be with you to-morrow morning early.

Holograph. ¼ p. (42. 69.)

WILLIAM UDALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 22.—Upon my last departure into Ireland with what resolution I departed you remember, and with what sincere loyalty towards her Majesty and my country I have adventured into England, to make proof unto you, upon hazard either of my life or liberty, if I have not endeavoured by all possible means to effect that resolution which in conscience I am resolved to be meritorious before God and honourable before the world. That I might with more liberty, under colour of my lord and master's causes, have access unto you, I moved the Earl to acquaint you first with my coming into England, who having talked with you, I perceived by his speeches that you were greatly displeased with me; since which time I have abstained both from Court as also from sending unto you, in that I was in continual expectation that you, being so heavily offended with me, would have called me before you. But as yet hearing nothing from you, I have adventured once more to trouble you, beseeching you even for God's cause and her Majesty's to suffer me to come unto you, not only to discharge myself of any slackness or abuse that may be imputed unto me, but further to deliver what plots and opportunities I know, for furtherance of her Majesty's service; as also to declare what is and will be the state and resolution of Ireland.—“From the taylor's house over against St. Brides church, this 22 of July.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 71.)

WILLIAM PUREVEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 22.—I have sent you a tame pheasant hen with her young, and am very sorry that the sitting of fourteen eggs hatched but these three. This bearer, the breeder of them, telleth me he had very ill luck this year, which maketh me think the unseasonableness of the year to be the cause your own breed not. But I hope he will so instruct your man to keep them that next year you shall have plenty.—From Wormleybury, the 22nd of July.

Endorsed:—"22 July, 1596. Mr. Auditor Purvey to my master."
Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 72.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 22.—I have forborne to trouble you, chiefly for that there hath not arrived any certain news since my last letters, in the which I do also desire you to take notice of such artillery as for the present time I have taken in, and do hope it will not be disliking to their Lordships.—From the Fort at Plymouth, 22 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (42. 73.)

WILLIAM PARPHEY, Mayor, and the Aldermen of BRISTOL to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 22.—As to the ships set forth from this port to attend her Majesty's navy royal in this last service, we advertise you that there have been three ships set forth from hence, viz. the *Unicorn*, rated to us by the owners thereof in 250 tons, the *Pleasure* in 250 tons, the *Exchange* in 200 tons, victualled for five months and manned from hence with one captain and 50 mariners in every ship: the charge whereof every way, in victualling and furnishing them in warlike manner, already disbursed, amounted to 1640*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* as by the particular accounts may appear, over and besides the tonnage to the owners and the captains' and mariners' wages for five months, to be paid at the return of the said ships, amounting to 895*l.* Towards all which charge we have received from other places 336*l.* 12*s.*, viz. from Gloucester 177*l.*, Bridgwater 50*l.*, Worcester 40*l.*, Shrewsbury 40*l.*, and Cardiff 29*l.* 11*s.*, and are unable, without further contribution, to satisfy the residue; whereof we beseech you to have that favourable consideration as the poor estate of this city may be relieved in this heavy burden.—At Bristol, this 22nd of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 74.)

Officers of the Port of HULL to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 22.—Having received on the 21st a letter from him dated 10th of this inst. by Bennett Blundevile, messenger of the Chamber, requiring a certificate of the charges and furniture of the ship from their port, set forth this year for service under the Earl of Essex and the L. Admiral, and the aid the town had from the inland country and from any creek belonging to the port, they find upon examination that the charge every way already made is 968*l.* 8*d.*, and the rest is 1178*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, as by particular enclosed appears. No inland town or creek, excepting York, hath been contributor to the charge, whereof York hath borne and doth bear four parts and Hull three parts. Hereafter (as the officers are informed) those of York purpose to become humble suitors

to his Lordship that other places that reap profit by this port may be contributors.—Hull, this xxijth of July, 1596.

Signed :—Willm. Rande, Customer; Ri. Gilbye, Surveyor.

Endorsed :—"With a certificate of the charge of the *Elizabeth Jonas* set out from that port."

Seal. 1 p. (173. 100.)

The certificate referred to :—

"The charges of the *Elizabeth Jonas* of Hull, furnished in warlike manner for her Majesty's service the 7th of April, who her owners do reckon to be of the burden of 200 tons, and esteem her to be worth 600*l*. besides her ordinance."

Total cost of provisions, ammunition, ordinance, wages, &c., including value of ship as above, 2,146*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*.; of which sum there is already paid 968*l*. 8*d*., rest to pay 1,178*l*. 15*s*. 1*d*."

1 p. (42. 70.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 23.—This morning I received your letter, whereby I perceive it is her Majesty's good pleasure that I make my repair to the Court as conveniently I can, having my health; which, God willing, I mean to do, giving you thanks for your courteous letter.—From Queenborough, the 23 of July.

Holograph. *Seal*. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (42. 75.)

GEORGE GORING to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 23.—I presumed to take my leave of you a fortnight past, but I was turned again with grief, for I found process commanded by my Lord Treasurer to go against my father's sureties; the which I have laboured may be stayed, as well unto her Majesty as my Lord Treasurer, until Michaelmas, when the gentlemen being here might take order for the payment of it (if by law they be bound) without their discredit and mine in the country. I cannot obtain my suit, her Majesty is hardly incensed against me, and saith that mine own men will avow that there was 12,000*l*. in my father's house within ten days before his death. I and the most of my father's men are already examined upon our oaths, and I do refuse all favour if it can be proved that there was 600*l*., and do protest, as I am a Christian, I never knew of 600*l*. I am going into the country to make sale of any land I have to save harmless my sureties who are bound in 4,000*l*. for my father. It will make a great hole in my estate, having not a 100*l*. towards it. If my late honourable lady had not been I might have wanted meat to put in my mouth if this severe course be followed by breaking the decree, and not contented with my father's whole estate to answer his debt. Mr. More is one of the sureties, who will pay any other man's debts with an ill will.—Court, this 23 of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 76.)

ARTHUR CAPELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 23.—Has sent him a book by the bearer as a poor token of his unfeigned love. Although the distance of his dwelling and the small occasion he has to be cumbersome to Cecil with worldly business may procure an utter forgetfulness of so poor and mean a friend, be-

seeches Cecil to hold him among the number of those that wish him increase of all true honour.—From my poor house at Haddham, this 23 of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (42. 78.)

DR. WILLIAM TOOKER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 23.—Craving pardon for this boldness, I will not despair of your procurement until I see contrariety of effect. I hope, when you shall be remembered of your promised favour to the Earl of Essex and to Sir Walter Raleigh, and of my whole dependence upon the same, for the Wardenship of Winchester, you will call to mind how well they stood affected unto me, and how much you encouraged me by your good conceit of speeding in the cause. I shall be very sorry if, upon this dismissal of Mr. Cotton, myself dispossessed of your favour by him that is possessed of 300*l.* per annum within these two years or less, and now maketh suit after the fourth preferment, and all of her Majesty's gift. I am very loth to importune you with any modesty, but in all humility I must protest and beseech you to believe that you shall never bestow your favour upon any of that foundation of the college who more honoureth you than myself do. If it might not be offensive to you, I would pray [you] to listen, after the common opinion and expectation of the colleges both, which of us shall honour you more in this one suit in th'end.—From Westdean, 23 July.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (42. 79.)

NICHOLAS SAUNDER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 23.—My troublesome business being now ended through my Lord's and your letter on my behalf to Sir Fred. Gorges, for the which myself, my life and all else I have shall remain at your service while I live, I am therefore now ready to set sail by Thursday next if it please God the wind serve. Anything else that you would command me to the Fleet I will perform it if I live, meaning to stay and wait your answer. I beseech you to cause these two letters to my Lord of Northumberland and my Lady Howard to be sent unto them; the one is by special commandment to me from my Lord of Essex, the other by the like from my Lord Admiral.—From Plymouth, 23 July 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (42. 80.)

SIR EDMOND CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596 [about July 23].—Beseeching Cecil (as he has ever shown favour to him) for God's sake, to make his wretched estate known to Her Majesty, that it may please her either to relieve him, or let him seek his fortune in some other country where he shall not be known.

As he trusts to be saved, this is his estate. First, his late father bestowed on him the keeping of Brocboro park, which he has during his brother's life and no longer, and for that he has 60*l.* a year. Then, he has of Lord Essex the keeping of Grafton park, the which his wife and children now lies at, and that he has during Essex's pleasure only. His poor wife's living it kills his heart to think of, and to think into what miserable estate he has brought her, for his going into the Low Countries with Lord Leicester and since his serving the Queen hath made him sell that which his wife brought him, which was

better than 120*l*. a year. Then he has a ferme of the Queen which is but small, and more, he protests to God, he has not.

Entreats Cecil to move the Queen to have pity on him, his wife, and children that they go not a begging.

Endorsed :—"July 1596. R. 23."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (43. 19.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{July 23}_{Aug. 2.}—Congratulates him upon the success of his valorous exploit. Has himself been, as Essex knows, at the very gates of death. "Depuis que" messieurs de Bouillon et Sanci furent retournez, la maladie du Connestable et l'absence du Conseil d'avec le Roy apporta retardment a l'approbation au traite authentique. Cependant, le Roy ne laissoit d'exprimer par lettres son intention de l'accepter, comme il fit par ses lettres du 4^e de Juillet, promettant d'en envoyer la ratification par Monseigneur le duc de Bouillon, lequel aussi en viendrait prester le serment. Depuis ledit seigneur voulut faire une course jusques a Sedan, d'ou estant de retour, il depescha ung gentilhomme pour scavoir le lieu, qu'il desiroit prochain de la mer, et de scavoir qui devoit passer la mer en son lieu, de la part de la Royne. On a assigné Greenwich et ordonné M. le Comte de Sherausbury, et pour ambassadeur ordinaire M. de Mildmay. J'estime maintenant mondit sieur de Bouillon a Dieppe. Cependant l'ennemi, aiant faict contenance quelque temps de menacer Boulogne et puis jetté quelques forces dedans la campagne ou le Roy envoya partie des siennes, finalement a employé son armee contre Hulst : vous avez asses qui vous en descrira les exploits. Le Roy s'est retire vers Paris tant pour pourveoir a sa santé, laquelle est bonne, comme pour recevoir le legat, ce qu'il a faict tellement quellement. Le reste de l'armee bien debiffée est demeuré sur la riviere de Somme et soubz la conduite de M. le Conestable, lequel attend le Roy a Amiens, et semble que l'armee se rassemblera asses puissante. Cependant il n'y a eu autre exploit que de le deffaite de 400 chevaux ennemis pres le Chattelet. Messieurs de Nemours et d'Espernon sont arrivés en Lour et bien venus, la trefve de Bretagne prolongée jusques la fin d'Aoust. M. de Mercœur traite avec apparence d'accord. Ceux de la Religion pressent leur establissement et accomplissement des promesses qui leur ont esté faictes ; et s'y sont desja tant avancés qu'il y aura de remuement si on ne les contente. Si l'ennemi pour l'issue de son entreprise de Hulst se pouvoit veoir tout ensemble les f[orces] d'Angleterre victorieuses, celles de France et des Estats sur verrions j'espere au Cardinal que l'orgueil est l'avant coureur de, car le brave comte a este si mauvais facteur pour le Roy d'Espagne qu'il luy a faict perdre tout credit en Anvers, Bruxelles, et ailleurs."—London, 2 Aug. 1596.

Signed. 2 p. (173. 112.)

LADY MARGARET HAWKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 24.—Her Majesty of her own princely inclination and good nature sent me sundry gracious messages by divers persons, but especially by Mr. Killigrew ; by whom I was required, if any hard measure should be offered me any way, to let her Majesty understand thereof. Whereupon I presumed not long since to solicit her Highness with my rude letter, the copy whereof I send here enclosed [*see* July 16]. It was kept three or four days undelivered, expecting Mr. Killigrew's coming to the Court ; and finding his coming uncertain I

procured the delivering of it. Her Majesty very graciously took the pains to read it over and over, and her answer was that Mr. Killigrew should certify her pleasure unto me concerning the same. But now being informed that he is sick, and for ought I know like to be long absent, I pray you at your best leisure, when her Majesty's grief for the death of the late Lord Chamberlain shall be in some measure overpast, to move her Highness for her gracious answer. I have but few friends left, especially such as be of credit to deal with her Highness, which makes me the bolder to become thus troublesome to you; being well assured that both Mr. Hawkins and myself ever found you our honourable good friend, and I do also assure myself you had as great interest in him as in any man in England of his degree.—From Deptford strand, the 24th day of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 81.)

[DR. BILSON], BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 24.—As I always reckoned myself deeply bound to you for your manifold kindness, so the favourable affection it pleased you to express towards me at your own house when we were private did exceed the rest, and merit so many degrees of duty and thanks that I satisfy not myself till I light on some fit course to requite the same. Whereto, though I gave no consent at that time, as doubting the strength of my body for so busy a charge, and in Christian modesty contenting myself with that which her Majesty had already bestowed on me, yet I did no whit the less esteem your favour that meant me more honour than I expected or deserved. And truly I should still have persisted in my first resolution had not Lord Buckhurst acquainted me with her Majesty's inclination in that behalf, and forewarned me how dangerous it were to check her choice or to refuse her favour so graciously flowing towards me of her own accord; the regard whereof bath forced me to change my mind, and without respect of former or feared disability to submit myself wholly to her Majesty's will. I thought best by letters to beseech your favourable advice and assistance as well to direct as to support this cause, which of your own accord you first mentioned.—London, the 24th of July, 1596.

Signed. Sealed. 1 p. (42. 82.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to LORD BURGHEY.

[1596], July 24.—For the state of our fleet and army I must refer your Lordship to this gentleman's report. This is only to commend my service to your Lordship, and to pray you that you will continue in your favour and good opinion your Lordship's humble friend to be commanded by you, Essex.—24th of July.

Endorsed:—"pr^{mo} Aug. 1596."

Holograph. Seal. (43. 38.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 24.—I must refer you to this gentleman's report for all the news of these parts. He is upon his departure, and I have only leisure to salute you. Plead for your poor friends in their absence if anything be informed to make her Majesty mislike our carriage.—24 July.

Endorsed: "24 July, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 83.)

THE ARCHBISHOP and COUNCIL at YORK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, [July] 21.—Since we received your letters touching Dawson, the priest, after much conference had with him by me the Archbishop, it hath pleased God to move him to yield, as appeared by a confession or note voluntarily written by him, a copy whereof we send here inclosed. And for that we make no doubt but he will wholly conform, we forbear further to proceed with him until we receive directions from your Honour.—From York, the xxiiijth, 1596.

Four Signatures. Seal. ½ p. (173. 103.)

*The Enclosure :—**Confession of Miles Dawson.*

After he had taught School in York two years, by reading persuaded himself the religion maintained by Papists to be the truth and out of it to be no salvation. To save his soul, left York about five years since about Christmas in the company of Thomas Welborne and one Bowes, which Bowes had provided at Newcastle a French ship for the three to pass to Rhemes. Being wearied, however, with lingering three weeks on the seas in so short a cut, and finding the mariners unwilling for them to stay on shipboard by reason that for their sakes they thought the weather was more cross, they landed at Yarmouth without setting foot in France. Thence they travelled to Cambridge, Oxford, and London by common inns; and parting companies because it was not safe to go so many together, Dawson spent that year, until the next Easter, travelling from one great town to another as best to avoid suspicion. About the second Easter after his departure, falling in talk with one John Hall, M.A., who was determined to visit friends in Ireland, he did bear him company. Taking ship from Chipsto, they landed at Dublin, where he was made acquainted with Edward Burnell, a priest, not having hitherto spoken with any, being always in travel. Burnell having had trial of their behaviour for almost three-quarters of a year took them both two days journey into the country, whither he knew not but to what end he knew, for about the third Christmas after leaving York he took the order of sub-deacon; the third Lent after he was deacon, and the Saturday after the third Whit-Sunday he was made priest. The Bishop he knows not nor ever saw before or since. When they received the order of priesthood, they were enjoined to read cases of conscience one year before exercising the function of a priest. About the end of that year, arose a doubt whether they might exercise their functions, being ordered by a Bishop which had not special licence from the Pope, considering all Bishops were suspended from ordering any Englishman, but by letters dimissories from the Pope's Ordinary; which Ordinary for Englishmen was the rector of the Seminaries. On this, he went from Dublin into Spain to the Seminary of Validelit, landing at Bilbo in a French ship. Continued there till last Michaelmas when he came to England; but for want of shipping stayed at St. Sebastian's till about Christmas, when having opportunity of a Scotch ship bound for the West of Scotland he embarked, but by bad weather was driven to land in Ireland. Thence in a few days he came to Hilbree and took his journey to one Mrs. Bridges, at Shefford, co. Berks, whom Hall before commended to him, where

he has continued ever since. Travelling to York to find out whether his mother was living or dead, he was taken at Tickhill by Mr. Polleyne's means, who knew him both a scholar and a teacher in York, brought before Sir William Bowes, and by him sent to the Archbishop and Council. After conference with the Archbishop has been brought to see his errors and yields himself wholly to Her Majesty's mercy, protesting that with her enemies in Ireland he never had to do. For matters in Spain knows only that an English captain named Burleie at St. Sebastians told him in great secret the King made promise to come with an army next spring, and how there were many ships building about the port towns of Biskeie, and some he did himself see on the stocks. Did purpose to have disclosed this, but while inventing the means with least danger, understood that Mr. Wright was taken the summer before, who had given intelligence of all King Philip's practices, and he was well acquainted with Captain Burleie.—July 23, 1596.

Signed. 2½ pp. (173. 101.)

Officers of the port of NEWCASTLE to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, July 24.—By your letter of the 11th inst. we were required to certify what shipping was set forth this summer for the Queen's service, what furniture has been made ready, what was the charge of victual and wages, and how levied. Knowing nothing ourselves touching that business we required the Mayor and his brethren in your name to instruct us therein : which they refuse to do : answering and expecting that you should have written to them.—Newcastle, 24 July 1596.

Signed : Ro. Dudley, Anthony Felton, — Draper, deputy surveyor. 1 p.

SIR DRU DRURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 25.—I did the last night at 8 of the clock receive a letter from Mr. Wade, one of the clerks of her Highness's Privy Council, signifying that her Majesty's pleasure was I should search Mr. Peter Wentworth's chamber for the copies of his book touching the establishment of the succession of the imperial crown of this realm, with all secrecy ; which I have this morning executed accordingly and can find but one of them. I did further charge him, upon his soul's pain and of his allegiance, whether he had any more copies. He confidently protested, No. Which book I send you by the bringer hereof ; and although I am nothing at ease, yet I may not but render you my most hearty thanks for your so friendly care which I understand from yourself and other my friends you have for my enlargement ; and pray your continuance, and then I do assure myself by my good Lord Treasurer's furance and yours, it shall very speedily be effected of my dread sovereign's often assured behests. For without the cause be removed shortly, I do assure you I dare not expect long life ; which though I have many years vowed to her Majesty, yet if God would I would most willingly depart with it to her Highness's more advantage and less discomfort to others. Whatsoever it please her Grace to do with me, my hearty prayers to God and my heart and all my parts hath never nor shall while I breathe be but her Grace's to dispose of.—From the Tower, this 25 of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 84.)

LEVIES.

1596, July 25.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to levy and arm 70 men in Essex and 50 men in Herts to take the place of those withdrawn from Flushing in April last for the service of the army then sent to sea, and to conduct them to Harwich, where shipping shall be provided by August 15 to transport them to Flushing.—Manor of Greenwich, 25 July, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Signet. 1 p. (42. 85.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 25.—I must salute you very shortly, though I have will to do it very kindly. I refer all our news to the bearer, and we shall see you so soon as compliments will be very superfluous. I pray you be my good angel in pleading for me to her that is more mistress of me than of any man or anything in this world.—25 July.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (42. 86.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 25.—This morning I received your letter. Immediately by that post I have written to the sheriff to make his repair to Dover, accompanied with such gentlemen as dwell thereabout, to bring the Duke of Bouillon to Sittingbourn, where the Earl of Northumberland shall meet him. I have also written to Mr. Fane to advise to the Court of his landing. You may not forget the coaches for the Duke, for there are none in the country to be had, and the ways are marvellous foul. It were convenient that they were sent presently away. It were necessary that some gentlemen of account were sent from the Court to deliver some message from her Majesty. I had been this day at the Court had I not been very [sick ?] and out of temper, but, God willing, to-morrow, if I live, I will be there.—From Cobham Hall, the 25 of July.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ p. (42. 87.)

JOHN BELLOTT, Customer of Poole, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 25.—Excusing himself for the unavoidable delay in replying to Lord Burghley's letter of the 14th, requiring him to certify what shipping, with the several and total charge, had been accomplished out of the port towns of this shire in the late service under the two right honourable lords, as also what aid had been afforded, as well of the inland countries as from any creeks belonging to this port.—From Poole, the 25th of July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ p. (42. 88.)

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 25.—Understanding by the officers of customs here that, by letters to them of the 11 July inst., your Lordship has requested a certificate of the cost of furnishing forth the ship, appointed for the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for her Majesty's service this summer under the Earl of Essex and the L. Admiral, &c., we enclose a schedule of the particular charges laid forth by the mayor and burgesses in furnishing the said ship of war called the *Bark Rawe*, of the burden of 160 tons.—Newcastle, this xxvth of July, 1596.

Signed, William Riddell, maior; Wyllm. Selby; H. Anderson; H. Chapman; Robert Atkinson; George Farnabie; Lyonell Maddyson; Rayf Jenyson; Willm. Greenewell.

Damaged. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (173. 104.)

G. LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Before July 26.—Thanks him for his love. “And though beggars may be no chusers yet to make my mind plain to you, as to one upon whom I will chiefly rely, and by whose means I hope your father will be pleased to yield me the more favour, of all my lord’s offices I do least affect Barwicke, as a place far from her Majesty, subject to many jealousies, and where I would be as loth to live as to make a benefit of it by my absence. Of his other offices, the captainship of the pensioners and the justice enoyer, I do chiefly affect, not so much for the benefit, which is less by one half than Barwicke, as for the honour, and desire I have to be near about her person.”

Holograph. Endorsed:—“July 1596. L. Hunsdon to my master. R. 26.”

Seal. 1 p. (173. 111.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

✓ 1596, July 26.—I am so earnestly entreated as I could not deny it, to move you in the behalf of the Baron of Walton, arrested upon an action and so committed to the Counter in Wood Street. He doubts not but he may take order for his own enlargement well enough, for any actions already entered against him, so there be no executions laid upon [him]; from which danger (he is informed) he may be freed by a letter from any one of her Majesty’s Privy Council. Himself and his friends have much importuned me to entreat that favour from you.—London, this 26 of July 1596. [P.S.] I must needs pray your present resolution either this night or in the morning, otherwise he will be undone.

Signed. 1 p. (42. 89.)

SIR EDMUND CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 26.—Though it hath pleased God to lay this great and grievous cross upon me, yet I must humbly thank Him He hath raised me so honourable a friend as yourself, for I understand by my cousin, Sir Thomas Gorges, how greatly I am bound to you. I beseech you to continue me still in your good favour, and as you have begun, so doubt I not but it will please you to effect that which it hath pleased her Majesty to bestow of me.—The 26th of July.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 90.)

THOMAS HETON, EDWARD MAXEY, and JOHN CAPELIN, officers of Southampton, to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, July 26.—We received your letter of the 10th of July the 21st of the same, requiring us to certify you of the shipping set forth with the Lords Generals of her Majesty’s now employed forces out of this port, &c. We, not having had to deal therewith and so wholly unacquainted in the matter, made the mayor and aldermen (who managed the business) privy to your letter, requiring from them

certificate which we might return to you, who promised speedily to effect the same and deliver it us; but since, upon what occasion we know not, and contrary to their promise, denied the certificate to us and have sent to you themselves without our privity.—From Southampton, the 26th of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (42. 91.)

PAUL ELLEYETT, Mayor, and the Aldermen of SOUTHAMPTON
to LORD BURGHELY.

1596, July 26.—In reply to the letter referred to above. We, in discharge of our duties have framed a book containing the particular charges and expenses disbursed thereupon, and the same do present unto your lordship by this bearer, our town clerk, sent of purpose; beseeching you, that insomuch as the charge thereof is so great, the contribution received from the inland countries so small, and divers of our neighbours (of good means and ability) charged to this taxation not having as yet satisfied such sums as they are appointed unto, being no more than the meanest of us have been set unto, according to one ordinary rate, it may please you to send unto us by this bearer some special order with authority to compel them to yield unto us their several taxations: divers of us of any reasonable ability having disbursed extraordinary sums of money for the speedier despatching the ship to the sea.—Southampton, this 26th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—“Elizabeth of Hampton, 514l. 5d.”

Signed. 1 p. (42. 92.)

The Enclosure:—

Certificate of the shipping set out by Southampton containing account of the cost of victualling. “the Elizabeth” wherein goeth Captain Lawrence Prowse with 65 men for the service of Her Majesty, begun in the month of April, 1596.

Endorsed:—26 July 1596. 7 pp. (139. 65.)

SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 26.—Having received a letter from Mr. Stanhope this morning I thought good to make you privy to the contents thereof. Wherein it seemeth her Majesty hath had divers times speeches with him of my father and his fidelity to her, adding withal some good speeches of myself; whereupon Mr. Stanhope replying that my supplying my father's place might be both a comfort to my friends, and an exceeding witness of her Majesty's special favour both to my father and his, her Highness' answer was that she had determined that place to my Lord North, and would place me either Controller or Vice-Chamberlain, but hath told him since once or twice that she meant to make me Vice-Chamberlain, and either Sir Richard Bartley or Sir Henry Lea Controller. Now may it please you my opinion is that if my Lord North be made Treasurer (a thing never seen before) it is likely there will be no Controller in haste, or if it be, it will be nothing pleasing having such a superior; but if her Majesty be settled in that humour, I wish rather to be Controller than Vice-Chamberlain. For as I desire to continue my father's place if it be possible, so will I by all the means I may shun to be Vice-Chamberlain; persuading myself rather to a solitary country life than to remain a courtier in that place. Herein do I put myself wholly under your protection, and desire to be

supported by the good favour of your father ; humbly beseeching you both to continue me if it may be where I am, or if it will please the Queen to make Controller without delay it is possible a Lord Treasurer will not be so suddenly made. Whatsoever you shall effect for me I will ever acknowledge thankfully.—This 26 of July.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (42. 93.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 27.—It should seem by your speeches to myself you had forgotten, by reason of your other great affairs, my suit in my last letter, which was not for a serjeant-at-law, but for a place in the Court of Requests, which is fallen by the death of Mr. Rookebie, which must be supplied by a common lawyer. And whereas you pleased to make doubt of his honesty for his proffering money for the place, there shall be sufficient testimony of his virtue, both by Mr. Attorney and other grave gentlemen not unknown to yourself. And if this stand not to your good liking, then my humble suit is you would move her Majesty in my behalf for the keeping of Norham Castle, which is now fallen void by the death of my lord of Hunsdon. If neither of these, somewhat else that shall seem good to her Highness to enable me to do her service, which, God knoweth, is the thing I most desire though I live very idle at this instant, greatly to my grief, seeing so many employed that were in their cradle when I lay in a cold trench.—From my lodging in Great St. Bartholomew's, 27 July.

Signed. ½ p. (42. 95.)

“The voluntary confession of JOHN LEWYS.”

1596, July 27.—Upon familiar conference with one [Thomas] Salisbury, a bookbinder dwelling in Powles churchyard, and understanding that I was towards Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower, he asked me how Mr. Wentworth did, whether I was familiarly acquainted with him, or had often conference with him, commending the man to be sound and zealous in religion, godly in conversation, and a good subject; concluding that he was a very wise man, and such a one as he wished and prayed me to be acquainted withal. I answered that Mr. Wentworth was as well as a prisoner might do, that I was not a fit man to be familiar with him, nor spoke with him but when I was sent from my master unto him, saying that I did my duty in saluting him when I passed by him, and that I was loth to trust myself into his acquaintance, being but a poor servant to the Lieutenant, lest I should be suspected to be overbold or overbusy, and so incur a displeasure. Hereupon he encouraged me to make myself known unto the said Mr. Wentworth by these means or the like in effect, to signify unto him that one Salisbury, meaning himself, (cousin to Mr. Salisbury, my kinsman, also, as he said, parson of ———, that parish where Mr. Wentworth dwelt, a man that he loved for his zeal and good doctrine) had him commended unto him, wishing to [be] acquainted with him, and thereupon to pray the sight of the book which Mr. Wentworth exhibited in the Parliament house, commending the book to be learnedly penned, &c.; and to get a copy of it if I could, and that he might have a copy of it also. Whereupon being encouraged by him, as my hardhap was to incur your lordship's displeasure doing these com[mandments, I] requested to see the book, and to have a copy of it, who for parson Salisbury his sake granted it, charging me to keep it secret; which I writ unknown unto anybody but

Mr. Wentworth, Salisbury and myself, meaning (as I protest before God) to keep it secret after that Salisbury had the reading of it, who made such vows and protestations and giving me his hand that nobody should see it but himself, and to redeliver it back again to me without making any copies of it. When I had written it, it repented me and [I] thought to burn it, but because I had written it, I locked it up and kept it a good while, intending not to shew it to him; but meeting with him sometimes he was very earnest to see it, promising me to give it a new coat for the reading of it—I use his own term—continuing in his protestations for the redelivery of it back again secretly. At the last, relying upon his promises, as my hardhap was to incur your displeasure, [I] delivered it unto him upon those conditions, and came for it within two or three days after for fear of the worst. He answered that he had not read it all, offering to fetch it that I might know it to be in his custody, and so continued till Friday at night, that he told me it was discovered. Then I thought it my duty to impart my mishap first of all to my late master Mr. Wade, but being employed by my master about his business came not home till it was late yesternight being Saturday; then came to the Court hither to submit myself upon knees craving pardon; protesting that I meant to do no more than to take such phrases as were fit from my instruction, being somewhat trained up with my pen: thus acknowledging the truth, being very penitent seeing your lordships do take it an offence, contrary to my meaning.

Endorsed:—"27 July 1596. The confession of John Lewis concerning Mr. Wentworth's book."

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (42. 97.)

Deposition of THOMAS SALISBURY.

[1596, about July 27.]-Coming to the company of Mr. Lieutenant's man I talked with him, to know if he knew Mr. Wentworth, and he told me that he was sick; and I told him that [I] heard great commendations of a book that he had written, which I wished to see if possibly I might. He answered he knew not what he could do for it, for he was not acquainted with him, and told him that "you are a kinsman of the parson of Loulingston, and it may be that you shall see it." He told me that [he] was loth to meddle with it, but I, knowing no danger in it, the more entreated him the more earnestly; and so to both our grief I had it, and am sorry at the heart that I was born to give offence to any body, and, as the Lord knows the innocency of my heart, I meant no harm in it. By me, Thomas Salisbury.

Holograph. 1 p. (42. 96.)

THE EARL OF LINCOLN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 27.—I have not written to you, having no matter worthy the troubling you. By my letters to Lord Borow (Burgh) I think you understood of our long stay at Yarmouth and beating back twice by contrary winds, being more than half way over, yet not in such danger by the report of all men as we were this last day in passing over a small shallow water from Brille to Masland Sluse, where we had a sudden pery of wind that made the sea rougher than ever I saw any, and had almost sunk our boat with the water that was taken in. This day at the Hague I received advertisement that the sponce called '*Moore vert*,' which the Spaniards had gotten, is recovered by them of Hulst, and yesterday and the day before they have abiden divers furious assaults by

the Spaniards, Burgundians and others; and now there is great hope that the Cardinal, who hath vowed to win the town, though it cost the lives of all his army, will depart with shame, for he hath lost the best leaders and the most part of his best soldiers in these last assaults. He hath given fifteen assaults within these few days. Whilst I was writing I am certified credibly by the Estates remaining here at the Hague (who dined with me this day) that the ravelin or rampier which was won by the Spaniards (which most dismayed and offended the town) is recovered this day. I have sent you the plot of the town herein enclosed and crossed the places I write of with my pen, that you may the better know them. If you will bestow such good advertisements as you have from Cales Males, or otherwise upon me by the next messenger that you can conveniently send, that I may speak thereof more certainly than the reports are, you shall do me a favour. Your letters came to me to Yarmouth too late to do therein what was fit; but time and truth shall hereafter serve me sufficiently in greater matters, *maulgré le maldisant*. I received this day a letter from you by Mr. Cranmer.—Hague, this 27th of July, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Received the 12th of August at Greenwich with a plot of Hulst."

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (42. 98.)

WILLIAM MARWOOD, Customer, and the other officers of PLYMOUTH
to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 27.—According to the effect of your letters of the 10th July, received on the 19th, we have endeavoured to accomplish your commandment.—From the Custom house of Plymouth, 25 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (42. 99.)

The enclosure :—

"The particular charges about setting forth one ship out of the harbour of Plymouth by the inhabitants of the town for the Queen's Majesty's service, and under the conduct of the right honourable the Earl of Essex, 3^o die Junii Anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth 38^o, 1596."

The ship called the Prudence of Plymouth, a new warlike ship and rated of the burden of 120 tons, was hired to serve in this present voyage during the space of five months for 1s. a ton per mensem; with furniture, victuals and wages as herein specified. Total 561l. 6s. There was also another ship appointed and made ready but upon later direction dismissed again, in recompence whereof and of the owners' hindrance there was given them by composition 50l. Sum Total 611l. 6s. The whole charge, excepting only the wages of the ship, hath been defrayed altogether by the townsmen without any help at all from the country or any port, towns, or creeks, for all do refuse to contribute towards it: and at the return of the ship the said wages of 60l. must be also paid.

Endorsed :—"27 July 1596."

1 p. (42. 94.)

SIR JOHN NORRIS to the QUEEN.

1596, July 27.—If the unconstant humours and ill disposition of these barbarous and perverse rebels do not suffer us without delays, or not

at all, to bring to good effect your Majesty's resolved purpose of pacification, I beseech the same to consider in your princely judgment, that we have to deal with a subtle and malicious generation, that will not spare to serve their turns of all occasions, and I fear are made too much privy of your Majesty's intentions and the disposition of your supremest governors here. Your Majesty shall (before this can come to your sacred hands) have understood how variable the appearance of our performing your Highness's pleasure hath been, neither yet dare I presume to deliver your Majesty any assurance what will be brought to pass; for we find what we labour to bring to ripeness in a week is overthrown in an hour, but by what means time must discover to your Majesty. The Lord Deputy hath ever seemed to despair of any pacification, and confirmed in that opinion by many advertisements, demandeth from your Majesty great forces for suppressing of the Irish rebels, as by common report I understand. What my unworthy opinion is in that matter I have by instruction delivered to my brother, with some other notes declaring the state of this country; wherein if there be anything that may be interpreted to be set down for any particular respect of benefit to myself or my brothers, I beseech your Majesty to believe that the greatest hope of gain shall never make me imagine anything prejudicial to your Highness's service, or to wrong any that is employed by your Majesty. I must confess, that presuming that your Majesty would have thought it necessary for your service to have altered the government of Connaught, I did recommend one of my brothers to that charge, whom I doubt not but your Majesty should have found as capable thereof as any I know in either of your realms; but I will deliver it here with protestation before your sacred eyes, that I should hold it the greatest happiness that could come to us that with your favour and without disgrace we might all do your Majesty service somewhere else than in this ungodly country. I must further in the greatest humility beseech your Majesty that if by the hope of succour from Spain or any other sinister device, whereof this country is too plentiful, this treaty take not such effect as your Majesty expecteth, that it may not be imputed to our faults that have not spared our uttermost travail and industry to bring it to your Majesty's desired purpose.

And lastly we both humbly beseech your Majesty to give us permission to complain of the usage we receive in this country, which for fear of farther troubling you at this time, I refer to the world's testimony and my brother's relation; continually praying that the Omnipotent God will preserve your Majesty in long and happy reign, perfect health, and desired success in all your royal enterprises.—At Alone, this 27th of July, 1596.

Holograph. 3 pp. (42. 100,101.)

SIR HARRY KNYVETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 23.—Congratulates him on his "instalment into the place of her Majesty's principal Secretary. By a Scot lately arrived on this coast, the taking of Cales, St. Mary Port and St. Lucas is confirmed, and that our army doth mightily prevail in all their enterprises, which God grant to be true and continual; the which at large, with as much more as may certainly be learned before the departure of this bearer from Plymouth, I refer to his report. My Lord Mountjoy, not upon the old ground, which sure would have wrought the former event, but upon a new point unlooked for, which by counsel I could not therefore prevent, hath obtained a verdict against me at these last assizes at Exeter;

wherein if my tractable course prove ungratefully requited I shall hereafter complain how ever I speed. I beseech you if occasion require, the rather in regard of me something interested in the cause he hath in hand, to assist this bearer, Mr. Anthony Larder.—At Walreden, my wife's house in Devon, this 28th of July, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 102.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR GELLY MERRICK and MR. CUFF.

1596, July 28.—I know you take it somewhat unkindly (though causeless) that I left you, being better horsed than you; but necessity hath no law, for my hard fare did enforce my extraordinary haste, and am now gone lingering a little before out of that town of Plymouthe by very easy journeys, not doubting but you, Mr. Cuff, will easily overtake me, considering I never ride by night nor more than forty miles by day till I come to the Court. Where, if I should arrive before yourself, I dare undertake to make you a sufficient excuse when it shall need, serving all turns till I see you and may have further conference.

I purpose, Sir Gelly Merrick, to haste my return to effect our commission and other things to both our contentments in furtherance of this great expedition. Meantime I pray you give good hand to the search and stay of all whatsoever that cometh in this fleet with you till my return, with whatsoever else you know, we may release it at leisure. I have left my commission with Sir Ferdinando Gorges to impart the contents to Mr. Cary of Cockington, that they may be the more ready to accomplish what is commanded.—From Ashburton, the 28th of July, 1596. [P.S.] Mr. Cuff, you shall be sure to find me at Salisbury, or at Andover at the furthest.

Addressed :—"To the right worshipful my very loving friends Sir Gelly Merrick, knight, and Mr. Cuff, and to either of them. I pray you haste King away if he be not drunk, and the oil prize, that I may dispatch all ere my return."

Signed. 1 p. (42. 103.)

SIR THOMAS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 28.—Recommending his cousin, William Coke, who is more than desirous to go into France, and whose humble suit is that Cecil will procure his leave for that he has been told that the Queen has referred the appointing of such gentlemen as shall attend the Earl of Shrewsbury thither unto his honour, amongst which he humbly prays he may be one.

Thanks him for his favour to the writer at Chelsey, the fruit whereof (as he thinks) his mother will entreat him to be a witness of.

This 28th of July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ p. (43. 1.)

SIR THOMAS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 28.—Your Honour will excuse my not being tedious unto you and for matters to yield you satisfaction my means is not to come by it. What I would, if I could, to your service is not now, I hope, to be believed of you. My own weakness I still discover to my Lord, your father, and, therefore, need be the less long to yourself. My letters to my Lord were first written to be brought by Mr. Bucke. Since, councils changed and I protest to your Honour, for what you may

divine, I neither dare nor will write. I would I were at home with stripes, more displeasing to me than the enemy's encounter. I hope my chamber at Chelsey be ready by this time, but my poverty in this voyage bringeth no pillage to furnish it with but my virtue, which is wonderful rare. This bearer is so able to impart to you all that, if I knew much, it would be but obscured, in his presence. I humbly beseech your honour to excuse my letters to your father, for I wrote them as if Buck should have brought them. And so humbly desiring I may be remembered in all duty to my best lady and cousin I, end, bound to your Honour for bearing with all my infirmity.—From Her Majesty's Royal Ship the *Ark Raleigh*, 28 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (43. 2.)

JO. BARVITIUS to THOMAS ARÜNDEL.

1596, ^{July 28}_{Aug. 7}.—Naufragium quod passus es serenissimæque Reginae offensam cum accepimus vices tuas dolumus. Mirabatur Cæsar primum, de iis quæ tibi in Anglia acciderant, nuncium, cum de serenissima Regina non nisi honorificentissime prædicaris. Postea rem Cæsar e Reginae literis intellexit, ad quas modo respondetur. Itaque mitius tecum et benignius actum iri neque occasionem defuturam spero ut amicitiam quæ inter nos inita fuit deinceps libere colamus.—Praga, vii Augusti, 1596. [P.S.] Serenissimæ Reginae secretario quem mihi multum prædicasti ut me commendes rogo.

Addressed :—"Perillustri Domino domino Thomæ Arondelio, S. R. I. Comiti."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 72.)

WEYMOUTH.

1596, July 28.—Certificate of Richard Jourdayne, mayor, that the inhabitants of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis set forth the *Great Catherine*, with 30 men, for the Queen's present service, the charge whereof amounted to 160*l.* and upwards, which hitherto has been borne by the said inhabitants only, without the help of any of the inland or port towns or creeks of the county of Dorset. Moreover there are gone in the same service out of this town, of voluntary and pressed men, more than 130 mariners and sailors, besides the others. The owner of the ship and the men in her have referred themselves to the consideration of the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral for their pay.—28 July, 38 Eliz.

Signed. 1 p.

THE LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 29.—We received your letter on behalf of one George Brownman to be admitted into the freedom of this city of London, whereupon, having called a common council, they willingly and freely admitted Brownman. Withal, we entreat you to be a means to her Highness for the obtaining of an ordinary and anniversary suit. We have a grant from her most noble progenitors, confirmed unto us by her Majesty's charter, wherein is permitted to the Mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens to hunt in all her Majesty's forests and parks about the city, which was afterwards turned into an ordinary number of two stags

and twenty bucks, for which we received warrant from the Justice of Oyer. That place being vacant by the decease of the late Lord Chamberlain we entreat your good favour to her Highness for the obtaining of her warrant for these stags and bucks, which as it may yield us some recreation, so it will give us occasion to remember our thankfulness due to her Highness for many other benefits of far greater importance.—
From London, 29 July, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (33. 60.)

LORD CROMWELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 29.—I beseech you let the protested love of myself and mine to my good Lord, your father, and all his, give assurance of the interest that your honourable self hath in me ; and as by my late father I was wholly bequeathed unto his Lordship's disposing, so would I be most glad by all good occasions to give testimony of thankfulness for former good favours, and to desire the continuance of his Lordship and your good opinion as one that doth wholly rely and depend upon the honourable kindness of your Lordship and yourself. I hope it is conceived that my former time bestowed abroad in her Majesty's service hath not been fruitless, but that experience hath enabled me for the service of my Prince and country in anything whereto I may be called. If in any occasions, either at home or abroad, I may by your good means be remembered in anything fit for one of my sort, you shall find both my endeavours for her Highness' service and my thankful acknowledgment to his Lordship and yourself to be such as none shall more loyally serve the one nor more faithfully honour the other. Amongst other occasions, the lieutenancy of Norfolk where I live is not yet disposed of. There liveth not within the county any other of my rang, and for me to live there as a private Justice of the Peace, subject to the commandment and directions of others, I doubt not but you will conceive how displeasing a taste it may have.

My humble suit in that behalf particularly, as in other occasions generally, I have already made known to his Lordship who hath promised to remember me both therein, and therefore I address the like request for your good favour. I will at your better leisure attend upon yourself.—This 29 July 1596, Ed. Crumwell.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 5.)

CHRISTOPHER KEYNELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 29.—Upon receipt of your Honour's letter, being the 26th present, I went to the tapestry man, to whom I offered 24*s.* ready money, but he would in no wise hearken thereto. Next day, I offered him 24*s.* 6*d.* but no acceptance would he thereof. This day I have agreed with him for 25*s.* and am to pay him ready money ; the whole is 150 ells Flemish, which cometh to 187*l.* 10*s.* In the other suit of 140 Flemish ells, I have bespoken the stuff, and because I would have it exact to the depth of the room, may it please your Honour that a small lyme be sent of the depth, and how long every piece thereof. The whole shall be with borders, and if with any arms or other story, the same being drawn and sent, shall be set in. I have caused a case to be made for the better transport of these pieces and keeping them in threefold, and with the first good convoy for England will send them.

Seeing I am occasioned to write, I will presume farther for the imparting the occurrences this place and time giveth. Haerste is the object of all men's speech, being a near neighbour to us of Seland. Sir William

Stanley is slain before this town, also Mounser de Roen, Lieutenant General to the Cardinal, and one Labalot, Colonel of the Wallones, and one of the valiantest in his whole army. On Monday last the enemy made three attempts to gain a ravelinge without a port, but were put by to their great loss. On Tuesday, the Cardinal commanded the Italians that should on horse to serve on foot, which they granted unto unwillingly. There were of them about 500, which had the first charge, and were many of them entered upon the wall, but were enforced to leave it to their exceeding great loss; the enemy had made a mine under part of this ravelinge, which he blew up, where there were lost of our men well near an hundred. The enemy attempted again, and were put off, and a mine made in the town by the Governor was fired, which slew many of the enemy. Here is writing come from Antwerp that the enemy lost that day thirteen captains and six hundred men at least. In the town they lost three captains and an hundred men. I dare not almost write to your Honour of the report that is here, how many men the enemy hath lost, but it is written from Antwerp, since his coming before this town, he hath lost six thousand men, which report is confirmed by a prisoner taken into the town on Tuesday last. The States have the river open, by which they send daily into the town men, munitions, and whatsoever is needful, and every day the hurt men are brought from there. There are remaining here at this present in this town above three hundred hurt men, for which the town taketh care. What is happened since Tuesday we do not yet know. Thus craving pardon for my bold attempt in presuming to write I humbly end.—Mydelboro, 29 July, 1596. (43. 6.)

HENRY KNOWLIS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 29.—Having matter (to my thinking) of some importance to deliver for the good of the commonweal, I stood not in a little doubt what I were best to do. First, for a man to put his finger in the fire and need not, I thought were mere folly: then again, to conceal that which in revealing might haply do much good, were neither fitting the mind of a good subject nor an honest man: and thus, being holden in doubtful balance a good time, danger holding me back on the one side, and love and duty to my prince and country pricking me forward on the other side, at length I concluded that, happen what should, I would disclose what I knew, and so have taken my journey out of Ireland hither to that purpose, and have, for divers considerations, made choice of your Honour (although unknown unto you) to deliver my mind unto. Wherefore, when it shall please your Honour to command me, I shall be ready to give my attendance.—29 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 7.)

SIR RICHARD FENYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 29.—By God's permission, my Lord, through the diligent care of Captain Goore who hath long attended at Yarmouth for him, arrived safely upon 28 July at Brill by 2 in the afternoon, putting out from Yarmouth about 4 of the clock upon the 27, being Tuesday; which day there arrived here a ship that came from St. Lucas, which confirmed the taking of eighteen galleys, the sinking of two and the escape of four, with the burning of the *Great Philip*: as also the taking of eighteen great ships more the next day following: further, the quiet possession of the Isle of Cales, won without any great resist-

ance, save only the bridge was defended by five hundred gentlemen who were also defeated. He saith also St. Marye Port is burned and St. Lucas (although with the loss of a thousand men) taken, the Duke of Medina departing but two hours before our Generals came to the castle. He further saith that the galley slaves (all which were enlarged) do great service and that the Moors by thousands come in and offer their services to our commanders; and by this ship it is here very confidently affirmed that our men have very lately taken Gibraltar.

For the news of Hulst, it is credibly reported here that the Spaniard hath been thrice repulsed from the assault, but hath not before the 27 (all which day they might hither hear the battery) lost above five hundred men, although it be reported many more. But there is a confident hope that the Flemish will hold it out for that they are fully supplied with all things and three thousand strong within the town, Count Solmes and Count Hollock being within and his Excellency hard by them: but the Spaniards won a scones wherein there were nine hundred men without any resistance. But the Cardinal having been twice sent for, it is thought he will forthwith remove into Artois, where the French King intendeth to attempt the winning of some town of importance; neither had the Spaniard continued thus long, if he had not won the scones.—From the Brill, this 29 July, 1596.

P.S.—This morning, the 29 July, the Lieutenant Governor, Captain Turner, told me he received a letter from Middleborowe that the Spaniards have gotten within the rampiers of the town of Hulst, and that they were twice repulsed, but the third time, with the loss of 500 men, they won the rampier.

2nd P.S.—At Hulst they sent the Cardinal word that he had more need to go to the rescue of Cales Males; the winning whereof (with as much more as the States can learn certainly to be true) is already imprinted here in these parts. My Lord intendeth this 29 to go to the Haege, but the Lieutenant Governor here hath most honourably entertained us all.

Second postscript holograph. Signed. 1½ pp. (43. 8.)

ZACHARIAS LOK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 29.—Right Honorable. *Cura loquuntur leves, ingentes stupent.* I have lost an honourable lord and master and fifteen years' service of the flower of my time. My case is very lamentable, not having wherewithal to relieve myself half a year to an end. If it had pleased God to have lent him life, I know he had determined an honourable recompence and stay of living for me, but his untimely death (to me and many others) hath cut off that expectation. I am not ignorant of the honourable regard you have had of my lady and her children since my Lord's decease, which argues the true respect your Honour had of him in his lifetime: and, therefore, (upon the assurance you pleased to give me the other day of your honourable intention to do me good) I have taken the boldness most humbly to pray a timely remembrance of me to her Majesty's gracious consideration, in such sort as it shall be pleasing to her and your H. to think fittest, without whose princely regard, I am a man utterly overthrown and of all others that ever served in her Majesty's Court of my rank the most miserablest. I beseech your Honour pardon my humble desire herein and further me to some relief.—Somerset House, this 29th of July, 1596

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 106.)

WILLIAM CECIL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596], July 29.—Sir, What greater trial could I have of your honourable favour than already I have received, in that it pleased you, upon my unworthy letter, to grace my suit to those who chiefly could relieve the same ; and, although the duty of kindred doth tie my love unto you, and those honourable parts which are in you are motives sufficient to make me reverence and esteem you, yet Sir I must confess such a favour as this doth work in me as sure effects of perfect love and true observance as, God willing, you shall ever find in me to my power. To whom have I to fly unto for favour and protection but to yourself, whom I must needs account as one most fortunately raised by God to strengthen our house : and as my account is thus of you, so I humbly pray you account of my service, not according to my ability, but according to my sincere affection, congratulating with the same the honourable title lately bestowed upon you, and wishing the accomplishment of the rest of your honourable desires, I humbly take my leave, from St. Leonardes nigh Nuark, this 29 of July, your nephew humbly to command, William Cecil.

Endorsed :—29 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 107.)

MRS. MARY ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, July 30.]—My father-in-law, Sir Matthew Arundell, is now at length contented to receive my husband with his family to live with him at Warder, only excepting against myself, upon some unkindness that passed between us at my last being there, neither (as I understand) is he otherwise to be wrought in this matter than by the advice of some especial friend. Wherefore, knowing yourself to be one on whose friendship he doth rely above any other, I am bold to entreat your letter, wherein, if it please you to assure him that I will not behave myself otherwise towards him than as shall become a kind and respective daughter-in-law, I am persuaded that such your persuasions will affect as much as I require of him. Myself will remain beholden to you for this courtesy, and be willing to deserve it in what I may. And so for this time I commit you to God, your well-wishing friend, Mary Arundell.

Endorsed :—"30 July 1596." (43. 10.)

SIR ROBERT CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 30.—I have written to my Lord, your father, how great need there is that an officer be appointed from her Majesty to govern these marches, and to entreat that there might be one presently appointed ; the country will soon run to ruin and decay else.

My humble request is that you will esteem of my credit, and as heretofore so now you will shew your love to me. My fear is that I shall be commanded from the Queen to stay here, and execute the place I had in my father's time by him till she appoint one fit to be Governor of Berwick and Warden of these marches. Sir, my trust is that you will not suffer me to be so disgraced. If Her Majesty shall think me worthy of the place and grant me a patent for the continuance thereof, I shall ever acknowledge myself most humbly bound to Her Majesty, and endeavour my best to serve her and my country ; but to be appointed for a time and then to resign it to another, good Sir, I beseech you suffer it not to be so ; for either absolute or not at all is

my humble desire. My trust is in your Honour that I shall have your favour in this my reasonable request. God's mercy be with you ever and send you to live long and happy.—Barwick, the xxxth July 1596.

P.S. If the Queen bestow of my Lord, my brother, the government of Berwick (as reason would), I know he will look for the East March likewise, against whom I do not mean to oppose myself in anything ; and therefore, good Sir, if you knoweth he shall have Berwick, speak not for me in the other office but that I may be dismissed, and hope to taste of your favour in some other things.

Postscript and signature holograph. Seal. 1 p. (43. 11.)

LORD CROMWELL.

1596, July 30.—Going from Fish Street to take boat at the Old Swan, and seeing a company assembled about some brawl wherein Captain Latham was, who was known to him, came amongst them to understand and pacify the matter.

Neither himself nor any of his had any purpose, nor made shew of quarrel or offence, neither drew any rapier, dagger or other weapon. While he was seeking to appease the matter, one Newman, an old man, being in choler, and (as it seemeth) not knowing him, and in all likelihood conceiving him to be a partaker of Captain Latham's, did strike him with his hand on the face. Upon which indignity, Lord Cromwell taking hold of his beard (which was long) said that his years and gray hairs should privilege him from striking, but his beard should not be excused, and therewith pulled away some part of it.

Hereupon, by command of Alderman Gurney, violent hands were laid upon him and he was carried into the house of A. B. There being haled and pulled by many on every side to take away his rapier (which he not so much as once offered to draw), he by chance with his hand struck the said A. B., the goodman of the house, upon the face, whom he knew not but being one of those that were then so busy about him. The said Alderman Gurney thereupon sent for the appointed marshals of London and their guard, to whose custody he offered to commit Lord Cromwell, protesting that if he would not go quietly, he should forcibly be carried away. He, thinking himself unworthily dealt withal, refused to yield therein, whereupon he was there holden prisoner by Alderman Gurney, with a guard upon him, and a great multitude of people gathered together, while the sheriff was sent for. On the sheriff's coming, Lord Cromwell went with him to the Lord Mayor's house, where he tarried two or three hours until the coming of the Lord Mayor and some of his brethren, and his recognisance in 500 marks was taken to appear before the Lords of the Privy Council on Sunday next in the morning.

Many unworthy speeches and deeds were done to him by Simpson, one of the Marshals (late a glassseller), under colour of his authority.

Headed :—"Memorial of wrongs done to the Lord Cromwell, 30 July, 1596."

1 p. (43. 12.)

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 30.—I have written so lately as I have presently nothing to trouble you for the service, but having occasion to send my man thither with hawks, I have appointed him to deliver a cast unto your

Honour, and to present you with an Irish nag, which (though he is not answerable to my liking) I hope you will take in good part, considering the scarcity in these times of extreme trouble. For I do assure your Honour I do hold myself so much bound unto you of late as I was most desirous to shew my thankfulness by something of better worth if this country and time would afford it.—Killmaineham, this xxxth of July, 1596.

Signed :—Will : Russell.

Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 13.)

R. DOUGLAS to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, July 31.—Commending to his favour this bearer, Thomas Johnstone, who is recommended to them both by the Earl Bothwell and certain other gentlemen whom he would be glad to pleasure wherein he might, the said Thomas having to travel in London in his lawful affairs of merchandise and, as occasion shall serve, to stay there.—From Edinburgh this last of July 1596.

Addressed :—“To my very good Lord and loving uncle Mr Archibald Douglas, one of His Majesty’s Privy Council.”

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 14.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS LOVELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 31.—Concerning an offer made by Lovell to drain all the low lands.

Whereas Lord Burghley did say it was not convenient that all should be freed of their water, by reason that in drying some other some should be annoyed, by the leave of God he will not burden any man’s ground with water dyke or water course, but rather it shall be an unburdening of any course or dyke that shall next butt and bound unto them. Likewise, he will not turn nor hinder any river, stream or water course, but rather will be a furtherance to all sewers, drains, rivers &c., and to passages for boats, and to amend the fishing for poor men, and make plenty of corn, pasture, and other provision for the poor commonalty. And whereas they have said that he asked many shires, thinks it were better he had the whole of England and Wales, being so good and godly a cause that it were better it should be freed in one year than to stay two years the doing : it will yield 10s. where now there is not $\frac{1}{2}$ d. made by the year and every man well contented. As Lovell has already told Cecil by word of mouth, for every 1,000*l.* laid out by his advice, he will in three or four years make it worth 1,000 marks a year for ever, and so proportionably. Begg Cecil to be a mean unto Her Majesty and Lord Burghley for expedition of his suit, and he will make sufficient proof on his charges.—This last of July, 1596.

Seal. 1 p. (43. 15.)

WILLIAM [DAY], Bishop of WINCHESTER, to LORD BUCKHURST.

1596, July 31.—In your letter you have set down Her Majesty’s pleasure in three points. The first is, that the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, should proceed to the election of a warden in Winchester, according to their Statutes. The second is, that they should name and elect Mr. John Harmar. The last is, that I should forthwith give him admittance and approbation according to the form of the founder’s Statutes. Unto the two first points, the Warden and

Fellows are to give answer themselves. Touching the last, it may please your honour to understand that, under the Great Seal of England, Her Majesty hath commanded me to admit Mr. Cotton, to whom by virtue of Her Highness' prerogative she hath given the wardenship of the said College of Winchester. Which thing I have performed, albeit in the execution thereof, the sub-warden and the company did openly resist me, shutting the gates against me. I pray you consider whether without danger I may admit another upon your letters. If it please Her Majesty to revoke those former letters patent by some sufficient other deed, I shall be very ready to admit any lawfully chosen or named. To undo that done already is not in my power, and I wish your lordship would advisedly consider whether, Mr. Cotton's right standing as it doth, the acts and proceedings of another warden coming in after this manner may not hereafter be called into question. For the matter itself I stand indifferent, only my desire is, before I admit any other warden, I may have my sufficient warrant from Her Highness.—From my house at Waltham, this last of July, 1596.

Seal. Signed. 1 p. (43. 16.)

SIR GEORGE TRENCHARD and SIR RALPH HORSEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 31.—To the purport of your letters we have received into our hands the plot or discovery of the Indian voyage, with other books which your honour wrote for, being in the custody of one Samuel Mare and William Downe; who, upon delivery of them, made great moan and complaint unto us that the same should be taken from them, doubting thereby that other men should take the benefit of their travel, and so defeat Sir Walter Raughley and themselves of the prosecution of their hard and dangerous adventure begun. Insomuch that upon moanful complaint—being poor men and had great charge this voyage, being the only thing they rely upon for their good, having been employed divers times before in the action to their great loss and hindrance—by themselves and friends have intreated us to solicit this—that you will let the plotts remain in our hands till Sir Walter Rawleigh return, upon whom it should seem they wholly stand, to be to him in safety delivered, hoping thereby to be further employed, for whom they judge your honour undertakes this that is done. In regard whereof they hope your Honour will afford them this favour: if otherwise, things that are in our custody shall be addressed to you with all conveniency that may be.—From Dorchester, the last of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 17.)

Monsieur N. PILLART to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{July 31}_{Aug. 10}—The praise of his Lordship's wisdom resounds throughout the world, but particularly in France, where he knows it by hearsay only, not being now in England as at one time he was, when he had the honour to be in his Lordship's service, with Monsieur De Montgomery. Being ever mindful of many benefits received from his Excellency, and from the late Monseigneur his father, has an extreme desire to go to England to see Essex, and hopes that it may be gratified before he dies.—Denouville en Beausset (?), 10 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. French. Seal. ½ p. (43. 71.)

LADY MARGARET HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July.—Though my present state and misery be fittest] only to continue in prayer to God for His grace that I may with patience endure this rod of my afflictions, yet doth the “feeling” knowledge of my brother Robert’s estate and despairs when he shall hear of this desolate news, added to her Majesty’s former undeserved displeasure, so fright me that I am forced to be a mediator to you that he may not be forgotten. Alas! Sir, his desires were such at his going down as both his wife and I had much ado to make him stay in his own country. Judge then what this new assault of sorrow will work in him; for besides his natural grief, his office of the wardenry which he had under my lord is gone, his office of Norham is no avail to him, his brother having (by her Majesty’s commandment) the commodity of it, so as in that country both countenance and commodity is lost now, and if her Majesty with some remorse do not “begene” comfort in him that was first overthrown by her, I fear we shall have cause to bewail the untimely misfortune of my brother with the unfortunate loss of my father. “She that is nothing but grefe and misery, Margarete Hoby.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (42. 34.)

LORD HUNSDON.

1596 [July].—"A note of the charges of the funerals of the right honourable Henry late Lord Hunsdon, and late Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's most excellent Majesty."

Note of the price and quantity of cloth allowed to the Lords Keeper, Treasurer, Chamberlain, Buckhurst, Rich, and De la Ware, Banner bearer, Standard bearers, and their servants; to Knights, Gentlemen, Doctors of Divinity, &c., &c., on the occasion of Lord Hunsdon's funeral: *e.g.*:—

The Chief Mourner 8 yards @ 23s. 4d. the yard.

6 servants $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards apiece " "

Concluding :—

Garret King at Arms agreed with for the charges

of the hearse with the banners and banner

rolls and other necessities to it belonging,

in gross	-	-	-	-	-	100%.
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The duties of the church	-	-	-	20l.
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'The dole	-	-	-	-	-	147.
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Expenses necessary	-	-	-	-	137.
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Bayes hired to hang the church, &c., and lost - 8*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Sum total of charges, 1,106*l.* 17*s.*

2 pp. (42. 77.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, July.]—If I do over much importune, blame not me but that passion of mind that doth importune me. I crave that one kiss of those grace-giving hands may be a confirmation to me of Her Majesty's favours, the enjoying of which I have made the scope of all my life's actions. And if in this I shew more passion than Aristotle doth allow to seven-and-thirty years of age, lay it to her charge, the irresistible force of whose virtues may easily overcharge my mind, too weak a vessel for so strong a liquor. It may please Her Majesty to think that there is no fault but in the will, and then (beside my own protestation that I never

had will to offend) the matter itself will manifest that this honour was given not for my sake but for Her Majesty's—not to Thomas Arundell (though descended of blood not unfit to bear such a title, if so Her Majesty allow it) but to her kinsman, so as in all this action nothing is properly to be called mine, saving my desire to deserve well of Her Majesty, my labour to breed a good opinion in foreign princes of my country and myself, and lastly, my humility used, and ever to be used towards my sacred Sovereign. And though I had attained this honour by suit (which is not by suit to be attained), yet do I assure me that her deep piercing judgement would soon censure so natural a desire to be *error* and not *scelus*; which error either my shipwreck, my imprisonment, Her Majesty's disfavour, or my father's determination to disinherit me, may by this time have been [sic] sufficiently punished, and had I not been somewhat strengthened by your persuasion that time and humble demeanour would at length reconcile me to my prince's gracious acceptance, my poor reason had made but weak opposition to so many miseries. Wherefore let me conjure you to solicit my cause as that Her Majesty may rightly conceive of my course of life wholly bended to her service, that she give not over easy ear to such tales or talemakers as shall inform her that my wife hath assumed as yet to herself any higher place than she was borne to, or that I have broken my promise of submitting myself and my claim to this honour to her consideration; both which accusations I have at large answered to my cousin Stanhope, and do now openly own that they are most untrue. Truly, my honourable cousin, my thoughts of my father's birth and worth were never so base but that I might hope in time Her Majesty would advance him to some higher degree; from whose sacred hands the least addition of honour would be much more dear than any foreign title, and therefore now can I not be brought so far to despair as to look for less from my most admired Queen than justice with favour. Hers I am whatsoever I am; her kinsman, though unworthy; her subject, her sworn servant; whom God ever direct and prosper whatsoever become of me or my fortune.

Holograph. 2 pp. (43. 18.)

JOHN EDMONDS to THE QUEEN.

[1596, July.]—The great happiness which your subjects have enjoyed under your Majesty in their love, in the trial they have received that your Majesty hath been ever willing to favour them in uttermost clemency and mercy, and allowing to the least to come themselves and beg it of you, maketh me thus to presume to press and creep hereby to the same your Majesty's grace, to beseech you in all humility to withdraw from me the cloud of your heavy displeasure, and to be pleased to be informed of my reverent affection and desire to do you all humble service to my uttermost possibility.

Your Majesty's commandment being signified unto me to return into France, I desire it would please you to take notice of my ruined estate, and, in respect of my unableness longer to support the burthen of that service, that either I might be spared or enabled to serve your Majesty as I am bound. Whether I did therein make a false suggestion of my estate and the insufficiency of your Majesty's allowance to make me to live there, I must humbly beseech your Majesty to be pleased to refer the examination thereof either to one of your Council or such as have been your Ambassadors in that country, to take straight account in all particularities of the manner of my living there, and if it appear that I might suffer more for your Majesty's service than I am willing to do, let me receive sharpest punishment. My fear also to be engaged there

for a long season in respect of the unaptness of the time for your Majesty to send an Ambassador thither, and now likewise, wanting that relief which heretofore I derived from Sir Henry Unton's purse, made me the more importunately to beg that I might so return as I might, without further troubling your Majesty, afterwards be enabled to serve for the time it should please your Majesty to continue me there, and whereby, freed of that care of mind, I might the better serve. And since it is behoveful that your Majesty be well served, I hope it will please you to allow it to be an honest and necessary duty to be zealous and provident to satisfy that care. I know how great a happiness I have (being so unworthy a wretch) to be employed in the service of so rare and perfect wisdom, and God is my witness, my mind hath no other apprehensions than to strive to serve you as appertaineth to so great a merit, as I hope ever to make faithful proof in all occasions that it shall please your Majesty to use my poor service, and do hold myself most unhappy that the miseries of my condition, in unableness, maketh me to incur other suspicion of an unwilling disposition. And where your Majesty doth conceive further offence against me in that I did not acknowledge my most humble thankfulness to you for the office which it pleased your Majesty to bestow on me, I were a very unworthy wretch if I should not therein hold myself highly bound to your Majesty's gracious favour, as a place much too good for me, but the poverty of my wracked estate, enforcing me on the one side to entreat your further compassion and relief to enable me to serve you therein, and more fearing on the other side to offend you, made me in that ecstasy to lose both judgment and speech, and to commit so great a fault, for the which I most humbly crave pardon, which you have been ever accustomed to extend towards greatest offenders, whereby you have made yourself most glorious, in that yours do as respectively love your own person as they do fearfully apprehend the rigour of your laws. And I most humbly beseech your Majesty to be pleased to join to that grace the releasing of the stay made by you of your grant to me, that I may sustain myself by the relief thereof, being not otherwise longer able to subsist, to attend the occasions of your service; the which having been ever of virtue to gain to all men their making, I hope it will not please your Majesty to make me the first example of misery after my painful endeavours therein, but that with others I shall as well magnify you for your goodness as in bounden duty I do affectionately daily pray to God to bless us in the continuance of your Majesty's happy long life and most prosperous Government.

Undated.

Endorsed :—" July, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (43. 21.)

WILLIAM KENNEDIE.

1596, July.—Whereas complaint hath been made by divers persons that they cannot keep their servants nor others of their retinue without molestations and grievances done unto them, as well by ordinary messengers as others, upon colourable searches, vexations, and feigned causes of inmates, papistry and such like : Know ye to whom these presents shall be shown that William Kennedie, servant unto Mr. Archibald Douglas, resident in London, is by his said master avouched to be a man of good and honest conversation, and therefore not by any whosoever to be molested or troubled without special warrant from the Lords of the Council. The Court this — of July, 1596.

Draft. ¼ p. (43. 22.)

G. LORD HUNSDON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, July.]—I understand by some of my good friends your honourable opinion of me and good affection towards me. It is no more than my love hath ever been desirous to deserve and no less than my present estate needeth, who, besides the loss of a good father, must bear the burden of a naked honour, which yet I could the better bear if the world did not expect that I who have lived honourably without honour should increase my charge with my title, and equal him in greatness who had many more hundreds by office than he hath left scores in land, and though I make no doubt but that Her Majesty, in her love to him who was more careful to serve her than to provide for his, will be mindful of that house which is so near unto her, yet, because I would not be prevented by the opportunity of suitors, I heartily pray you to play that part of a friend to me and of a faithful councillor to her as to put her in mind what the nearness of my blood, what the ripeness of my years, what my former service in meaner places, what the poor estate of my barony, what the opinion of the world expecteth in those offices of my lord's, for the which I hope to be found as meet as others; in which respect I send a brief of all his lands and offices, as well to make known the truth of his estate against the overslanderers thereof, as also in hope her Majesty will think them no less fit for me than necessary for my estate. Wherein I shall owe you much and yet no more than I will be ready to requite.

Enclosure:—

The state of the lands and offices whereof the late Lord Chamberlain died seized.

In Lands.

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
	£ s. d.
<i>Of all he had and was born unto, he only left to his wife, heir, and all his children -</i>	366 0 0

In Offices.

<i>Governor of Berwick and Warden of the East Marches, in value to him or very near thereabouts -</i>	1,050	0	0
<i>Lord Chamberlain, whereby allowed a table and fee of -</i>	166	13	4
<i>Justice in oyer on this side Trent, his fee thereof -</i>	133	6	8
<i>Captain of the Pensioners, with the fee of -</i>	365	0	0
<i>Carver, with the fee of -</i>	33	6	8
<i>Master of the Hawks, with the fee of -</i>	33	6	8
<i>The keeping of Hyde Park and Somerset House.</i>	} <i>Matters of honour and pleasure not of profit.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk.</i>			
<i>Gentlemen of Her Privy Chamber and of Her Council.</i>			
<i>Summa -</i>	2,147	3	4

SHIPS furnished by the CITY OF LONDON.

1596, July.—Account of the charge of the setting forth of the twelve ships and two pinnaces, with twelve hundred men in them, by this city in this their present voyage with the Earl of Essex and Lord High Admiral.

£ s. d.

The city appointed committees who made provisions of beeves, fish, bread and cask; but, being contended with by the owners in hiring of their ships, they were enforced for more expedition to leave the same to be ordered by the Lord High Admiral, who set down that the city should pay to the owners 15 <i>l.</i> per man and they make their several ships provisions, and to bear their own freights and to pay men their wages, limiting to every ship their several numbers of men, and every ship to take of the provisions aforesaid their proportionable parts; so the charges of 1,200 men at 15 <i>l.</i> per man amounted to			-	-	-	18,000	0	0
The city do find in losses by making the said provisions, for that the owners made some variance in receiving of the same, and in other charges about that voyage, it will stand them in some 400 <i>l.</i> or 500 <i>l.</i>			-	-	-	500	0	0
Sum of the whole charge			-	-	-	18,500	0	0

Endorsed:—July, 1596. (43. 25.)

THE STATES GENERAL and SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO.

1578, July 2.—The States General of the Low Countries, recognising the benefit done unto them by Her Majesty in yielding to grant her assurance to the behoof of Sir Horatio Pallavicino for the sum of 16,636*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, payable by moieties in February and October 1579, do by instrument of 2 July 1578 bind themselves, their subjects and goods, for Her Majesty's indemnity, and to give their sufficient further caution and assurance in that behalf so soon as they may be sufficiently informed that the said Sir Horatio, or his factor, shall have received assurances from Her Highness for the same.

Nov. 3.—The same States acknowledging, by another instrument dated 3 November 1578, that Her Majesty by six several obligations under the Great Seal, dated 3 September 1578, for payment of that sum of 16,636*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* by two payments, viz., the last of February 1579 and the last of October following, had given her security, and that the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of London stood also bound to the said Horatio as principals, by Her Majesty's assent, by their letters obligatory under their common seal dated 5 September aforesaid; the said States for Her Majesty's indemnity, and the city of London, do for themselves and their successors bind themselves and every of them, their subjects and their goods, for the true payment of the said sum to Her Majesty, or to the said Sir Horatio, or to such as should be thereunto authorised, at the time and places of payment in the said letters contained.

The like instruments are made by the States for 12,121*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* to Battista Spinola.

And these two sums, being by the said States received of Sir Horatio and Battista, amounting to 28,757*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

1581, July 1.—The States by another instrument reciting that Her Majesty, as above, had given security to the said Sir Horatio and Babbista for the said sum of 28,757*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, as also in respect that she had obtained some respite of time for payment of the principal, and therewith also in default of their payment thereof at the days and times prefixed, had in the manner of interest, after the rate of 10*l.* in the 100 yearly, paid to the said Sir Horatio and Babbista out of her own Treasury, at the instance of the said States, the sum of 4,616*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; by their said instrument, dated 1 July 1581, do add and unite the said sum to the former sum, so as their debt by such incorporation grew to the sum of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

For the interest of which sum, Her Majesty, by letters patent dated 15 March, anno 23^o of her reign, did grant to Sir Horatio a yearly annuity of 2,942*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, by virtue of which letters he received for two years ended the last of December in her 25th year 5,885*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

But the annuity being less than the due interest, Her Majesty by other letters patent, dated 8 June in the said 25th year of her reign, for the full interest for the said two years, doth grant unto him the sum of 789*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and by the same letters doth increase the former annuity by a second grant to the sum of 3,337*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, by virtue of which second letters patent, Sir Horatio hath received in nine years, ended last of December 34 Eliz., the sum of 30,036*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

He hath further received also of the executors of the late Lord Chancellor, as parcel of his debt to Her Majesty, in discharge of so much of her debt to Sir Horatio as in behalf of the States by a privy seal, dated 13 February 24 Eliz., whereupon one of her letters patent obligatory and of the City's bonds to that same were cancelled, 4,425*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

And so the principal debt of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* became reduced to 28,948*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Whereby the interest also, notwithstanding the second letters patent for continuing the second annuity until he received his full debt of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, or were otherwise compounded for, became, rated proportionably to the debt, diminished to 2,894*l.* 17*s.*

After which rate, he hath received for one year and a half to 1 July 1593, since which time payment of any annuity for his said interest hath been discontinued, 4,342*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

And so he hath received in all, 45,479*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Burghley's note :—The debt was but 28,757*l.* so more paid than the Xth—16,722*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Memorandum : This view is taken upon consideration of the reckoning as it standeth betwixt Sir Horatio Pallavicino and Her Majesty, to whom Her Highness hath paid part of the principal as above, in respect of which the interest is also for the sum and rate abated accordingly.

But in account betwixt Her Majesty and the States, who for any thing appearing have not satisfied any part of the principal or interest, the sum remaineth entire the full sum of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* according to the instrument of incorporation, and the interest seemeth answerable accordingly as Her Highness doth stand chargeable with the same.

Burghley's notes :—

Interest unto July 1596 to 2,894*l.* 17*s.* from July 1593 — 11,576*l.*

Nota :—If the States shall answer to Her Majesty 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, then Her Majesty shall lose by her payments of 45,479*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*—12,105*l.*

Endorsed :—"July, 1596."

And by Burghley :—"The States' Bonds for Pallavicino's debt."

Draft. 2½ pp. (43. 27.)

Particulars of Bonds entered into by the States in 1578 and 1581, referred to in the foregoing view of Account.

Endorsed by Burghley:—

“Bonds of the States for Palavicino's debt.”

Undated. Draft. 1 p. (43. 26.)

LADY RICHE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July.—Worthy Sir Robert; The obligation you have tied me in by your noble and kind friendship doth increase so much as though I know not how to acquit myself of so great a debt, yet my affection to honour and esteem you ever shall be as assured unto you as your favours hath been to me, who desires to merit them and yields you infinite thanks for the grace you vouchsafe my uncle, hoping that his fortune cannot be hard so long as he shall be happily favoured by you. When you hear any more news of my brother, I pray you let me enjoy the sound of it, which I trust will be pleasing to all his friends, among which number, as you are the worthiest, so have you been in his absence the most honourable and kindest. He, I am sure, will faithfully requite it, and myself will deserve your noble affection by being ever firm in loving and honouring your virtues.—Penelope Riche.

Endorsed:—“July, 1596.”

Holograph. Seals. 1 p. (43. 30.)

JOHN SANDERSON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July.—The 3rd present the Lord Ambassador departed towards the Great Turk's camp; the Vizere much hastened his departure, for so it was the Grand Signor's pleasure. I being here resident, factor for Mr. Cordell, his Lordship required me to remain his “Vichele,” being needful that one be here in his absence to answer both to matters that may occur concerning the merchants, for their better quiet trafficking and proceeding in their affairs, as for conveyance of letters; also ordinarily to advise his Lordship what passeth here. Matter worthy to be noted at this present I have not whereof to certify you, other than that having accompanied his Lordship some forty miles on his way, the great numbers of people bound to the camp, their quiet progressing without giving any manner of disturb to the towns and villages where-through they pass, the abundance of all kind of grain by the way untouched of them, with so great plenty of all things, is to be admired, shewing the great love the people bear or fear they have of this their Emperor. Certain news here is not of any thing passed since the Grand Signor's departure. When I hear any matter worth the writing, I will not fail to certify your Honour thereof, for so my Lord Ambassador hath ordered me, and I shall be the readier if I might know it so standeth with your liking. I was at first very unwilling to have troubled your Honour with my letters, but his Lordship alleged it to be no less than my duty in time of his absence and in a manner commanded me.

Endorsed:—“July, 1596. John Sanderson to my master from Constantinople.”

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 31.)

LADY RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, July].—Sier, I understand that the *Darling*, wherein Lemish went to Gueano [Guiana], is come into Yarmouth safely some eight days past. As yet I have not heard one word from him or any of my men there, which I wonder at, but that I think they are returning about with the pinnacle for London. As soon as I hear where they are, if it please you to send down a man to them, as I will send them on to them, that you may know what they have brought; which cannot be anything, as I think, much worth, for that the Spaniards are already possessed in Gueano, I mean along the shore, so as they durst not land, and also Topeaware, the king that was Her Majesty's subject, is dead and his son returned. This, Sier, you hear your poor absent friend's fortune, who, if he had been as well credited in his reports and knowledges as it seemeth the Spaniards were, they had now been possessed of that place. Thus humbly taking my leave in haste,—Milend, this Wensday, your poor friend, E. Raleigh.

Endorsed:—July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (43. 29.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, July.] I have received your writing by the "cocson." I perceive your lordship will not be before night at the place to embark; our boats have attended there all yesterday and all this day, for that your lordship did write you would be there. I sent my boat yesterday by Morgan who returned this morning, saying they were aground and were fain to return, for they had no water to pass. My lord, all men are tired with continual rowing either up or for water, but there hath been great abuses, for when the boats have been sent up for the ordinance and to bring weak men, they have been sent back with luggage, every man seeking for his own profit. I have not had the leisure with any of my boats to water. I do send your lordship my boat by Morgan, and I think there is the *Lion's* boat and your own, with the *Mere Honour's*, gone to you, for so I commanded, and two boats will carry all the ordinance that I hear is there. Where your lordship doth write to have the sick men in their own ships, I do think your meaning is that the soldiers shall all return to the ships they went out of, and so have I sent to the boats to do; but you shall do well their officers may go with the sick men that may best order it, but you shall see that the luggage will pester the sick men, and that some will have more care of that than of the men. Divers boats yesterday and this night are come with luggage that might better have brought sick men. I send the boats with all speed, and God send you and your company well aboard and me some fresh meat.—The *Ark*, 10 o'clock.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 101.)

The EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596, July.—Memorandum of the names of persons who were in the town of Cadiz and have left it by the favour of those who were lodged in their houses, viz:—The Petty Canon (*raçionero*) Chiviaga with six others named, Jeronimo Jayna with five, the Vicar-General (*provisor*) with five, Dr. Cuellar with four, Bartolome Sufia with six, Canon (*Canonigo*) Termineli with five (among them the bishop of Cusco), Hernando Deguemel Castellano, Francesco Duarte Caboverde, and four others.

At the foot in another hand.—All these were in the bulwark of San Felipe, which was and is included in the agreement “y nos toca, y no sabemos que sean fecho.”

Endorsed by Essex :—“Names of the pledges at Cales.”

Spanish. 1 p. (47. 112.)

THE QUEEN to the KING OF SCOTLAND.

[1596, July.]—The more I see your letters, read your answer, and weigh your resolution, I ever rather impose the fault on our Ambassador's neglect, in not touching the material groundwork of this our unkindness, than can imagine that, for your own honour, though all respect of us were debarred, you should not weigh so the balances awry as that a mean man's taking, whether right or wrong, should weigh down the poise, that our treacherous castle's breach should have no right redress. Neither, if you understood it aright, can we believe that, if all the council of Scotland would tell it you, they might cause you be persuaded that commissioners should need or ought try whether any subject of yours should take out of any our holds a prisoner, however taken, and, therefore, do not beguile yourself nor let them make you believe that ever I will put that to a trial as a matter doubtful. But for the truth to be known of the first taking of that silly man, and divers other points fallen out betwixt our wardens, I agree very willingly to such an order; but let the matter of greatest moment, which is the malefact of the larceny, be first redressed. And if such a treachery had been committed by a man that either ought for dear affection (won him by his demerits), nay, if not by such as whose deeds in public (whatever in private) hath well shewed his small regard of your commands, I might have borne with your partiality; but if you remember his former foregoing deeds, as well in your realm as without, I shall need the less to solicit my honour and his right. Where you yield that, if such causes be not ever adjudged by such like manner of commissioners, you yield to what censure of you I should choose, I would lothly take such advantage; for, if you ever found that it were put to trial whether such a violent entry were lawful, or that the malefactor was not rendered, I will wage my credit of that wager. And when you plainly now do see my true meaning of repair of honour, which so lately hath been blotted, and how no desire of quarrelling for trifles, nor backwardness in faithful affection, which you never shall find to quail but by your own desert, I hope at length you will postpone your new advisers, and remember her who never yet omitted any part that might concern a most faithful friendship's love; and for such one hold me still that whatever she hears (yea, by your own) will never trust but you, as God best knows.

Endorsed :—“July 1596. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots.”

1½ pp. (133. 148.) [*Printed by the Camden Society, Ed. Bruce, p. 116.*]

LADY ELIZABETH RUSSELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596,] Aug. 1.—Mr. Secretary, My son, God willing, is to be married on Monday being the 9th of August, here at my house in the Blackfriars. My meaning is not to make any solemnity but only a private meeting of good and honourable friends, a few whereof (if it please you and my Lady, your wife, to be the chief) as friends to my

son and fairest flower of his garland for friendship when I am gone, is all my desire at this time. I mean to send my coach for my two daughters, and appoint them whom they shall bring with them, whereof Sir Robert Sidney and Sir William Brooke to be two against that time. So loth to trouble you longer from your affairs at this time I take my leave. From my house at the Blackfriars, this First of August, your unfortunate Aunt, Elizabeth Russell, Dowager.

Endorsed :—"1596."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 34.)

OFFICERS of the PORT of GLOUCESTER to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Aug. 1.—In answer to his Lordship's letter received on 17 July, there was no ship set out of their port of Gloucester; but by his Lordship's letters there was to be levied upon the city of Gloucester and the town of Tewkesbury 200*l.*, to be paid unto the city of Bristol towards the charge of the shipping set forth "therhens," which, as they understand, was performed.—Gloucester, the first of August, 1596.

Signed :—"Edward Barston, customer; John Bower, deputy surveyor."

Seal. 1 p. (43. 35.)

ARTHUR GREGORY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 1.—I am sorry that among so many seals upon the out cover there is no choice of one perfect print. I wish it had been better, nevertheless I will proceed as I may and do my best. But if your Honour hath had any other letters that could help it, I humbly desire you to send the bare seal, for it importeth greatly. I see your hand grossly counterfeited, which maketh me hope for 'stuffle' accordingly. I will not fail to use care and expedition, and return them myself, being most ready to do your Honour all service in whatsoever.

Endorsed :—"1 Aug. 1596."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 36.)

The LORD GENERALS to the QUEEN.

[1596, Aug. 1.]—Most dear and most excellent Sovereign, Since our last despatch by Sir Arthur Savage we have been at the Groyne, and have sent in to see what was in Ferroll; and, finding no shipping there, we have called a council in which we have propounded the going alongst the coast for to visit the other ports betwixt this and France; but, it being by our best seaman thought too great a hazard to venture your Majesty's Fleet within the Bay of Guipusca, we are going directly for England, sorry that we are at an end of doing your Majesty service in this voyage, but glad to think we shall so soon come to see your fair and sweet eyes. And so, with our zealous prayers for your Majesty's infinite joy and happiness, we rest the most humble and devoted of all your Majesty's subjects, Essex: C. Howard.—From the opening of the Bay of the Groyne.

Addressed :—"To the Q^s most Sacred Majesty."

Endorsed :—"pr^{mo} Aug. 1596."

In Essex's handwriting. Seal broken. 1 p. (43. 37.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596,] Aug. 1.—Sir, I pray you receive in few words my best wishes, and be content to be referred to Sir Edward Conway for all news from hence, and hold me ever for your most affectionate and assured friend.—First of August, in the mouth of the harbour of the Groyne.

P.S.—I pray you commend me to Sir John Stanhope.

Endorsed:—"pr^{mo} Aug. 1596. E. of Essex to my Mr. by Sr Edw. Conway."

Holograph. Seal. (43. 39.)

SEMINARIES and JESUITS.

1596, Aug 1.—A note of the names of all such seminaries and jesuits as are in the prisons in the City of London and suburbs thereof, the Gatehouse at Westminster and St. Katherine's, with the time, place, and persons, when, where and by whom, they were apprehended and committed.

Brydewell.

Thomas Sprott, seminary, aged 25 years, apprehended in May last at Brill in Holland by Captain Turnor, Lieutenant of Brill, committed by Mr. Waade the 8th of July, 1596.

George Hethersall, seminary, aged 33 years, apprehended upon Good Friday was two years at Vvlishing by one Sampson, Serjeant-major there; committed first to St. Katherine's by the Council's warrant, and from thence removed to the Gatehouse by Mr. Topcliff, and from thence removed to Bridewell by Mr. Doctor Stanhope and Mr. Topcliffe the 5th of March, 1596.

[*Note in margin.*] Very dangerous, as I set down on the other side, for he conspired in the prison at Newgate with other.

John Persey, jesuit, aged twenty-seven years, apprehended in April last at Vvlishing by Captain Browne, vice-governor there; committed by Mr. Waade the 23 of April, 1596.

Nicholas Lanch, seminary, aged fifty years and upwards, apprehended about St. James tide was twelve months near Bristowe, by one Mr. Norton, a justice of Peace there; committed by the last Lord Keeper to the Gatehouse and from thence removed to Bridewell by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Waade and Mr. Skevington, 19 August, 1595.

The Clynk.

Robert Wallgrave *alias* Barrowes, jesuit, aged thirty-one years, apprehended the 10th of March, 1593, in the Queen's highway by Newell and Worsley, two pursuivants, committed by Mr. Younge the 21 of March, 1593.

[*Note in margin.*] Very dangerous, as also shall appear on the other side.

John Gerrard, seminary, aged thirty-two years, apprehended in Hclborn, at one Mr. Middleton's, on St. George's Day was two years by the said Newell and Worsley; committed by Mr. Younge the 6 July, 1596. [*In margin.*] Very dangerous, as shall appear on the other side.

King's Bench.

John Pyebush, seminary, aged thirty-four years, apprehended about three years past at Murton Henmarsh in Gloucestershire at the sign of

the Harte by the constables there; committed first to the Gatehouse by my Lord Treasurer; and thence removed to the King's Bench by my Lord Chief Justice, 20 June, 1595.

[*In margin.*] Desperate and dangerous and condemned, as shall appear on the other side.

The Gatehouse.

Francis Tillicen, seminary, aged forty years, apprehended in Bedford town by Mr. ———men; committed by my Lord Treasurer the 11 March last, 1595. [*In margin.*] Dangerous and did break prison at Wisbeach, and is to be used for the Queen's service and benefit shortly.

Edward Hughes, seminary, aged fifty years, apprehended at Feinch in North Wales by Mr. Robert Brureton, a justice of Peace there; committed by my Lord of London and the Commissioners, 8 March, 1595. [*In margin.*] Exceeding dangerous and a conspirator in prison.

Robert Hawksworth, seminary, aged thirty years, apprehended at Lairepoole in Lancashire by Sir Richard Mullineux, committed by Sir Robert Cecil, 8 March, 1595. [*In margin.*] Dangerous.

John Wilson *alias* Richard Railton, seminary, aged twenty-eight years, apprehended at Preston in Lancashire by Mr. Sorums, minister there, committed by my Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Solicitor, and Mr. Topcliff the 16 June, 1596.

St. Katherine's.

William Cornwallis, seminary, aged sixty-seven years, yielded himself about seven years past to Mr. Younge, and by him committed about seven years since.

Newgate.

Ludgate.

Marshalsey, where there is an English friar.

Both Counters, where one priest hath hanged himself in his own garter.

None.

A brief of the substance of such matter as Richard Topcliff can charge and prove divers of these priests to be guilty of, whom Mr. Solicitor hath certified as before is set down.

George Hathersall, seminary priest, of Valladolid in Spain. Although taken at Vlissing, and therefore not in danger of death by the statute 27 Eliz., yet hath he since he was committed to a favourable prison at St. Katherine's (where Bagnalle is keeper) shewed his traitorous humour, for he used to go into London or about London, unto most of the prisons unto other traitors, and to what other place and person he listed, and there conspired with them. As in Newgate with Edward Hewghes, seminary priest, and Mr. Thyrrhill, a seminary of Spain, of which two he had the Book of Succession and the Pedigree: and there they drew note out of the same, tending all to the advancement of the Infanta of Spain and against the Queen's Majesty. Which note (part of them) be extant in my hands. Besides he had a most traitorous written book of them dedicated to the Queen against her Government proceeding in justice against Papists by her laws, against the Scottish Queen, against Babington and Bullerd, &c., extant, and showed to their Lordships by me. He used to say mass and to reconcile, as if he had been in Rome. Worst of all, being removed from St. Katherine to Bridewell, he did his endeavour to murder himself and to cut his throat with a thin potshard most terribly, but with diligence I procured him to be cured of that hurt.

At Michaelmas term he is to be arraigned, both for that vile book against Queen and State published by him, and also for reconciling of a subject in St. Katherine's prison, where he said masses as if he had been in Rome: and he sheweth mischief by his look.

Robert Walgrave *alias* Barroes, a going Seminary priest. Unto him the said Hathersall did enter in the prison of the Clink, and so have other dangerous practisers against Her Majesty and the State.

John Gerrard, seminary priest, son of Sir Thomas Gerrard that was in the Tower prisoner, very desperate and dangerous every way. Is so to be used, as his prison fellow Walgrave *alias* Barroes, to do service.

John Pybushe, seminary priest, a desperate traitor. Broke prison at Gloucester and thereby caused twenty prisoners to escape; was retaken and condemned for treason in the King's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice. He will dissemble deeply for his life.

Francis Tylleson, seminary priest, broke prison at Wisbeach where he and the residue of the priests had intelligence from and unto any part of England or beyond seas. I know a man of 500 marks land that sent him the horse on which he fled, whereby her Majesty may have good gain and a good example made to aiders of traitors to escape.

Edward Hewghes, seminary priest, hath done much mischief in Wales. Hath conspired of treason in prison with Hathersall and Thirkill.

William Cornwallis; for the same conspiracies and books, and saying masses in prison.

Robert Hawkeswoorth, seminary priest, a gentleman's son of the North. Is dangerous and may be forced to utter much for Her Majesty's service.

Endorsed:—"August, 1596. The names of the priests that are in several prisons about and within the City of London.

Sent by me from the Queen Majesty's Solicitor, Mr Fleming, to Mr Wade.

The knowledge of me R. Topclyffe, of the faults and evil properties of eight of those priests."

3 pp. (43. 41.)

JOHN CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 2.—Your letter of 26 July was most comfortable both to my brother Sir Robert Carey and myself, seeing thereby the Queen's gracious care in remembering of us in this time of our loss and grief; in whom only it consisteth to revive and make us joyful again, wherein your honourable father will assist us much. The Queen has commanded I shall stay here for a time, which I willingly obey; but if it be her pleasure I shall remain here any long time to do her service, then must Her Majesty needs give me some further authority whereby the town and country may publicly know that I am authorised by Her Majesty, otherwise they will condemn me. For so far as they dare they have already begun to skan of my authority, for that they neither see or know any I have, which the 'connyng' of this country and people will soon find and take advantage of. Without sufficient warrant I dare not meddle with anything save only to save the town from surprising, which I will do to the uttermost of my power, if men will be commanded by me.—Barwick, this second of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 43.)

SIR ROBERT CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 2.—Having received Her Majesty's warrant for the government of the East March till her pleasure be further known, his

humble request is to know Cecil's opinion whether he is like to continue in the place or no. If the Queen think him worthy to continue still in the office, he will seek no other fortune; otherwise he would gladly seek his liberty, for to stay there and at last lose the place, besides the discredit, may turn to his great hindrance. If his brother shall hear of his discharge from there, his Lordship will bestow on him his office of Marshalsea or some other thing; but by his stay there, his Lordship may imagine he will continue in his place, and dispose of those things otherwise, perhaps to his utter undoing—Barwick, the second of August, 1596.

“Good Sir, either keep me in the place still or else soon dismiss me of it, your Honour's humbly to command, Rob. Carey.”

Conclusion in Carey's handwriting. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 44.)

EDWARD DARCY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596], Aug. 2.—The messenger I sent your Honour's letters to the Bishop returned his to me this last night, which I have sent to you, and hope that he will (by your Honour's good means) perform what he promised to me heretofore.—From Waltam, the second of August.

Endorsed:—“1596.”

Holograph. Seal. (43. 45.)

SIR-EDWARD DYMOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 2.—I have received by one of Her Majesty's Messengers this second of August, a letter from your Honour of 29 July last, willing me to be ready this week to attend the Earl of Shrewsbury into France. I should be very glad of so honourable an opportunity to see that place I have so long desired to see; but, besides that I am utterly unfurnished of all things, which in so short a time cannot be supplied, whereby I might do his Lordship honour according to his place, message and my desire, I have also been long troubled with an indisposition of body, which being now fallen into my legs, makes me unable to travel but only by coach. Wherefore, I beseech your Honour to take this my just excuse into your hands for me. For never shall there want will in me to do Her Majesty any service it shall please her to command me, as far as my ability shall extend, to my uttermost breath.—From Harrington, this 2 of August, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (43. 46.)

THOMAS BELLOTT to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Aug. 2.—In reply to his Lordship's letters to certify as well the particular charge of such shipping as hath been employed in this late action, as also what aid hath been afforded as well by the inland countries as from any creeks to this port of Poole belonging, encloses a true note thereof, underwritten by the Mayor of the town of Weymouth Melcombe Regis, from whence the whole charge hath merely been performed, without the aid of any inland countries, the port of Poole or any other creeks thereunto appertaining—From Way. Mel. Regis, the second of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 47.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 2.—As touching the success of Her Majesty's Navy, I doubt not but your Honour hath been sufficiently informed by Sir

Anthony Ashley and others, of late returned from them. Since Sir Anthony's departure from hence, here are come from the Fleet divers ships, and lastly two flyboats, which about nine days past left the Lord Generals near about the Burlings, pretending to go for Bayonne in Gallicia and from thence to return for England, which I much marvel at, considering the West Indies fleet, looked for to be in Spain within these six weeks, being, as I am informed, to the number of twenty sail, namely, eight from Terra Firma and twelve from New Spain, wafted with thirteen of the fourteen ships that met with Sir Thomas Baskerville and come very rich. I doubt not the Lord Generals are very willing to attend their coming, but their companies having gotten so much pillage, as is reported, I fear will hardly be kept any longer at the seas, but will allege many wants without cause whereby to return home.

I have in my house, placed by Mr. Mearicke, a gentleman of Cales of good account, who has served the King as judge in his Indies causes and otherwise many years; with whom having had some conference, I find that there is order given by the King the aforesaid twenty ships, with their wafters, without any delay or excuse, to depart from the Havana the 21 of July last, and although (as he says) presently as Her Majesty's Fleet was discovered upon the coast of Spain, there was four carrells of *aviso* despatched, the said Indies Fleet could have no intelligence thereof before their departure from the Havana, and therefore, could receive no more benefit thereby than to alter their course, but of force were to come to Spain.

Touching the strength of shipping now remaining of the King's in several ports in Spain and Portugal, I understand in the river of Seville there is very little or none at all, or in those parts, besides the galleys. At Lixbon there may be six of the King's armados and ten other great ships which came out of the Straights. There are in Biskey certain ships on building, but, as he saith, it is impossible they can be ready before the India Fleet come home.

Touching the state of the country, I perceive the King being very far indebted, required of the States and Commons of his country to disburse so much money as should set him free. Whereupon, about four years past, they gave him eight millions of ducats, and thereupon were petitioners that the *Alcanal* of ten per cent. might be taken away; which was not utterly denied, neither to this day is done. The said eight millions being spent, he now demandeth again the like sum, or otherwise one rialle of plate upon every *hanéga* of wheat that shall be ground within his realm, neither of which as yet is granted, but answer made the country is unable for it: so that it is verily supposed if the fleet now expected from the Indies might be intercepted it would hazard the whole country, or at least so weaken the King as that in many years he should not be able to make head against Her Majesty or maintain his trade for the Indies.

Of the ships returned from the fleet there was a flyboat which should have gone for London laden with oils, but by reason of a storm and some negligence of the company, was here driven ashore and cast away upon the rocks; the ship wholly lost and as I suppose very near three-fourths of her lading. The rest hath been saved by such as the Lord Generals have authorised for all matters concerning the fleet in their absence, to wit for this place, Sir Ferdinando Gorge, Sir Guiliam Mearicke, and the master of this town. I pray God that matters may be so ordered as not only Her Majesty, the Lord Generals, and others adventurers, but also the poor soldiers may be encouraged for service hereafter. For the rest, I doubt not but they will provide sufficiently for themselves. I do not

understand of anything yet done by the Lord Generals since their departure from Cales but the spoiling of Jaxao in Portugal.—Plymouth, the second of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (43. 48.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 2.—Here are news come to Middleborrow that the King of Spain in an assembly of his Estates, after the blow received at Cales, shewed unto them the great disgrace and danger Spain had been in, and did therefore give God thanks that He had yet given him life whereby to take order from any other the like accidents hereafter; but that, that being not to be performed with only defending himself, but with assailing also them from whom the harms do come, they were to assist him with the means for that, and demanded forty millions, of which it is written that thirty are granted unto him. This is said to be most certain, and that the King resolves upon a great invasion. If I hear more I will advertise your Lordship. These letters came to Middleborrow two nights ago. The going over of these deputies of the States is to desire further succour of Her Majesty, their state being indeed but bad if either the Queen do not assist them or that the French King help to draw away the Cardinal and his forces from them. And to that purpose here is a speech that the King of France hath taken St. Pol in Arthois, and that the Mareshal of Biron is in it, but I hear it only from Buzenval, who is come hither to receive the Duke of Bouillon, and, therefore, I know not what credit to give unto it. These deputies, I think, will offer some twenty thousand pound a year to the Queen, to be paid upon her birthday, and eighty thousand pound a year for four years, so as they may be acquitted of all the Queen can challenge of them; but I hope the Queen will look well about her before she make any such agreement, for in mine opinion it may prove both dangerous and dishonourable. But before anything can be concluded in England I will write unto your Lordship at large what I think of this matter, and of all other things concerning the present state of this country.—At Flushing, the 2nd of Aug., 1596.

P.S.—If I hear anything concerning your journey, I will not fail to advertise you. One of your tokens I have delivered, for which you have infinite many humble thanks. The other two I must see soon to send into Holland, which I will do by a trusty messenger whom I know how to find them who must have the tokens.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (43. 49.)

WILLIAM CYCYLL to the LORD TREASURER and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 2.—Renews a former offer as to leaving them his inheritance. His son-in-law Delahay will confer with them thereon.—Alterinis, 2nd August 1596.

Signed. 1 p.

EDWARD STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 3.—I held it a great benefit to the State, and an exceeding great comfort and countenance to us and all our name that have always depended on my Lord, your father, and yourself, when it was first notified here at York that Her Majesty had made so good choice as of

your Honour to be her principal and only Secretary, wherein, as a poor well-wisher, I wish you as honourable success as your worthy father or the happiest of your predecessors.

We understand it hath pleased God to take my late Lord Chamberlain who was (by the choice of the Mayor and burgesses of Doncaster) their High Steward, being Recorder of the said town. They being desirous to have some man of honour to succeed to the place, I have by their own willing desire and my dutiful furtherance made an election and choice of your Honour to be High Steward and patron of their poor town, hoping as they have found your father their special good Lord, that his good favour towards their town will descend to your Honour. The patent thereof, with the simple fee of 5*l.* a year, they mean shortly to present unto your Honour, presuming upon my undertaking to them that you will vouchsafe to accept the same and to keep the place.—From York, 3 Aug., 1596.

1 p. (43. 50.)

THE COUNTESS OF ESSEX TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 3.—Understanding of late that you have been importuned to be a means to the Bishop of Winchester to keep this bearer, Mr. Hubbock, minister in the Tower, from his induction to a prebend in Winchester which my Lord had procured him from Her Majesty under the broad seal before his going to sea, I am to pray you, in my Lord's absence, to stand so favourable towards the poor minister, who hath both spent his money for the passing and his best friends for the procuring thereof, as to suffer him quietly to enjoy the benefit of Her Majesty's grant; the living which he possesseth being but small, himself charged with a wife and family, and the other party being (as I hear) a single man and one that by means of his honourable friends may be soon advanced to a better preferment. In allowing him this favour you shall perform a very charitable work and worthy of yourself, and give my Lord occasion to think beholding to you in his absence for protecting of one towards whom he had declared so special a liking.—Barnelemes, y^e 3^d of August, 1596.

Signed :—Fra. Essex.

Cecil's endorsement :—"readde."

1 p. (43. 51.)

LORD G. AUDELAY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 3.—At the petition of divers of good account of the county of Somerset, commiserating the estate of one William Jeanes, a prisoner in Ilchester gaol, and having been present at his arraignment, where the evidence given seemed but small conjectures to deprive a man of his place and credit of life or living; being also credibly informed of hard practices against the said Jeanes by his enemies, and of the good credit, honest behaviour and godly disposition of the said Jeans (of which I do partly know myself); I am emboldened, for charity's sake, to write these few lines in his favour; with my earnest request that, as hitherto it has pleased you and the rest of Her Majesty's council to grant many charitable courses in defence of this cause against the attempts of his adversaries upon like information of Lord Morley, Sir Francis Hastings and others, you will be pleased to vouchsafe your honourable and charitable recommendation unto Her Majesty in furtherance of Jeanes' pardon in this behalf, and the rather for that I am

credibly informed the principal is already pardoned.—Stalbridge, this third of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 52.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 3.—Having on 21 July advertised his Lordship of such as the time afforded, has now not much more to participate than the proceeding of the wars here, which will be partly understood by the enclosed copy of letters lately sent out of the town of Hulst. Since the date thereof there is intelligence that such powder as the King had in his camp for store was by negligence set on fire, which spoiled many of his men, besides the hindrance it will be to his proceedings, having made a new battery to beat the bulwark on the south-east, to take away the flank and defence of the town.

The breach which the enemy had made in the rampart is repaired so strongly that, if he will make more assaults, he must make a new breach, and then is there yet the half moon to make resistance, so as he will find work a good while. The entrance by water is also free and open, though annoyed by a sconce on Absedale which Count Maurice purposeth to make an attempt upon; as he could have done before this if he had not wanted men, having on Friday night last sent into Hulst five companies more to refresh and encourage the others that hitherto have so well quitted themselves. It seems the Cardinal is very opiniate and cares not for the loss of men, which at length may breed a mutiny, besides the overstepping other opportunities.

The Earl of Lincoln came here 29 July, and was made very welcome by the States; his charges defrayed by them here, and letters sent to the towns of the other provinces through which he must pass, to provide carriage and like entertainment until he shall come to Embden.

The deputies appointed for England are come to receive their instructions, which they shall have as soon as Barnefield and the rest of the States return from Count Maurice, being looked for daily, so as in all likelihood they will be setting forward in eight or ten days at farthest.

The news of Essex's good success at Cales, &c., has been heard there, and is believed for certain to be true, though as yet there is no confirmation thereof out of England. This day the French ambassador received news from the King in confirmation of the service done at Cales, with a few particulars, whereof these men were glad to hear, but yet hold not themselves fully satisfied. If Gilpin might have some knowledge by his Lordship's Secretary touching the reported victory, (besides that it would cause these people to continue in the devote opinion they hold of Essex) it should be as a spur to him to persevere in the course which he has vowed to perform unto his Lordship.—From the Haeghe, this 3^d of August 1596.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. (43. 53.)

Enclosures :—

Hulst, 5 August 1596.

Our soldiers are very resolute in their resistance, as appears by the sallies and assaults endured from time to time. The 2 of this month, the enemy advanced, with fourteen pieces of battery, to make a breach in the water gate, and after firing more than 1700 rounds, attacked with his whole force which he had put under arms, thinking thus to carry the place by storm, but our soldiers

repulsed them so rarely *that they were forced to retire to their trenches.

The 3 of this month he has quietly advanced his troops in the trenches, in hope to have surprised the place at 3 o'clock in the morning. Having gained the ravelin at the said gate, he was forcibly driven thence by our soldiers; and an hour afterwards trying to retake the ravelin he was a third time repulsed. On the 4 of this month, he thrice attacked in full force, retiring with a loss of 700 men. Deserters from the enemy report that Monsieur de Rone, Marshal of their army, is dead, with seventeen or eighteen captains and most of the officers. He is however entrenched up to the counterscarp of the town. He is said to be preparing mines, as our soldiers are doing under the ravelin, in case of need. We also made a demi-lune in the town as a second line of defence in case we are compelled to abandon the said gate and ravelin. We have lost three captains, two Scots and one Fryson, in the defence of the ravelin. The enemy has reinforced his camp with 3000 Walloons and 2400 Germans, pending the arrival of the Swiss and Germans now being levied for him with all speed.

French. Copy. (43. 56.)

7 August.

Yesterday before dinner, the enemy attacked, after springing their mine against the ravelin with little harm to our people, and advanced to the breach where they met with such a reception that they retired hurriedly, and yet not all, for four of their captains remain. We took prisoners an Italian appointé, one Alferes, who has given us particulars of the great loss of their chiefs. To-night I have had our mine exploded and many of the enemy lie dead. This prisoner tells us that his regiment on arriving here had 500 appointés, to-day not one. I presume it is the same with the other nations.

French. Copy. (43. 56.)

Duplicates of the two foregoing. (43. 57.)

THE BAILIFFS OF YARMOUTH TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 4.—Being greatly beholding to his Honour for the furtherance not long since of a suit that their town had unto her Majesty, for which they have not been so thankful as became them, they are now humble suitors for his favour in a matter defending before the Privy Council, wherein they are defendants for certain liberties which they have possessed by law and Royal charters many hundred years, and for which they pay a fee farm yearly to Her Majesty. Upon certain doubts thereof made, their Lordships have directed their letters of commission to divers knights and gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk for deciding thereof; who have met and could not end them, as by their certificate appeareth. This suit hath been very troublesome and chargeable to the town, and they beseech Cecil to be a mean that they be dismissed from further attendance and expense, and that order may be given by their Lordships that they may quietly possess their franchises, without which the town shall not be able to perform unto Her Majesty like service at sea as their forefathers did to her progenitors.—Yarmouth, 4 August, 1596.

Signed,

Geoffray Punyett }
William Yonges } bailiffs.

Seal. 1 p. (43. 40.)

RI. DRAKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, Aug. 4.]—For better performance of the service which you commanded me, I do stay in a view over against Mr. Assheley's house, where I sent for a shoemaker that dwelleth the very next house to him, of whom I bought, to the end to learn what I might touching this service; who told me that his men were come home very rich, for those that were not worth one halfpenny when they went have now 20*l.* in their purses: but he hath seen none of Mr. Ashley's stuff brought home as yet, neither by ear nor otherwise. But I have been given to understand that he had seven or eight trunks this night brought to London about two of the clock in the morning. Wherefore I am to pray your pleasure whether that after this next tide if nothing be brought, that according to your warrant I shall go into his house and seal up such trunks and chests as I shall find there, and so to return, or tarry any longer time.

Endorsed: "4 Aug. 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 34.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 4.—Desires a warrant to hunt a buck as he expects good company shortly and would be grieved to be unable to give them venison, which otherwise cannot be got for money.—Stretham, 4 Aug., 1596.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 113.)

SIR JOHN SAVAGE.

1596, Aug. 4.—Bill of velvet &c. sold to Sir John Savage, 4 Aug. 1596.

(2163.)

The KING OF SPAIN to O'ROURKE.

1596, Aug. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Readily believes the assurance in his letter of his zeal for defence of the Catholic Religion, for what can happen better for a man than to pour out his life for God, and to fight for his ancestral religion and his country. For the rest, will refer him to Alphonse Cobos, as one in whom he can repose entire confidence, if Cobos should be sent by the King to that country.—Toledo, 14 August, 1596.

Latin. Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (133. 149.)

THOMAS FANE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 6.—Yesterday, towards evening, here arrived passage from Dieppe, by whom I am informed that the Duke of Bulloigne was not yesterday morning come to Dieppe, but much expected there.

The French gentleman that had Mr. Secretary's pass, and was bound to the Duke of Bulloigne, embarked here on Tuesday night for Dieppe, with the conduct of a man-of-war of Flushing. I suppose he arrived well at Dieppe on Wednesday night, for he had for the most part a side wind altogether from the west.

I doubt not but to advertise your Honour with the first, or rather first, of the Duke's arrival and of his retinue which I am informed is great.—Dover Castle, this Sixth of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. (43. 55.)

SIR GEORGE TRENCHARD and SIR RAUFE HORSEY to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 6.—We have sent by the ordinary post the Indian card with two others not perfected, with a red book and two other paper books, all which we found in the house of one Samuel Mace and William Downe. One of which mariners we judge will not be long behind his card and books, hoping to obtain some favour at your Honour's hands, to be employed in the prosecution of the action, and for the obtaining of the same again.—From Wolveton, the 10th of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 p. (43. 72.)

ROBERT MOORE to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Aug. 7.—Whereas we received your Lordship's letter of 10 July here in Exon the 22 of the same, concerning the charges about setting forth a ship out of this port, the mayor and citizens of this city, who were chief dealers therein, promised with all convenient speed to make out a just note of all, which should have been sent immediately to your Lordship, but the chief doers therein have been from home almost ever since, so that they could not meet to make up a perfect account until this day. Which having now received, I have thought good to send by the first, notwithstanding the rest of the officers be now from home.—Exon, this 7th August, 1596.

1 p. (43. 60.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 7.—So soon as I had despatched my last letters unto your Honour, my Lord Admiral arrived with the greatest part of the Navy, and this night my Lord of Essex, with all the rest of the Fleet, will be here. I do not see but that very much goods will be embezzled, for that the Commissioners are not yet come down from the Court, and the other commission upon my Lord's coming is now in surcease.—From the fort at Plymouth, this 7th of August.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 61.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 7.—Understands by Cecil's letter of the 3rd of this month that much trust is reposed in him for Her Majesty's services in the affairs of this Fleet, in which duty he will perform as much as is in his power.

Cecil writes of information given to the Queen of things having been brought in at Plymouth in the *Lion's Whelp* for Sir Anthony Ashlye, yet so it is that within very short time after his arrival that pinnace set sail for London, as they said, before anything was landed, for it was never brought within the harbour, but went out of the Sownd again the same night.

Encloses copy of the Lord Generals' commission and the names of such ships as have arrived there, and he has taken pains with the officers for the entering in the Customer's books such things as belong to Her Majesty.

There is daily put ashore (the which there appears to be no order for) great store of all sorts of victuals, so much by the opinion of those that are of judgment as would be sufficient to furnish a proportion of

shipping for intercepting the carracks, which are expected the latter end of this month. If it would please Her Majesty to be persuaded hereunto upon the return of her victorious Navy, it would redound to the greatest benefit possible, which was the thing by all men looked for by their Lordships to have been put in practice, but Sir Ferdinando perceives by Mr. Dorrell, who has arrived this day, that through the plenty that is amongst the greatest number of them, and the present good success of their late enterprise, they cannot by any reasons or persuasions suffer themselves to condescend to the perfect finishing of the wars for a long season. But why should he meddle with these things which belong not to him.

There was a prize cast away there upon the rocks the last of July thought to be worth 4,000*l*. Some of the goods have been saved, but the bark and the greatest part of the goods were lost.

Will use what means he can to procure a ginnett for Cecil.—From the fort at Plymouth this 7th of August.

Signed. 1 *p.* (43. 62.)

THE MAYOR, &c. OF EXETER TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 7.—Such news as we have received from France, for lack of time to write, we made it known unto Mr. Kellegrewe, and by his advice to a gentleman then in saddle to ride away, by word to be advertised to your Honour with speed. Now by letters we do the like, giving you to understand that by advices from Rochell it is given us to weet that at Belliall there be five ships of war well appointed, and at Bluet twenty other like ships, which are said will go for England and land in some part to burn and spoil some town, &c. The like is advertised out of Morleux; which we thought good in duty to make known unto you.—Exeter, 7th of August, 1596.

Signed :—John Chapell, Mayor. Nicholas Marlyn. Richard Prouz.

Noted on cover :

"R. at Honyton at Vth of the clock after noon the 7th of [Aug]ust.

Receyved y^e [let]tre from Hwnyngton . . Awgoust a. VIII. of y^e [clock at] nyght.

R. at Sherbo[rne] at X. of the clock.

R. at Shaf[tesbury at] XII. of the clock.

R. at Salisbury half an hour after 4 of the clock.

R. at Andover at 8 o'clock in the morning.

R. at Basingstoke at quarter after XI. o'clock in the morn.

Hartford bridge at 1 of the clock."

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (43. 63.)

LADY HUNSDON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 7.—I am solicited by a sister of mine dwelling in Cornwall, to be a mean for the procuring of Her Majesty's proclamation for the explaining of Her Majesty's letters patent to one Warner for drying, salting, and packing of fish within that country. And though the same, besides the satisfying of my sister, will be of some small benefit unto me, being a poor widow, yet have I no means left to procure the same unless it please your Honour (upon whose favour I most rely) either to move Her Majesty, or to afford me your hand unto it. Wherein I shall rest (as already) bound unto your Honour during my life.—Somerset House, this 7th of August, 1596.

Signed, A.H. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (43. 59.)

R. DOUGLAS to his Uncle, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, Aug. 7.—“My lord, since my last to you I have been extremely diseased at my mother’s [*corrected from* “father’s”] house, so that for the space of more than twenty days I was not able to stir, being troubled by my ordinary disease, with a quotidian fever; and that was the cause that this while past your lordship heard not from me. So soon, and before I was well able to travel, I went west for your affairs, where, by my expectation and by promise, even that same day that I came to Edinburgh, I was advertised of a letter written with the King’s own hand to the Council, commanding them to call the summons against you and put you to the horne; which did not a little trouble me, not being able upon that suddenly to understand or learn the cause of so sudden a change. Yet I dealt so earnestly with the secretary and the prior of Blantyre that, by their means, I got that matter stayed at that time, and continued until they should speak with his Majesty, which they purposed to have done upon the Monday after, but his going from Falkland to Dundee, and other matters touching Huntley’s offers, intervening, which are to be handled [and] reasoned in Council at Falkland the eleventh [of this month], as I shall set down more particularly hereafter, [cau]sed them delay their journey thither until that day. So that your matter lies over until then; at which time I shall accompany them, and hope, by their mediation and information, albeit my credit, by irreconcilable malice of Sir George, be altogether fallen, to bring your matter to that point that it shall be continued until, by the King’s letter to the Queen of England, ye may be brought home to reason your own cause, which is now the only grace and favour I crave, and by all indifferent men thought very reasonable. Always the occasion of this sudden change to have caused you to be put to the horne, so far as I can learn, proceeds from that foolish Foulès, who, by his continual advertisements to his Majesty, ceases not to detract you and accuse you as a doer of evil offices against his Majesty’s service; which accusation is holden up by Sir George his credit, with whom Mr. Bowes is now in great familiarity and privy dealing, who for malice against you, thinking, albeit upon wrong ground, you and me to be the informers of this slander betwixt him and some of our ministers, does all the evil offices against you he can. I trust his Majesty shall be moved to have better consideration what is meet for his own service when, by the information of them whom he credits, he shall understand how ye have been used, and that all their plotts devised and prosecuted against you has been but to hinder his service, that by your holding back from him he might still remain ignorant of these matters ye could inform him of, that concern him so near, and that he should never use your grave and wise advice in his proceedings. Of the ground of all these matters I have particularly and sufficiently informed my lord secretary and the prior, who has promised in them all to deal earnestly with his Majesty at their first conference, which is to be at the eleventh of this month, as I wrote of before; for to that day the King has sent for, by [*Qu.* sent for forbye] his ordinary council, certain of the nob[ility] and [ba]rons and some of the minist[ers] to be proponit certain offers brought by my lady Huntley to Court, sent by the earl her husband, as she says, out of Flanders for satisfaction of the King and the Kirk, but it is of truth that the earl is at home, albeit quietly, and has been this month past, and by the King’s advice has sent a blank which is to be filled by his Majesty with such offers and articles as he thinks may best be agreed unto, which if they be refused the said earl before he be decernit to be any longer banished will refuse

no condition can be proponit unto him. It is as yet uncertain what shall follow hereupon, but if his Majesty get his will, questionless, he will be received. But of the success of this and your own matter likewise I shall advertise you immediately after it be concluded, for I have resolved in grace of God to be at Falkland all that time.

Other news there are few here except great unquietness, and appearance of greater, betwixt the borders of both the countries, which if they be not in time prevented may well draw to a greater trouble betwixt the countries.

“Colonel Stewart is appointed lieutenant general for going to the Isles and is making his preparation for that journey. The news are uncertain and contrary here of the success of the army of that country gone in Spain, some affirming the great exploits it has done upon that coast and others that they are all defeated (*deffiat*); and every man believes as he would have it. Your two last letters I received I did not communicate to his Majesty, for causes which ye will know, but only to his secretary, who promised to make him acquaint therewith. And thus until the next occasion, my humble service rendered, I commend you and your estate to God’s holy protection.—Ed. [Edinburgh] this 7 of August, 1596. Your l. loving nephew always to serve you, R. Douglas.”

On a leaf enclosed in the preceding :—“It is no little grief to me to consider the state of Polybius who has to do with foolish and simple Penelope, so far abused and carried by her own weal and honour by Clitus who, in hope of some gain he received of Isabella and her brother, makes her to think she has not so worthy and wise a servant nor one so well versed in the state of Capadocia as she, and by the contrary that Polybius is false and deceitful, employed only by them of Capadocia, and principally Crassus, to undermine her. Poor Seneca is very hardly entreated, for all that ever he show Penelope of the knavery of Diomedes and his courses and plots against her with the Smiths and that faction she has, persuaded by Clitus, revealed to Diomedes, and further has given him up as author of that tale betwixt Diomedes and the Smiths. So that Seneca looks every day to be called to answer for it, but he would make small account thereof if it were not for Polybius and his being in Ca[pado]cia, but he shew All their powers to cause him [say] any thing that might [hurt] Polybius. Seneca has shown all this to Epistemon, for so do I call him who succeeded in Damelas nephew’s place, who is far ashamed of this form of dealing and thinks with time to cause it be the first way to disgrace Clitus, the only doer of that matter. Epistemon show me a letter sent from Isabella to Penelope [*substituted for* “his Majesty” *which is crossed out*] and a letter written from another to herself, subscribed in cipher, which I take to be a letter written by Lucretia or else one Asbie in Capadocia to her, containing a l[ong] discourse of Polybius, and altogether to his disgrace; which letter was the first occasion procured this last hard dealing. Amongst other malicious calumnies it contained that Polybius had alleged to Crassus that the principal cause of his disgrace with Penelope was that he had an intention and had travailed to have procured the heads of the faction of men in Phrygia and Montanus to depend upon Adriane and to leave all Lycian courses. In like manner how hardly Crassus dealt with Polybius, and gave him but a little to keep him in breath, and a number of such matters to disgrace him. Epistemon has not been much (*nickle*) at Court since his promotion, but now he minds to follow it more diligently, so that I hope his credit shall increase and that Polybius and Seneca shall reap the fruits thereof. Isabella is to return,

and Seneca intends to call her to account of some things she has written, principally if she can have Penelope not to be partial. If Epistemon and Plutarch, as they have promised, take not a better order with Penelope at this appointed day, for Polybius, Seneca is resolved not to meddle any further for a while, but to see what time will produce, and would wish Polybius either to take some other course in Capadocia, or else, if he could retire himself quietly, in Phrygia, where a number of the best sort has promised to assist him that he get no wrong, and I know his presence would work great matters. Epistemon is yet a novice in his office and therefore would be glad Polybius should set him down the form of dealing with Capadocia and principally all the wrongs [done by A?]drian both to Penelope so Capadocia [&] all as I (?) made in prom ight to that realm and send it to Seneca and [he has trust?] with time to work some great matter for Polybius' benefit; but desires Polybius in his letters or otherwise not to seem to know him, for so he will be the more able without suspicion to him good. And so again to the next occasion I commend you to God."

In Scottish dialect and orthography.

Address almost all illegible from fading, but the name "Archibald" can be read in it.

5 pp. (173. 114.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 8.—I have received your letters of the 6th of this month wherein is to be seen a purpose in Her Majesty to revictual certain shipping for meeting with the Indian fleet, as also for transporting certain companies for the Low Countries, and others for Ireland. The first will hardly be assented unto, but the two latter with small difficulty will be brought to pass. For the manner how they may be furnished with provision of victuals, your Honour shall understand by the letter from Mr. Stallenge and myself. If I may be bold to speak what I think, I would say, without offence to any man of better judgment than myself, that all this might very well be performed, for first, whereas it will be said their ships are many of them, some leaking, some no winter ships, many of their mariners sick and dead, and some of their soldiers also, whereby they are persuaded it is impossible they should be new furnished in any reasonable time, either with men or victuals, I answer that I doubt not but here are ships of Her Majesty that may in very short time be furnished, if speedy order be taken in it according to Her Majesty's expectation. For this they must do if they will do anything, presently bring all of them that they will use for that voyage into the harbour, and instantly disembark the greatest part of the men, saving such as are used as labourers. By that means the ships may be sweetened and trimmed whilst the victuals are providing, and fresh men may be put into them, whereof there will be a sufficient number found; and the like may be done to some of the best merchants ships. As for the soldiers for the Low Countries, they may be transported in those Flemish bottoms which are here, and very fitly conveyed with their own men-of-war. Those for Ireland may be transported in the hoys that are here, and some other ships such as may conveniently serve the turn; they that are to be left behind for the sick men, they are to be sent into their countries, as also others not to be employed in this service.—From Plymouth, 8th of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 64.)

WILLIAM KILLIGREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 8.—The sudden departure of this bearer after my Lord's arrival, and the little we have done yet in our service, for Mr. Carmarthen and Mr. Milles going by the coast are not yet come hither, makes me loth to write, saving that I would have your Honour understand that as soon as may be we will endeavour to do all that lies in us, whereunto we find his Lordship most willing to assist that Her Majesty may be answered according to her expectations. The messenger's departure makes me end.—From Plymouth, the 8 of August, 1596.

P.S.—I think the Earl will be there very near as soon as this messenger.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 65).

SIR GEORGE CAREWE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 9.—Since my arrival at Plymouth I understand that Her Majesty is informed of great sums of treasure gotten by me at Cales. It wounds me greatly that a suspect should be had that I would conceal anything from her by whose grace and favour I live, which when such dealing shall be proved against me, let me be exempted out of God's mercies. I will not now trouble your Honour with tedious apologies, but leave them until it shall please God to bring me to London to wait upon you at better leisure, at which time my innocency shall plainly appear unto you. My first care is to satisfy Her Majesty and my friends, not esteeming of the rest what they say or think. I will never crave a dishonest request of your Honour or desire to be protected in an evil course, but in matters honest and just I pray your aid to defend me from injurious reports. Your Honour hath been conceited of me that I would deal truly in all things, and this small absence hath not corrupted me. Then, by the Majesty of God I do protest, and by the religion of faith that ought to be between man and man, I neither had nor have in gold or silver coin, or in jewels, the worth of three ducats, but that which I have delivered, and in plate not above the value of twenty marks. [*In margin*: Gold, silver, jewels, and plate which I carried out of England is not comprised in this protestation]. If to disprove my protestations good witnesses may be produced, I crave no favour; but because I know that no man can be found so audacious as to charge me upon his knowledge to give Her Majesty satisfaction, whose good opinion is more dearer to me than life, I am willingly ready to receive the Communion that they be true: which I would not do in a matter false to possess the King of Spain's treasure and crown. [Further protestations of the like purport and prayer that Cecil will answer for him.]—From Plymouth, this 9th of August, 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (43. 66.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES and WILLIAM STALLENGE to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1596, Aug. 9.—In the absence of Mr. Darell, we have thought meet to signify our opinion concerning the effecting of that Her Majesty's pleasure is should be undertaken for the intercepting of the Indian Fleet or the carriages.

We suppose in the ten ships of Her Majesty's and twelve others, being of the better sort, as is needful, there may be employed about 3,800 men, which, with the help of such rusk wines, oil, rice and tonny fish as it returned in these ships (having present money) may within

three weeks very well be supplied with the rest for two months' victuals, and without any great charges to Her Majesty or grief to the country; so as the sick men and others returning from this service, not otherwise to be employed, may be forthwith dismissed from these parts, and withal present order may be given the officers make not spoil of that which is now remaining in the ships.

Mr. Darell departed this afternoon, unto whom by a messenger of purpose we have signified your pleasure, and expect him here this next morning, and having understood by him what remainders of victuals are in the Fleet, your Honours shall forthwith be more particularly advertised how all things may be accomplished.

We certify that the number of ships may very well be furnished of those now returned of this service, with some small cost bestowed on them.

For the furnishing of victuals for 1,000 soldiers to be sent into Ireland, the same may very well be done in these parts and shipping found fit for the same.—Plymouth, 9 August 1596.

Signed. Part of Seal. 1 p. (43. 67.)

WILLIAM KILLIGREW to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1596, Aug. 9.—Begging that he will add to many previous favours that, if there come a new commission to Prochemouth [Portsmouth], Killigrew may be spared therein, and may have leave to go from Porchemouth to the Bath for two or three weeks, for he has found by riding to Plymouth such exceeding great pain and anguish in his knee that he wrenched before coming, that he fears there is something out of his place, for he has been with the anguish put into a fever twice or thrice since he came. This has made him wish to go to Porchemouth by sea, for from thence he might well in a coach go to the Bath; where, when his leg is "suppelled," if any bone be out of place, it will be easily put in again.—Plymouth, this 9th of August, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 68.)

WILLIAM KILLIGREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 9.—Yesterday we advertised my Lord of Essex and your Honour's father of our proceedings here, being but newly arrived even as the Generals with the whole Fleet came into Plymouth, where my Lord of Essex who came in last stayed not four hours, but it was resolved that the Fleet should away for Porchemouth with all the speed that might be; and his Lordship took his journey to the Court presently upon the order taken. It was thereupon thought fit that we that were sent hither about this service in commission should divide ourselves. Sir Ferdinando Gorge with the gentlemen of their country to stay here with the commission, for that in this town, for all the little stay the Fleet make here, there is much landed, but in huxters' handling. Mr. Carmarthen and Mr. Milles doth also stay for three or four days after the Fleet shall be departed to assist them, and then to follow to Porchemouth with that speed they can: myself to go alongst with the Fleet to see (as well as I can) that no ships or pinnaces do go from the Fleet until they come thither. Wherein my Lord Admiral very honourably will give the best directions he can, for he is, and so is the Earl also, very desirous that Her Majesty should have all the contentment that may be. Your Honour knows the number of ships are many and the service hard to be executed by me; if you would think fit

there would be more assistance sent to Porchemouth, with good commission also (for the other of necessity is to be left at Plymouth), and if I may be so bold as to say what were fit in this case to further this service, the Lord Generals should be of the commission, but that I leave to your Honour's better consideration. This day, my Lord Admiral doth mean to embark and to be gone, and if the wind continue good the Fleet will be soon at Porchemouth, where I shall be to seek very much if your directions come not the sooner. But I will not fail to do the best I can in this service, as in all other that I am able to perform—From Plymouth, this 9 of August. 1596.

Addressed :—"To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil, knight; Principal Secretary to Her Ma^{ty}.

hast hast

hast hast

Postes, send this away with expedition.—Tho. Milles."

Cover noted with hours of arrival at various points on the route.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (43. 69).

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR GELLY MERRICK.

1596, Aug. 10.—I have not durst to acquaint you with what hath passed to the prejudice of my poor self and my betters since my arrival at Court, albeit I doubt not but ere this you have tasted of the same sauce to my grief. I have received your letters touching the shipwreck of the oil prize, and of the Generals' proceeding at Farraon. I do hope, notwithstanding these storms, you will in all respects proceed gentlemanlike with me. I do long to have long conference with you, and do intend, after the Lord Generals be come to Court, to repair to those parts, and even so, omitting the rest, with mine unfeigned hearty commendations in exceeding great haste, I leave you to God.—From the Court this Tuesday, the 10th of August, 1596.

P.S.—I pray conceal all for fear of the worst, nor be not known I have writ to you.

Signed. Part of Seal. (43. 70.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 11.—This last day Sir Ferdinando Gorges and myself certified our opinions concerning the effecting of Her Majesty's pleasure signified unto us by your Honour, respiting the particularities thereof until we might have conference with Mr. Dorrell; but finding my Lord Admiral otherwise determined (whose Lordship departed this last day towards Portsmouth with the Fleet), we thought it good to give Mr. Dorrell to understand thereof, to the end he might with all convenient speed repair unto Portsmouth, as before he did pretend to do, there to meet with the army and attend your further pleasure.

And now that the army is departed hence, I am out of hope the service can be performed that Her Majesty did expect, especially considering that such as are not willing thereunto will be contented to suffer any spoil to be made of the victuals, thereby the better to maintain their opinions certified in that behalf. To write much of that which now is past remedy were to small purpose, and I fear me that already done will be of some very ill taken against me, if it be urged against them, although in discharge of my duty I could do no less.

Her Majesty's Commissioners take here very great pains, although I doubt it will be to small purpose. All or the most part of the goods landed in this place was given by the Generals to men of desert, and is by them sold to others and the money received, which will hardly be gotten from them, so as the Commissioners have thought meet, for divers considerations, only to take their bills for such things as they do acknowledge to have, and leave the same to be recovered hereafter as Her Majesty shall think fit; which is as much as I find they can well perform. Mr. Killigrew is gone with the ships towards Portsmouth, and I suppose within these three or four days Mr. Carmerthen and Mr. Milles will thither by land.

My employment therein and otherwise, I most humbly acknowledge to come through your honourable favour towards me, which, whilst I live, I will to the uttermost of my power endeavour myself in all honest and dutiful sort to deserve.—Plymouth, 11th August, 1596.

Noted on Cover.—"From Plymouth the eleventh day of August, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

Wm. Stallenge.

At Asparton at iij of the cloke.

At Exeter at vij of the clocke.

R. at Honyton at ix of the clock at evening.

Received ye packet letter form [from] Hunyng to Crockerne three quarters of an hour after xij of ye clock in ye night.

Sherborne at 3 of the clock. R. at Sarum, half an hour after ix of the clock in the forenoon, the xij of August. . . at Basingstoke the . . of August at ix at night.

R. at Hartford Bridge at xi of the clock."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (43. 73.)

THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD ADMIRAL.

1596, Aug. 11.—We have before this time by Her Majesty's direction written unto your Lordship and the Earl of Essex, now returned, how ill Her Majesty took it to hear of so much taken and so ill a reckoning like to be made her: wherein (as, by her own letter, you may perceive what course the Earl hath taken in his answer, so because Her Majesty's own writing hath sufficiently touched it, to which both the Earl and we all in general and particular made the best answer we could) we do forbear any further to meddle with the same, and now will briefly set down what it is which Her Majesty desireth to be done, and thinketh may be done, if it be well and providently considered and so used. First, Her Majesty would have your Lordship by all means possible to see good search made of all ships and all passengers whatsoever that are come or to return, according to Her Majesty's Commission, to the intent that both such things of price and value that are brought home may serve to bear the burden of the charge; and also that all such victuals as in the whole army may be recovered may be preserved to set forth such a proportion of ships as shall be fit to lie for the Carricks or West Indian Fleet, as you shall think good in your own discretion, according to Her Majesty's own letter. And where your Lordship calleth for money to pay the mariners without showing what quantity you mean, you must give us leave to remember you, as one of her Generals, like as Her Majesty hath objected it here to the Earl of Essex, that, when that great reckoning was suspected to prove burdensome, you both made so light of any such suspicion as you in a manner warranted the defraying of all such reckoning with other

manner of advantage: and therefore, as Her Majesty hath objected this unto the Earl of Essex, so we are commanded to do to you, that if good search be made of the ships, it will be found that both the captains, masters and officers of all ships have pillage enough to bear each ship's charge, which, if it be, there is no reason the Queen should give them wages and suffer them to have such pillage too, beyond all good order. And, therefore, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that, upon good search and view thereof, it be considered which way will be most profitable for the Queen, either to pay them or take that which is so indirectly embezzled by them. Wherein Her Majesty meaneth not any such trash or petty matters as garments or other things fit for soldiers and mariners in like cases, but gross commodities, wares, and other merchandise, of which money may be made towards the common charge. For the dismissing now of mariners and bringing about of the ships, your Lordship's judgement can best tell what is to be done, only this we must remember to you that where the Fleet is compounded of mariners of divers countries, if you dismiss any, or shall use any now to go forth for the Carricks, it shall be fit you suffer them to be of those countries westwards, for seeing yourself well knows that the ships which shall be brought about will not require such complement as they have for service, it will be a needless charge for them to be kept in pay, or those mariners used to bring up these ships where they must have allowance for conduct money to return backward again. For the men which Her Majesty thought to use in Ireland, she now seeth it not convenient to use those at this time, but would have them all sent to their countries, according to such directions as she hath caused the Earl, in her name, to send unto you. For those which have served and came out of the Low Countries, she would also have them returned and paid there, and thinketh that the Admiral of Holland will help with his ships to carry some of them, seeing they shall be so acceptable to the States, who have so earnestly intreated for them. For money requisite for any of these things belonging to the land soldiers, the Earl saith he hath left order with the Marshal, whom your Lordship will call unto you, with all others, according to your commission, and direct them accordingly, and so we think it meet that you should call and command any person whom you shall think meet to assist you with any service. Now, to come to the setting out of ships for to go southwards to intercept the Carricks; Her Majesty would have all victuals used that is there in all ships more than to bring them about, and therein thinketh Darrell shall fail of his duty, if having victualled such an army and they being gone home before their time and having had at Cales and Faro such a refreshing, he shall not be able to draw out a proportion for those twelve ships to be sent out; and rather than fail to that shall be allowed a surplussage of victuals to make them tarry out two months, of new charge, so desirous we find Her Majesty to be to have some adventure for the fleets to return: which surely, if your lordship can order, Her Majesty will take it a good piece of service. And for the ships' numbers and commanders, not doubting but you will use good choice of valiant men, she doth refer it to your lordship, who may use the advice of those whom you think best acquainted with sea service.—From the Court at Greenwich, the 11th of August, 1596.

P.S.—Your Lordship shall also deal with the Marshal to persuade the Low Country ships, if any there be that are ready victualled for longer time, that they will with part of their fleet tarry out some of the time with Her Majesty's fleet, or at least help some of your fleet with some of their victuals for that purpose, wherein Her Majesty will undertake

the States shall not disallow of them in their action. The Queen hath written to the Admiral hereinclosed a very affectionate letter, whereof this is the copy, which we also send you.

Signed:—W. Burghley, W. Cobham, T. Buckehurst, Ro. Cecyll.
Seal. 3 pp. (43. 74.)

WILLIAM PUREVEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 11.—This bearer, your servant, hath had stolen from him your Irish falcon, out of his father's house, being there mewed, and he thinketh he hath good cause to suspect 'a gentleman's servant of the country. Which if it be true, is too great boldness to offer your Honour in your own country, the hawk being known by the party to be your Honour's. But I leave the prosecuting of it to your Honour, and the private information of the matter to your own servant.—From Wormleyburye, 11 of August.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 76.)

SIR THOMAS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 11.—These are humbly to beseech your Honour to favour a poor man named James Ormstone, an old servant to the late Earl of Huntingdon, and in my late Northern travail one that stood not a little devoted unto me. The keeping of the manor house at York is fallen void by the death of one Yonge, that had the office by patent from Her Majesty, and thereupon this party, being very desirous to become suitor for the same (being a room that was promised unto him by his said late lord, if he had lived until the next avoidance) hath earnestly entreated me to beseech you to further his said suit unto Her Majesty: which I have the rather presumed to do because he hath been many ways very servicable unto my wife before and to myself since I made my first suit unto her. And so with remembrance of my wife's most humble duty, with humble thanks for your late most honourable favours, I will cease. This xith of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (43. 78.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 12.—At this instant Mr. Carmerthen and Mr. Milles are departed from hence towards Portsmouth, and were very desirous I should have gone with them, but, considering Mr. Dorrell is gone from hence, and not knowing what further cause there may be for my employment here, I have thought good not to depart until I know further your Honour's pleasure.

They have left the account for the oils sold, and some things here to be done by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Mr. Strowde, Mr. Harris, and myself, which, as they shall be affected, your Honour shall be further advertised thereof. The cause why the oils are sold is for that the cask is very ill, and not fit to be transported from hence for London, as willingly the Commissioners would have done.

The letters received from your Honour for the Lord Thomas Howard and others I do return herewith, for that the parties are all gone for Portsmouth.—Plymouth, 12 August, 1596.

Note on cover:—"From Plymouth the 12th of August, at ten of the clock in the fore noon."

Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 79.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT CROSSE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596,] Aug. 12.—Hitherto my successes have obtained no matter of worth whereof to write unto your Honour. Since my departure from Plymouth, I have met divers Flemings, and taken a flyboat and Byskyn laden with hoops and pipeboards. Of them I am advertised that one carrick arrived four or five days before we fell with the coast, that two came into Lisbon the 2 of August, whom I saw not, being unhappily in chase of other ships, that the Cardinal is gone into the Low Countries to conclude a peace, and that the King prepareth great store of new ships besides his old, which he hath cut lower and made more convenient for fight, and that he intendeth an invasion for England. These are the fruits I have reaped by my time already spent, yet am comforted in that which is to come, since such as I have met at sea do assure me that two carricks are daily expected, against whom (if it please God I may meet with them) I will employ my uttermost service. As conveniency serveth, I will not fail (God willing) to signify my succeeding days, which I pray may be happy that I may do Her Majesty's service and your Honour all dutiful respects as I desire. From aboard Her Majesty's Ship the *Swiftsuer* the 12 of August.

Endorsed :—"12 Aug. 1596. Captain Crosse to my Master. A Biskayner taken by him laden with hoops and pipestaves." "Rec: at Nonesuch y^e xxvijth of y^e same."

(43. 80.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR GELLY MEYRICK.

1596, Aug. 12.—I now understand you are come to Portsmouth and, therefore, have sent this bearer purposely thither to be advertised from you what order you have taken for disposing of the oil that was saved from wreck, and of all other particularities of your proceedings, not doubting but you will deal as friendly and faithfully with me as well absent as present.—From the Court, this 12th of August, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (43. 81.)

SIR THOMAS Hoby to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 12.—I most humbly thank you for your favourable letters; and, although I presume very far in moving so mean a suit unto your Honour, yet let me beseech you not to imagine that I would desire you to be the first mover thereof. For my meaning was only to beseech your Honour to favour him with your honourable countenance in his suit before any other that shall seek the place.—This xijth of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (43. 82.)

The BAILIFFS of IPSWICH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 12.—Immediately on receipt of his letters in behalf of Mr. Stanhopp in the granting to him the office of High Stewardship of their town of Ipswich, the Common Council assembled for that purpose. At which assembly, the name of the Earl of Essex being likewise propounded, did then work such favour and liking in the opinion of most part of that assembly as they ended the same with full consent to be humble suitors to Cecil to pardon them in that election; and since the residue of the commonalty of the town, who by charter and custom have like voice among them in those causes, having been acquainted with the

choice intended, do shew themselves so affected thereunto as it seems a matter not easily to be changed, they pray him to be satisfied, and to conceive of them as that his letters being to the furtherance of Mr. Stanhopp (to whom they and their town are specially bound) might and ever shall prevail to command what their poor endeavours can in all duty perform unto Cecil, as likewise towards Mr. Stanhopp, what their abilities can witness to be thankful for the favour it has pleased him of late to shew unto them—Ipswich, the xijth of August, 1596.

Signed, William Mydnall—Robert Snellinge—bailiffs.

1 p. (43. 83.)

J. HARDING, CUSTOMER OF BERWICK, to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, August 12.—He is obliged to keep horses for the proper levying of the duties, and prays for an allowance for their maintenance.—Berwick, August 12, 1596.

Much damaged.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (213. 30.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to WILLIAM KILLIGREW.

1596, Aug. 13.—Her Majesty being daily informed and finding that divers ships come from you and the rest of the Commissioners unsearched, wherein appeareth in gross kind of merchandise matter of good value being laid all together, hath commanded me expressly in her name to let you know that because the Marshal, Sir Francis Veare, is presently to go away with the troops of the Low Countries, whereby himself cannot be spoken with here, nor the goods in those ships unladen, that both the ships wherein Sir Francis Veare came may be duly searched, and all the rest that are to go into the Low Countries with the soldiers, saving the squadron of the Flemings, to whom Her Majesty beareth such respect as she doth only desire you to move them upon their honour to deliver unto you what goods they have of any Englishman's, which they are put in trust to carry, without any manner of inquisition or searching of them or their ships; of which Her Majesty's respect you must according to your discretion make them fully partakers.

Because I am not sure whether you may be come eastward before my letter find you, and that Sir Francis Veare may be gone with the soldiers in the meantime, I have also directed my letters to Mr. Vane to do this with the help of the customer of Dover, if you be not there. This matter thus done, I pray you satisfy Sir Francis Veare that I am not a little grieved to do this to him, lest he might think it an unfriendly office, in whose love, I confess, I do take great contentment, as I would demonstratively make it appear in any thing wherein I might do him pleasure. But I that know him too wise to seek to conceal anything that he hath, and how well he deserves all he hath, do look that it shall nothing trouble him, being that which the Queen desires to have done to themselves, in regard that their men and followers may haply be found faulty without their master's privy.

This being all I have at this time to write and I being all the Council that is up at this hour, I pray you take this letter of mine for a warrant of Her Majesty's pleasure and see it performed. As soon as I hear from you next, that I may be informed where you are, or what is to be done or more or less in these businesses, I will deal with the Council to

dispose you accordingly. And so I commit you to God.—From the Court, the 13th of August, at xij in the night.

P.S.—*In Cecil's own hand*:—Her Majesty meaneth not herein to include any such things as may with any reason be judged pillage, and acquaint my Lord Admiral with all this, if his Lordship be there, for so is it Her Majesty's pleasure, your loving friend, Ro. Cecyll.

Addressed:—"To my loving friend Mr W^m Killagrew Esquire, of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber. Ro. Cecyll."

Endorsed:—"13 Aug. 1596. My Master's letter to Mr W^m Killagrew. This letter never came to his hands."

Seals. 2 pp. (43. 85.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 13.—Your letters came two days too short by reason of the sudden departure of my Lord Admiral, with the whole Fleet, both English and Dutch; whereby it is to be feared those honourable designments thought upon by your Lordships will be frustrated: though for my own part, I do not doubt of the necessity of either, and as a poor wellwisher of my country's good, I do heartily wish that that of the Indian Fleet had gone forward, for, without all contradiction, it was the most reasonablest and most necessarest that could have been thought of, unless peradventure there are some secrets which to us poor commoners are unknown. I doubt not but your Honour have received particulars of our proceedings here from the rest of the commissioners, who, I must confess, are very able because better acquainted with those courses than I am, besides I have been troubled these two days with an extreme burning fever, the which doth enforce me to use this brevity, and always to pray for you who have been so exceeding noble unto me and unfeignedly to give myself to be disposed at your honour's command.—Plymouth, 13 August, 1596.

Postal stages noted on cover. Signed. Seal. 1 p. (43. 86.)

LORD LUMLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 13.—My Bess and myself do right heartily thank both you and my Lady for your so friendly care to hear of her amendment. I cannot advertise any amendment to much purpose, save that the accustomed pain about her heart doth and hath these two days shifted sundry times to her left side, which maketh her in some more comfort that in time, and by good advice of her physicians, the whole cause of her long grief will expel and wear away. Which God grant! For a pitiful time hath she endured more than this month. And so with both our good wishes, I bid you most heartily farewell.—From Nonsuch, this 13th of August, 1596.

Holograph. (43. 87.)

THOMAS MYDDELTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 13.—According to commandment has been with the Lord of Hunsdon for his letter to have all goods brought into the Isle of Wight stayed until Her Majesty's further pleasure were known. For the sugars which came in the Galego boat, his Lords had stayed it before his coming, and hath now written to stay all other goods coming in, and send an inventory and notice of their proceedings.

Appends an inventory of goods landed out of the *John Frances*, all laid up at the Custom House until further order.

Encloses a letter of the Lord of Hunsdon to be sent by the first post because his Lordship hath no present means to send it. "So humbly craving pardon for my boldness, I end this xiiijth August, 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 88.)

SIR H. KYLLYGREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 14.—It pleased your Honour to favour my cousin William Treffry, this bearer's brother, as to procure him to be a commissioner of the Peace in Cornwall, for which myself, as the rest of his good friends, repute ourselves much beholden unto you. Since, as I understand from this assizes, he is left out of the commission by direction of the Lord Keeper, to his no small disgrace and our discredits. Because I know the gentleman to be of very sufficient living, of sound religion, and of learning and judgement fit to execute such authority, that there is no justice to the west of his house within thirty miles, nor to the north within twelve, nor to the east within six, the town where he dwelleth being a place subject to many disorders through the common recourse of men-of-war to that harbour, and therefore necessary to have some man of authority among them, I am bold to desire your Honour, as well in regard of Her Majesty's better service in that shire as to salve the credit of the gentleman, to be a mean to my Lord Keeper for his re-establishment, wherein (as for the rest of your Honour's favours) I shall remain most bounden to your Honour.

Added in Kyllygrew's hand, "As knoweth the Almighty, who ever preserve you. From my brother's house in Lothbury, this 14 of August, 1596, by your Honour's to command, H. Kyllygrew."

Seal. (43. 89.)

JOHN STILEMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 14.—Advertising him of Lord Bedford's late being in the chace and of the manner of his coming thither. First, he came with a brace of greyhounds into Norris' Walk, where he coursed but killed not. Norris being abroad in his walk, by chance met with one of his greyhounds and killed him, not knowing whose he was. Presently he, suspecting some stealers to be not far off, drew with his hound to the place where his Lordship was standing under a bush. After some words passed between them his Lordship asked whether he did see a dog of his which he had lost. Norris told him that he had killed one, not knowing him to be his. Lord Bedford seemed to be much offended at the matter, using these words unto him, that it should cost him one of his bucks for killing his dog. Which, within a day or two, he meant to have performed, for his Lordship came to the lodge, where, not finding the keeper nor his man at home, being both abroad in the walk, his Lordship took upon him to be his own carver, caused one of his men to cut boughs to call up the deer to the lodge: which being done one of his men went into the lodge and took out the keeper's bow. His Lordship shot at a buck and missed him. Presently came Norris home, who understanding what his Lordship had done, being somewhat grieved that his bucks were scared from the lodge, told him of it in very good sort. One of his Lordship's men standing by, being offended at the matter, said they were the Queen's deer and Sir Robert Cecil was but the keeper of them. So his Lordship, not liking his entertainment,

went away without his buck discontented. Cecil would do well to tell his Lordship of it, were it but in respect of the sauciness of his man.

From my Lord's house at Theobald's, the 14th August, 1566.

P.S.—“Your Honour's children are well.”

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 90.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 15.—In my last, I certified you of the departing of Her Majesty's Commissioners from hence towards Portsmouth. Since which time, having considered of their proceedings here, I cannot find thereby how Her Majesty or the Adventurers can be much relieved towards their charges, unless there be some other speedy course taken therein; for, although the Captains have given their bills for so much as they confess hath come to their hands, they will hardly be brought to return the same or the value thereof, wherefore my poor opinion is that such as against all good order have been so forward to buy the goods should in some sort feel the smart thereof, although not so deeply as they deserve.

There are some that followed the army with ships at their own charges, not with an intent to do service but to bring away the spoil from others, and so that which they have brought is either given them, a great part thereof for carriage of the rest for England, or by them bought at Cales for their money. Other some have bought the goods here of such as are returned from the voyage. For the first, the goods given them for carriage of the rest may be taken to the benefit of the Adventurers, and those that brought it to be allowed freight for the same, as in reason is meet.

Those that have bought, either at Cales or here, of any belonging to the Service, to pay in money unto such as Her Majesty shall appoint, half so much more as already they have or are to pay to those of whom they bought the same, over and above Her Majesty's custom.

If there be any matter of moment found in the hands of any person that cannot or will not give a reason how or in what sort he came by it, the same be seized and taken also towards the benefit of the action. But for the doing thereof there must be a commission in very ample manner, as well to make search in all places as to examine any persons concerning the premises. If there be not some such course taken, I do not see which way there may come anything towards Her Majesty's charges and the general account of the voyage, more than the ships and the ordnance.

There was in two galleons and one other ship when they were taken at Cales, near about 2,000 quintals of rusk and good store of wines. Although the intended service should take none effect, yet it were very convenient the rusk, or so much thereof as is dry, should be put into sweet casks and preserved for any further service that may be hereafter, as also the wines, oils, vinegar, rice and tonny fish, or any other provisions which are returned from the service and may be kept; and, especially, that there be order given for saving of the iron hoops and good casks, for otherwise there will be great want thereof when any occasion shall be offered.

And although this service have been very great, yet if Her Majesty rest so and go no further, the wars will not so soon be ended. Wherefore if there be any intent of further service, some provision might be made beforehand so as the same may be done with more benefit to Her Majesty, less trouble to the country, and greater credit for such as the

charge thereof shall be committed unto. Now were a fit time for butter and cheese to be provided in Somersetshire, as well for the price, the ordering of the butter in cask, and carriage of both where it shall be used. The harvest being past, some wheat might be gathered together in storehouses as the cheapness thereof in the country shall offer occasion ; and some store to be made of good cask.

At the coming home of the ships from Newfoundland were a fit time to take dry fish before the choice be carried away by the Flemings and such as are accustomed to transport the same from hence. And if there should not be cause to use any of the above provisions for Her Majesty's service, there will be no loss in them to be sold again. As for beef or any other provisions, if there be no present occasion, the same will be better provided hereafter.

Long time before Sir Francis Drake undertook his last journey, it pleased the Lords of the Council to appoint me a commission with him and other gentlemen in these parts concerning the fortification here in hand ; and by the said Sir Francis and gentlemen. I was appointed to keep account thereof, and to receive the impost granted by Her Majesty on pilchards transported out of the realm ; but since (according to their Lordship's order) I delivered an account unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges how far I had proceeded, and so have not dealt any farther therein, supposing the whole charge had been left to him, which now I perceive is but only for the fortification wherein he hath taken very great care and travail.

For the impost of pilchards there are divers sums due for the years past, and now cometh in the time again for the making of them. Wherefore, if it be Her Majesty's pleasure the same shall be recovered, there must be present order given therein, and a more severe course taken with those that do refuse to pay the same than hitherto there has been ; for mine own part, I find myself very unable to perform that duty therein which is meet, and to remit the recovering thereof again to Her Majesty's customers will serve but to enrich them as before it did, so that I would wish the charge thereof might also be left to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, unto whom I will be ready to give my best assistance—Plymouth, the xvth of August, 1596.

Signed. 1½ pp. (43. 93.)

P. TOURNER to ———

1596, August 15.—Since being at London, I have been with sundry captains at sea, and last with one Thomas Strobryge, who did promise to do me some pleasure, and now I am troubled for his cause. He did take a ship laden with wine and has distributed as he thought good : which ship was one of Apayle [Abbeville] in France, and the same man is master of her that did "awcht" the ship of wine and prunes that was sold in the Isle of Wight. I would have had Strobryge to have gone to the Isle of Wight and there to have seen if the "myche" have been made good prize, in respect it pertained to the town of Abbeville, which town is in the commission that your Lordship had pertaining once to Francis Tennent and George Scot. And as for myself, I had no more of Strobryge ; betwix me and another man, the ship and four tuns of wines which we sold and had but 6*l.* ; and that because they were seized on as they came ashore. Then I did buy a small pinnace thinking to have furnished myself and to have followed my Lord Admiral, and with foul weather was put into Selsey, and for some misdemeanours I and six men were sent to the gaol of Horson [Horsham]. And now since, as

we should have been discharged, the Frenchman has arrived, and has charged me and the rest, and has sworn they will hang us, and are passed to London to purchase a commission and to hold a sessions against us. Unless your good Lordship seek some redress they both will have our lives and also the goods. Your Lordship may help me in respect of the commission your Lordship had as you did let the King of France's Ambassador see it. Beseeching your Lordship to have pity upon me, and to do for me as you has done many time afore. The poor men whom I have sent to you can shew the miserable estate I stand into. Taking my leave with a heavy heart, I commit your Lordship to the protection of the Almighty.—From Horson, the 15 of August 1596.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (43. 94.)

TOBIAS [MATTHEW], BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, August 16.—According to a letter from the Privy Council for a strait charge to be given to the Mayor and merchants of Newcastle to see the shipping belonging to that town, and to advise others frequenting that port, hereafter to furnish themselves better with men, ordnance, powder and such like requisites, for defence in their trade against the enemy, he did both earnestly write to them and send his servant to debate the matter with them, receiving the enclosed answer.

By virtue of other letters from the Council to him, there are appointed and sent 200 horsemen, as well furnished as the time of year and other circumstances would permit, to attend Lord Eure at the day of Truce upon the border, albeit with some difficulty, for that the service in that kind hath not been heretofore required of this county, no more than was that other levy of 10 horsemen to reside in Northumberland for a "partie" supply of the decays grown in the Middle Marches.

Whereas by letters from their Lordships heretofore, and of late again from the Lord Treasurer of England, he has been required to deal in a money matter between Mr. Robert Bowes, the younger, and Mr. Thomas Fowles, Scottishman, he desires to be spared any further intermeddling in any cause of Mr. Fowles, as he cannot so soon forget how he was traduced by him to the Queen, even as he does and will with all thankfulness remember the special favour which Cecil shews him therein.

Thus having as much cause as any man to congratulate the late access of Cecil's dignity and trust with the Queen and the Estate, and beseeching God long to prosper him in the noble and virtuous steps of his most wise and worthy father, the true Cato (and more) of this commonwealth, he betakes Cecil to the blessing of Almighty God.—At B. Aucklands, 16 of August 1596.

Signed, Tobie Duresm.

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 95.)

The enclosure :—

Letter from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

Having perused the letter of the Lords of the Privy Council, &c., they called before them so many of the owners and masters of ships appertaining to their town now at home as have used to transport sea coals. By their relation, it is found their belongeth not above two hoyes in this place and very few other ships without reasonable furniture and ordnance, which do carry coals, any of whic^h as yet (God be praised!) have not been taken by the

enemy. On hearing the contents of the foregoing letters read to them, they answered that they travelled in that trade with so many men and munition as the gain and profit thereof would afford; nevertheless they would endeavour to do their best for their safeguard in the trade.

Such masters of ships as are now at Newcastle or shall hereafter repair thither, shall receive warning of their Lordships' pleasure.

The letter from the Privy Council is returned.—Newcastle, this 14th day of August 1596.

Signed: William Riddell, Mayor; William Selby, H. Anderson, H. Shapman, Robert Atkinson, George Farnebie, Lyonell Maddyson, Ralph Jenyson, William Grenewell, Thomas Lyddell and one other.

Endorsed:—"The Maior & Aldermen of Newcastle, touching their ships to be better furnished. 14 Aug., 1596."

(43. 58.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 16.—Received letters dated 1 Aug., from him and others of the Privy Council, to search for "one Greene, a tall black man, dwelling in the city of York, a great harbourer of jesuits and seminary priests, and a dealer for fugitives and evil affected persons." As the letters did not give his name of baptism, they searched the houses of four persons, the only persons of that surname inhabiting York, but found no suspicious writings, "these men with their wives and families being all of good fame, well affected in religion, and very conformable to her Majesty's laws." Dawson, the seminary priest lately apprehended, has conformed himself, goes to church and has taken oath to her Majesty, and is doing his best "to convert an obstinate recusant, his fellow prisoner, that never came to the church in his life till within these four days." Hopes Cecil will favour Dawson's pardon and they have good faith in his unfeigned conversion.—York, 16 Aug., 1596.

Signed. Matth. Ebor.: E. Stanhope: Ch. Hales: Jo. Ferne.

Endorsed: "Council at York." 1 p. (173. 117.)

JOHN CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 17.—Having had promise by some of Cecil's letters of his kindness in what he might prefer him, takes hold of this promise which may now stand him in stead. The Queen being moved in a suit for the renewal of a lease already in Carey's possession, has answered that she will confer with Cecil both in it and other things. If it will please him to bestow his good word, he shall do a deed of charity to help a poor friendless man who will be ever ready to acknowledge himself bound to requite the same by any means in his power, and shall win honours in helping him than can do himself little good.—Berwick, this 17th of August, 1596.

Seal. 1 p. (43. 96.)

THE KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1596, Aug. 17.—I perceive by your last letter that the only thing you stickle at concerning Buccleugh's attempt is, that your honour may only be repaired therein, and for all other questionable matters you are

content that, with all expedition, they may be handled by commissioners. Surely, madame, my mistaking your meaning until now in that matter hath been the cause of my so long delay to satisfy you therein, for in respect of your ambassador's first complaint in that matter, craving first filing and then delivery, I could not but think that, according to the custom over observed in border causes, an ordinary form of trial behoved to precede an ordinary punishment. But since I do now find it is only your honour you respect herein, hurt by the breach of your castle, surely, as I would be loth to grant to any iniquity in the form of equal justice or mutual redress betwixt our two realms, so will I be also loth on the other part to give you cause to think that any prince in Europe would be so careful to preserve your honour from all blemish as I, without regard to the appetite of whatsumever the best subject in my land. Both nearness of blood and thankfulness binds me so to do; and, since I have never been actor or consentor to your harm or dishonour in any sort, I would be sorry to begin so badly at this time. And to give you some proof thereof I have without (yea rather, against the advice of any) commanded in word the party whom with you are offended (that it may be seen I will not allow of anything that you might interpret to be an offence unto you) until I may be further informed of your mind herein; which I pray you to haste, together with some speedily and undelayed order for commissioners, as I wrote to you in my last. For I doubt not it grieves your conscience to hear the smart that the poor ones daily receive of all hands, and this insolence of borderers can never be stayed but by commissioners. Wherefore I once again pray you to hasten them, with as few ceremonies as may be, that all delay may be eschewed. And thus praying you to excuse and take in good part my long delay of satisfying your honour, which I heartily pray you to impute to my mistaking, as I have already declared, I commit you to the protection of the Almighty.—Dumfermline, 17 August 1596.

Holograph. [*Camden Society, Ed. Bruce. p. 118.*] 1½ pp.
(133. 150.)

ANDREAS MARTINGHO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, Aug. 18.]—Whereas I have been detained prisoner in England this ten years, being taken in the King of Spain's affairs, in which long time I have seen the good conversation of the people of this religion, that I have wholly embraced it, as partly your Honour may perceive by my petition, I trust by your Honour's means to have my liberty, and if it please you to accept of my poor and dutiful service as touching Spain, or elsewhere you will employ me, I am ready to spend my dear heart blood at your commandment. The good remembrance of Sir Francis Walsingham would fain [have] employed me in time past but my conscience was not so inclined as it is now. I can speak all languages and have travelled almost the world over in the King of Spain's affairs.

Endorsed :—"18 Aug. 1596. Andreas Martingho to My Mr. From the prison in Newgate; his offer of service."

Undated. Seal. 1 p. (43. 98.)

THOMAS FANE, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 18.—Upon Saturday last, in the evening, I received your Honour's letter of the 13th, together with the enclosed to Mr. Killagrew, whereupon I speedily repaired to the Downs, and not finding Mr. Killagrew there, I went aboard Sir Francis Veare, and did impart

unto him the tenour of your letters, who answering affirmed that Mr. Killagrew (who as he thought was yet at Sandwich) had already a note under his hand of all things of value remaining in his ship. With which answer, forasmuch as it was then past 9 at night, I departed, leaving notwithstanding some of my servants aboard to see that nothing might be conveyed away in the night. And the next day being Sunday, for that I was myself to attend the Duke of Bollen's present arrival and provisions for him, I sent the chief searcher of Dover with some of mine own men to execute the tenour of your letters, but before their coming thither all the ships of the Low Countries, as well those under Sir F. Vear's regiment as the Flemish squadron, were setting sail, so as nothing could be done therein; and as I am credibly informed by men expert in such searches, it is not possible to make search in any ship to good purpose except the ship may first be cleared of all the mariners and company therein—a matter not feasible in this instant case and service. And the searcher demanding the copy of such note as Mr. Killagrew had taken, Sir F. Vere delivered to him this enclosed, and further promised also to repair speedily to the Court, trusting to satisfy Her Majesty in all that hath or may be objected against him.—Dover Castle, this 18th of August, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (43. 99.)

The Enclosure :—

Sir Francis Vere.

I have received of certain Spaniards taken in Cales for their ransoms the sum of 12,570 ducats at 5s. 6d. the piece. Moreover 50 or 60d. worth of plate, and I have a suit of 'bottones' which cost me 40 shillings the piece of Sir Oliver Lambert. And this is all that I set down to the Commissioners at Plymouth, and now, being pressed by Mr. Lieutenant and Mr. Searcher of Dover, in virtue of a letter to that effect received from Mr. Secretary, I do in testimony of my obedience certify the same once again under my hand.—Aboard the Raynbow, this 15 August, 1596.

I being further urged by Mr. Searcher of Dover, being sent the second day by Mr. Lieutenant of Dover to grant him furtherance and assistance for the visiting of these ships which transport my regiment, I gave him a guide to the same ships. What he found I leave to his own report.

Cecil's endorsement :—"Readde."

1 p. (43. 92.)

THE STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Asking him to favour and assist the bearers, whom they are sending to the Queen upon matters of great importance.—La Haye, 28 Aug., 1596, new style.

Countersigned, C. Aerssen (?).

French. Endorsed by Cecil :—"Readde." 1 p. (44. 26.)

THE STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Congratulate him upon him upon the success of his enterprise against the King of Spain, as certified to them by the Sieur de Reguemortes. Will consider the points proposed to them on

his part by the said sieur ; and thank him for his continued goodwill to their state.—La Haye, 28 Aug., 1596, new style.

Countersigned, C. Aerssenz (?).

Endorsed :—"From the General States, $\frac{18}{28}$ Aug. 1596, *novo stilo*."

French. 1 p. (44. 27.)

SIR ROBERT CAREY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 19.—I rest assured of my deeds and thoughts that I have no way given offence, but your late proceedings with me makes me fear some evil disposed hath informed you amiss of me, else could it not be having occasion ministered by the Queen, as by two letters sent by your Honour to my brother doth appear, that you would use a second means to acquaint me withal, and not to write to myself thereof. I have twice written to your Honour since my father's death desiring your favour, and I have greatly longed to hear from you again, but my fortune hath not been so good; which confirms my opinion of my former fear: wherein resolve me, good Sir, for I shall live much displeased till I hear from you.

Touching Her Majesty's pleasure for Cutberd Armorer's remove from Norham, I promised to displace him from thence, and so I did shortly after my coming down. He has nothing to do under me there, but of necessity I must till Michaelmas suffer him to remain within the old walls, for his corn is not yet reaped that was sown in my father's time. I should do him great wrong to take it from him, having paid my Lord rent for it, but for my authority or to meddle with anything belonging to my office, upon my credit he neither doth nor shall. Though I mean not any way to employ him in my service, because Her Majesty mislikes him, yet let me say thus much for the poor man, he was a true servant to my father, for whose sake I know he hath gotten many enemies in this country who think now to oppress him. I will no way seek to excuse him, but I would he had a trial, and I think it be the poor man's desire, and as his deserts are so I wish it might come to him. If any have informed Her Majesty or yourself that he hath anything to do under me at Norham, truly they have done me wrong, for, upon my credit, he is no more to me than what I have already written, and so you may from me assure Her Majesty.—Barwicke, this 19 of August, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Received at the Court at Greenwich the 24th of the same."

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 100.)

JOHN CAREY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 19.—Acknowledging Cecil's letter of August 12, with the Queen's most gracious and favourable letter for his using and executing the place of governorship of Berwick for the present, wherein he thinks himself highly bound unto Her Majesty, and will endeavour to discharge that great trust for both the safety of the town and the preserving of Her Majesty's honour.

Touching Her Majesty's great mislike of the Armorer's having such freedom there, does not know what this means, for he hath no other freedom than others of the garrison, unless it be her pleasure that Armorer should be put out of the place which he has long had in the town, that is to be one of the constables of the horse garrison in Berwick.

And touching Norham, his brother, Sir Robert Carey's, answer will shew that he hath little authority therein and is like shortly to have less. If anything Armorer does is disliking to the Queen, upon certificate Carey will soon displace him, and make him know his duty in better sort. Requests Cecil's favourable assistance as occasion shall fall out.—Barwicke, this xixth of August, 1596.

Seal. 1 p. (43. 101.)

WILLIAM KILLIGREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 20.—Is sorry there hath not happened so much profit to Her Majesty by this action as they hath done honour, and doubts not, when all circumstances are examined, it shall be found there is no fault with the Commissioners. Craves pardon for not waiting upon Cecil, but is yet unfit to come into Her Majesty's presence, the surgeons having laid such unsavoury medicine unto his knee, which must be kept on for two or three days more. They do assure him that then he may be told to go upon it. The straining of his knee going in and out into ships, was the cause of this flux to come down to it, and therefore he desires to be spared from being any more employed in this Commission lest the like should happen again.—London, this 20 of August, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (43. 102.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 20.—By Monsieur Regemorter, the fourth of this present, I received your letter dated 7 July, of the happy success and great victory the Almighty Lord hath vouchsafed to send you in this last expedition upon Cadiz, for which I most humbly pray Him to make us all thankful. The report of the particularities was also told to me, and I did what I could to second and further that your Lordship had given him in charge, and desired. Whereunto what the States' answer hath been for the present, by him you shall understand at large, having in his dealing carried himself very well and discreetly. Mr. Bodley did also send me a relation of the service passed at Cadiz, with copy of your letter unto him, which I have here communicated unto those he appointed me, and was very well tasted and liked. At the first upon the news of abandoning the place after it was spoiled, here was great discoursing, every one speaking as he was affected and censured those actions, which little became or appertained unto them; but all that overpassed within a few days, and now begin to speak and conceive better thereof, yet wish that the place had been held to have served for a staple or magazine in those parts for these countries, whence all things necessary should have been sent very plentifully, and divers of Amsterdam and Middleburgh, besides other places, were already preparing to have loaded and come thither: which forwardness will serve another time to draw them on to join in any like action and follow your Honour, in which good mind and devotion I will seek and use all endeavours to keep and entertain them. And whereas their merchants (besides the loss sustained in Cadiz) do complain wonderfully of certain bags of money taken out of their ships which were met at sea, whereof I think the General States will write over unto you, please let me understand somewhat thereof, and what hath or shall be done herein, to the end I may answer and speak therein according as may be most agreeable with your honour and pleasure.

The States' deputies are in a manner despatched, Walke being returned into Zeland to prepare himself and set his business in order, where the others shall find him, to take passage together, and mean to set forward on Tuesday or Wednesday next. They propose to rely on your honourable favour, in hope thereby to work some good, but if their commission be so strict that they cannot go further than the content of those articles Mr. Bodley had given him and carried over, then have I cause to fear of their speeding. It is looked for here that the Duke of Bouillon, after he shall have done there, will come over hither about like business, and how to deal for the most annoying and troubling of the King of Spain, being also put in hope that the said Duke will do what he can that the States may be accepted and comprehended in the League which is now in terms of conclusion between their Majesties, whereof it seems (as is given forth by the French) that the King makes no difficulty, but proceedeth from Her Majesty's behalf, which troubleth them here more than they do make shew of. I dare not presume to intermeddle in so high matters, but in my opinion (under humble correction), if they be desirous to be admitted and joined, I see no reason but that they should eudeavour themselves to entreat and seek for it at her hands unto whom they are so much bound and beholding.

They are sending of deputies for Denmark to be there against the coronation and the same passed to request the confirmation of former league, amity and privileges, which after the late King's decease they had required, but was then till this time deferred, and hope of their speeding.

Of the surrender of Hulst I am sure your Lordship hath heard. The Count Solms was since here, and made large report how all was past, affirming that the enemy had gotten such vantage and was come so far that it was impossible to have held the same longer. He was willed to deliver by writing so much as he had said, which, after some difficulties moved, he promised to do, and then will be seen what the States mean to say further unto him, or to let it rest, their most heat being overpassed, and the murmuring of the people quieted. The Count Maurice is still at Ervyninghen in Tergoesland attending to see what course the enemy will take, who hath been quiet since he possessed Hulst. An intent he had to Axele and Ternuesen, but the Count Maurice's cutting of the dykes and letting in the water sundered the same, and now the bruits are divers: some of Lyeffkenshook, others of Steenbarghen, Breda and Nimeghen, which the Count Harman Van den Barghe insists very hard upon. There is levying of men here, entertained with half pays, to be placed and used in the garrison towns when upon occasions the others are drawn thence about some service. Out of Germany the news are confirmed of the Turk's great preparation by sea and land, so as it is feared that both Transilvania and Sicily will be attempted ere winter, and not without danger.—From the Haghe, this 20th of August, 1596.

P.S.—If it be purposed to set any discourse forth in print of the service in Cadiz, and that I may have one of the first copies, I will translate it in this tongue, and somewhat pleasing unto the humour of the people who love to read any thing come forth in their own language.

Holograph. Seals. 3 pp. (43. 103.)

SIR HORATIO PALAYICINO to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 22.—Le seigneur Bodley a prins sur soy mes congratulations de vostre retour, et aussi de vous declarer mes devotions, car tout ainsy que devant vostre venue je concevois que tout ce qui avoit esté

execute en vostre voiage vous estoit deu, et tout ce qui a esté omis attribué aux empechements et liens dont esties environé, aussi je l'ay maintenu es occasions qui se sont presentées, comme il vous pourra dire.

Maintenant que vous estes en repos, ayant rejeté de vous ce que la malice humaine avoit controuvé et basti, je vous supplie de vous souvenir des choses ensuivantes;—

Que l'entreprinse de Cales, appartenante a un aultre du commencement, est devenue vostre, et que le Roy d'Espagne la recognoit de vous seul.

Que l'Espagnol estant implacable de son naturel la recognoistra de vous en perpetuité et le jeune prince, heritier apparent de cette monarchie, heritera aussy bien la revange particuliere que la publique.

Qu'il n'a perdu que quartre de ses propres navires de guerre, et qu'il luy en demeurent ancores plus de cinquante, le dommage de ses subjects ne luy touchant point directement, mais il auroit plustost le desir de revange de ce qu'il diminue les forces.

Que par votre valeur sublime aves encomencé un ouvrage excellent, mais que n'estant point poursuivy, il sera cause d'un plus grand mal qu'il n'y a place prennable en toute l'Espagne tant commode pour endommager l'ennemy en mer et en terre comme l'isle de Cales et en faire notre profit.

Que s'on luy donne temps, seulement six mois, de la fortifier, il vous sera impossible d'y mettre jamais le pied.

Finalement, qu'il est mieulx par nostre souveraine faire la guerre a l'ennemy en sa maison, on elle se peut faire à ses despences, que de l'attendre en nostre mer avec incommodité et danger.

Monsieur, tout ce que dessus se pouvoit amplifier en grande facon, mais il n'est point necessaire devant vostre entendement qui est si clair. Vous me pardonneres, s'il vous plait, la hardiesse d'en avoir traité quelque chose. Au demeurant, il vous plaira d'entendre que j'ay obtenu le consentement du personnage qui a ma maison de Crambrook et qu'elle est a vostre commandemens pour y [mettre] voz prisonniers.—Londres, le 22 d'Aoust, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (43. 105.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 22.—Wrote on the 15th how far the Commissioners had then proceeded. Little has since been done, owing to the sickness of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who is now "upon recovery," but very weak, and has appointed Mr. Tristram Gorges, in his place, to join with Messrs. Strowde, Harris and Howe (one of the London Commissioners) for the searching of this town. "What they shall find that hath been had in the voyage they mean either to take into their custody or charge the parties therewith."—Plymouth, 22 Aug., 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 1.)

GABRIEL GOODMAN, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 22.—Considering the benefits he has received from Cecil's father and mother, is glad to find the same favour in him. "I do understand that it hath pleased God to move my Lord and your honour to be a special means for the procuring of the bishopric of Chester unto

me. I pray God make me thankful unto Him and able to discharge the duty required. I have heretofore had my livings by your father's means; so, if you both shall like thereof, I will accept the same with all thankfulness and dutiful service to you both." Recommends as his successor in his place Dr. Webster, one of the College and my lord Admiral's chaplain.—Chiswick, 22 Aug., 1596.

Endorsed :—"The dean of Westminster."

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 2.)

JEHAN VAN OLDENBARNVELT to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 22
Sept. 1.—Thanks him for his letter and the report of the Chevalier Reghemorres of the success of his heroic design and the damage done to the King of Spain and his subjects. Trusts he will continue his efforts against that King's ambition.—La Haye, 1 Sept. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Mons. Barnvelt, 2 Sept., 1596, *novo stilo*."

French. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 128.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, Aug. 23.—Was constrained to depart suddenly, by reason of an extreme headache, and is yet unable to stir. "If I be now disgraced (my father-in-law being in the town and ready to confer on me much good) I am utterly undone. I do expect your comfortable answer hereunto in writing, acknowledging myself for ever most bounden to you, for the particularities of this matter are not yet well known to your Honour, which I refer to the next, and will undertake to do Her Majesty acceptable service."—23 Aug., 1596.

Signed, A. Ashley. 1 p. (44. 3.)

DR. RICHARD WEBSTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 23.—Begs favour in his suit to succeed Mr. Dean of Westminster. Moved the Earl of Essex for his; and he replied that he had given his word for another (most probably Dr. Reynolds, Dean of Lincoln, or the Dean of Winchester, Dr. Eyton), but he would willingly prefer the writer to the place the other vacated. "So that my hope now lieth wholly upon the right honourable my lord and master and your honour; and my trust is, if your honour please to do for me herein, his lordship will be but an easy adversary. I may not with any modesty importune your honour (as often I have), but if your honour please to deal for me, I shall make an end of all like suits hereafter, and shall be at hand ready ever to be commanded by your honour and my lady daily, and my lord's house, as a perpetual faithful and thankful poor servant."—23 Aug., 1596.

Signed.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Dr. Webster. 1 p. (44. 4.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 23.—Was constrained through extreme sudden indisposition to leave the Court, or must have betaken himself "to some unfit house there." Confesses that he has been too faulty and forward of tongue, and that, with Sir Gilly Merrick's consent and suggestion and by his delivery, he took to his own use "some of the monies that were not her

Majesty's nor the generals', but certain merchants' of Amsterdam." Though taken without his generals' leave, this could be no fraud, for repayment was guaranteed by charter parties. "Sir Gilly Merrick has prevailed herein against me to his own benefit, to make me unapt to receive the reward of a prisoner called Pedro Castillo, now in his custody, for whom I am presently an humble suitor to my lords generals." I beg you to look upon this matter with a favourable eye; "I stand at this present upon making and marring, and once you promised a special good turn, when I steaded you in your desire of the 'hough,' though it proved not so beneficial unto you as I wished." Marvels "whence this extreme alteration should come; for from so slender a cause as the diamond, knew you once the truth, it could never grow." Is sure that he has wronged none that are Cecil's "well affected" in this journey.—My poor house, 23 Aug. 1596.

Signed:—A. Ashley.

2 pp. Seal. (44. 5.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 23.—Wrote last on the 20th, answering the letter brought by Monsieur Regenmorter, whom he cannot now suffer to return without these few lines. Regenmorter has fulfilled his charge well, and can report "what his Excellency saith to the world, and doth think that will be done by the Cardinal, who yet is not resolved what to attempt next, keeping these men the whilst doubtful, and afraid of all their weaker places. The Princes and Monsieur Buzenval depart to-morrow towards Zealand, there to attend the Duke of Bouillon's coming. I have in my last presumed to tell your Lordship what I understood of these men's intent to be comprehended in the league, and what methought was fit. I could wish matters handled so that they might find and acknowledged that without your Lordship's favour their causes would not have gone so currently as they may wish; for I know their nature and humours, which is such as cannot abide to be too much extolled or suppressed."—The Hague, 23 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (44. 6.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 23.—Congratulations on his safe return. "Our soldiers are not yet returned, having been driven by storms into Zeland. The enemy as far as I am advertised hath broken up his camp, not minded to attempt any other thing this season, chiefly, as I hear, by reason of this league which the French King maketh with her Majesty, and a bruit that he will besiege Dorlens."—Ostend, 23 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (173. 118.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 24.—Was, with Mr. Moore, appointed by Mr. Thomas Drake, by virtue of Cecil's letters, to receive from Messrs. Anthony Rowse, William Strowde, and Chr. Harris such things as remained in their hands of Sir Francis Drake, deceased. After many meetings, they promised to deliver certain plate and money, which Stallenge and Moore would have sent up towards the payment of the 2,000*l.* required by the Queen for men's wages; but now Serjeant Standfild has advised

them that Mr. Drake has no more to do in the executorship than themselves and they refuse to deliver it unless upon an unreasonable bond. Cecil should send for them and not licence Mr. Drake to come down, for which they have written. Mr. Drake "hath promised my lady Drake and the gentlemen to discharge his brother's debts, so far as the goods will stretch which he shall receive, and so far to assure my lady's jointure and legacies," which seems as much as can be required of him. Protests that he himself has no intention to wrong lady Drake.—Plymouth, 24 Aug., 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 7.)

JANE YETZWEIRT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 24.—The bills signed by the Queen in the month of Mr. Yetzweirt, her late husband's, waiting, have since his death been in custody of her brother Hall. Has sent to him in London to give direction that they may be brought to Cecil.—Sonbury, 24 Aug., 1596.

Signed, Jan Yetzweirt.

1 p. (44. 8.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 24.—"Sir, I hope your honour will accept it for no compliment that I presume in all these great French ceremonies (with which in unripe years I was too soon and over familiarly acquainted) to tire your eyes with the peruse of these lines."

Could not permit the bearer to pass without sending some word. Has been comforted by a letter from my lord, Cecil's father, since coming hither. Wishes he were nearer him, "and with your favour, that honourable lady (my Lady), by whom my wife (poor wife) in this her affliction hath been comforted more than by any, and to whom myself resteth more tied than my pen can express, or I will write, lest I make your Honour jealous. With duty remembered to both, I rest, at her Majesty's prison of Queneburgh Castle, 24 Aug. 1596." *Signed.*

"Methinketh out of the grates of this castle I behold how patiently Sir W. R. carryeth his attending hope and how gravely G. Car standeth before your Lordships, but neither of them with much hair on their heads to be able to bear out so great a storm."

Not Addressed.

Endorsed by Cecil's Clerk:—"To my master."

1 p. (44. 9.)

ROBERT BEALE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 25.—"I have spoken with the bearer hereof touching his intention to repair into Yorkshire about the mine; and, seeing he mindeth only to go thither to bring some proofs of that which he hath informed unto your Honour, and saith that the place lieth in a common far from any house and that he needeth not the help of any others than of himself alone, I think your Honour's private letter unto the lord Archbishop will suffice." Sends a draft of such a letter; also of one of the officers of the mines of Cheswyke in answer to that which Beale lately received from Leeds, and mentioned to Cecil on Sunday last. It should be sent in the next packet to lord Scroope.—London, 25 Aug. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 14.)

ALLAN CARR.

1596, Aug. 25.—Certificates (that Mr. Allan Carr, preacher of Braintford, Midd., has been very diligent in reading a divinity lecture there for five years and has been of honest and Godly life) by William Hickman and Francis Darcy, which latter has dwelt in Brentford “these two years.”—25 Aug. 1596.

1 p. (44. 17.)

THE EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

Deposition of Sir Arthur Savage.

1596, Aug. 25.—On Tuesday, 22 June, the second day after we entered Cales, I was sent, late in the afternoon, by the lords generals, into the cassell with my lord of Essex's company of foot, of which I was lieutenant, “to see no violence or wrong offered by the soldiers or other to any of the gentlewomen or the rest, and withal to see such of them dismissed as were not appointed hostages for the general ransom.” He and the company were forbidden to enter any house. Remained at that service till 9 p.m. when he shut the “port.” “I entreated then the chiefs of the cassell to appoint me some house for my rest, not having taken any the night before or in both the days; and because I had received small blows with stones to which I had applied nothing and they began to grieve me, I entreated to be lodged in either a physician's or surgeon's house. Which being granted, I went thitherward, and on the way I met Sir George Caroe, complaining the want of his boy to bring him to his lodging, when, because it was late, I offered him to take such part as myself of what they had allotted for me. And so we went together to a physician's house, and not long after set us down to supper; when there came one to speak with me that would neither deliver me the name of the party from whom he came or the business—only I must go to a gentleman for mine own good. Whereupon I sent a soldier with him to understand the matter and to find out the man; who brought me word that it was Mr. Topley, to whom I must either go or send for such treasure as was in his house, which was, as he said, of good quantity. This message was privately delivered unto me, but I publicly told Sir George Caroe of it, and entreated him to take care thereon; who importuned mine own going with him but, seeing my extremity, was contented at last to go himself with one of my men and a soldier of my lord's whose service I used. Myself not long after went to rest and waked not till break of the day that Sir George Caroe came in, who told me of the money he had brought, and how he had been troubled with it.” Two hours later arose and rode about the cassell and met Mr. Merrick, with whom he returned, and they waked Sir George Caroe and asked him of the money. He said there were some bags and a small chest, each such as a man might lift but not carry far. “This money, as it was taken out of the tower, as both those have sworn unto me many times that attended Sir George, was delivered unto Mr. Merrick, who sealed it up.” Touched none of it.

“And whereas it is reported to her Majesty, and spread else abroad, of the abundance of the King's treasure that was within the cassell, I am sure they that most inforce this matter, if they were there, can tell that the most that was ever named to be there was 44,000 ducats, whereof part was impressed to (*sic*) Sunday before to such soldiers as went aboard the King's ships, as the *pagadore* there confessed.”

Endorsed :—25 Aug. 1596. *Holograph*. 3 pp. (44. 18.)

[SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.]

1596, Aug. 25.—Since he last wrote, the companies are arrived ; but of the 600 sent, not past the half are returned, and of the companies whose captains remained here almost none. They will be at great charge to levy new soldiers unless Essex relieve them. Hears there is a great quantity of ordnance. Begs that part of it may be sent hither where the ramparts are now made fit to hold great store of cannon.—Ostend, 25 Aug., 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (173. 120.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Aug. 26.}_{Sept. 5.}—Takes advantage of the sending to him by the Estates General of the Chevalier de Regemortes to congratulate him on the successful termination of his enterprise in Spain and his happy return.—Tholen, 5 September 1596.—*Signed.*

French. Seal. 1 p. (147. 125.)

CHARTERPARTY.

1596, Aug. 27.—Charterparty made 24 Aug. 1596, before John Hendrickes, notary public, in Middelborough, between James Maertens, merchant, now in Middelborough, and John Willemson, mariner, of Connickesberghe, master of the ship *Black Eagle*, of 100 tons. The latter agrees to be ready to sail within eight days for the Great Canaries, and there discharge the said merchant's freight and lade with such goods as the said freightor's assignee shall deliver him : if these be not a full lading, he shall sail to the islands of Palma and Garrechico and complete lading there. Three score days to be occupied in this unlading and relading. He shall then return direct to Rouen, in France, where he shall be paid for as much of the freight as shall be unladen, he shall come direct to Middelborough and deliver the rest. 3,650 Carolus gildrens, of 20 stuyvers each, and 40 gildrens for a cloak cloth, with the usual average pilotage, &c., is to be paid by the freightor ; 600 gildrens of it in advance, towards the setting out of the ship. A young man on behalf of the freightor to go in the ship, and be well treated, and the ship to carry sixteen men (including cook and boy), "six cast pieces, weapons, munitions, victuals and also a new ship's boat," and all necessities. Witnesses, James Van Dale and and Jacob Willemson.

On 27 Aug. the said John Willemson appeared before the said notary and confessed to have received the said 100*l.* Flemish towards the setting out of the ship.

Translation from the Dutch attested by Cornelius Spirink.

7 pp. (44. 10.)

LEVIES.

1596, Aug. 27.—Privy Signet to Lord Burghley, lieutenant of Lincolnshire, directing him to levy 100 footmen in Lincolnshire for service in Ireland, the captain to be named by the Council, who will send instructions as to coats, conduct money, &c.—Greenwich, 27 Aug. 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Seal. 1 p. (44. 20.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 28.—Expresses his grief at “this increase of disgrace,” and contrition for his sins. Hoped for some favour upon repayment of the money. “Woe worth the time that ever I meddled with the diamond, that I went this journey, or did return untimely before the Generals, and that I have offended (so God help me in greatest distress) whom I never so much as thought ill of; and am most of all perplexed for Her Majesty’s heavy indignation, with concept of little trust or confidence in me.” Begs to be confined in his own house, for his health’s sake and the “comfort of such as (had not this been) intended my great good.” Disgrace could not come at a worse time and his prison is the more hateful as he must be daily in company with Phillips, the decipherer, who deeply wronged him in his absense this journey and who lately hired spies to procure letters from traitors beyond sea to draw him in question. Begs to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea.—From the Fleet, 28 Aug. 1596.

Signed :—A. Ashley.

1 p. (44. 21.)

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, Deputy of Ireland, to the QUEEN.

1596, Aug. 28.—“It may please your most sacred Majesty, these three months your Majesty’s Council here, being all become of my opinion that this kingdom is not otherwise to be kept than by force, have joined with me in divers letters to lay down unto your Highness’ Council there, the distressed and most dangerous estate of this your Majesty’s realm; and yet to this day we have received thence no manner of comfort or relief, but that we still remain destitute both of treasure and victuals, the grounds and very sinews of a war, and have not so much as directions to alter these courses of pacifications and cessations from arms which we have plainly showed in our judgements to have given disadvantage to your Majesty’s service, with as great ‘expense of your Highness’ treasure as if a war all this while had been maintained, and yet with such commodity to the rebels as their strength thereby is much increased, and their combination so enlarged that, if it be not speedily altered and prevented by the better supplying of our wants, I protest unto your most sacred Majesty your kingdom is no small deal endangered. For, upon confidence of the Spaniards’ coming hither, which yet they do undoubtedly expect, and that very speedily, as may appear by letters from Sir Thomas Norreys and Sir Edward Moore now sent unto your Highness’ Council there, they are grown to such a height of pride and so strongly combined amongst themselves as the whole kingdom is in rebellion or conspiracy, and of themselves both able to do much to the hazarding of this your Highness’ realm, and will surely this winter out into action, I fear me, to the very walls of Dublin. I have been most unwilling to trouble your Majesty with these things, knowing them to be both uncomfortable and displeasing, but unto your Highness’ Council there I have so often imparted the particulars, showing plainly that this would be the issue, as, seeing myself not credited therein, I have been disabled to do your Majesty that service here that otherwise I was in hope I should have done, and so remained, as still I do, most desirous to be revoked from this government, if it might stand with your Majesty’s good pleasure and liking; or at the least my most humble suit is that your Highness would be pleased to vouchsafe me licence for a

month or six weeks, to impart some things to your Majesty which highly concern your service and I dare not commit to writing."—Kilmainham, 28 Aug. 1596.

Signed.

3 pp. (44. 22.)

FILIPPO CORSINI to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 28.—Encloses a letter received from Florence. Has sent my lord, his father, a letter from the Grand Duke to the Queen, desiring besides the ten passes already granted, five more for five ships, to be laden with corn.—London, 28 Aug. 1596.

Signed.

Endorsed :—Mr. Corcino.

1 p. (44. 24.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to SIR THOMAS WEST.

1596, Aug. 28.—Sundry parcels of rich merchandise gotten at the sacking of Cales, have been brought into "that town of Southampton, and contrary to the will of the generals, are very secretly stowed in a house of Sir Oliver Lambart, and in sundry other cellars and ware-houses of the town." Doubtless Sir Oliver will give a good account, but there is a danger that "his inferior officers that have followed him in the voyage" may purloin things of value. Commands him in the Queen's name to call the assistance of the officers of the port, and seize to the Queen's use all goods "that may be taken as gross merchandise, treasure, or things of value and not ordinary pillage as apparel, old hangings, carpets and other household stuff." Chests which cannot well be opened, to be sealed up.—The Court, 28 Aug. 1596.

Begs him to see that nothing is embezzled after it is known that he will make a search; "for the world is full of such devices. And because the mayor being a townsman may happen to 'doble' in the matter I have sent his letter enclosed in yours, to deliver him when you see cause and are ready."

Draft corrected by Cecil.

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk :—"My master's letter to Sir Thomas West."

2 pp. (44. 25.)

ROGER WALTON to JOHN STANHOPE, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Chamber.

1596, Aug. 28.—I beseech your worship be a means for my enlargement that hath never offended my prince or country, although it hath pleased that slanderous and malicious tongue wrongfully to give some hard speeches unto your worship against me, who hath not been contented by his injurious suggestions, made me suffer one and thirty months' close imprisonment within less space than three years, and doth not leave to pursue me still maliciously, although I have endured torture three times upon the rack, and set at liberty by the general council of a state in Holland and Seland, as I have under their hands to shew. And now recovering a little health, and assuring myself upon good and true grounds to do Her Majesty some especial service, made me bold to offer myself unto your worship and there attended your worship's pleasure

16 or 17 days ; now lying committed in the Marshalsea have neither money or means to relieve me, like to perish, unless it please you to be a means for my enlargement.

P.S.—I have been ready to go unto any place whither it shall please Her Majesty and your worship to have sent me.

Addressed :—“To the Right Worshipful Mr John Stanopp, Esquier, Treasurer of Her Majesty’s Chamber,” &c.

Endorsed :—28 Aug. 1596. Walton, prisoner in the Marshalsea, to my Mr”.

Seal. 1 p. (43. 97.)

ROGER WALTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 28.—To the same effect as the preceding.

Having recovered a little health since his enlargement, he offered service (desiring Cecil’s warrant by the month of Treherone, the porter) for the apprehension of certain coiners, and has travailed therein these two months, “as shall appear by the lord Chamberlain late deceased his letter and by Sir Richard Martyne, and is at this present to be effected.” Begs to be enlarged and for employment.

Signed.

Endorsed :—“28 Aug. 1596. Prisoner in the Marshalsea.”

1 p. (173. 121.)

COBHAM HALL.

1596, Aug. 28.—List of servants at Cobham Hall this week, and expenses.

1 p. (145. 185.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug. 29.—Takes the opportunity to write by bearer, captain of a ship of war going into England, but the little time he has been here has not let him see much ; and, indeed, since the capture of Hulst there is nothing important. “The deputies of the States which are to go into England are come to Midleborrow, and only now to stay a good wind to carry them over. There are four of them, as I understand, Longoluit for Gelderland, Lorem for Holland, Valek for this province, and one out of Friesland. If I can learn what their negotiation shall be I will advertise your Lordship by the first. The Count of Solms is extremely cried out upon for the giving over of Hulst in that sort as he did. I know not how he hath satisfied the States, who had him put down his reasons in writing. But howsoever they may mislike with the matter I think they will say little unto him in it, but swallow it up as they have done many other errors. From myself I have a complaint unto your Lordship, that our men have not been brought back in that sort as I am sure your Lordship did give order. For neither have we our number : and a great part of them we have without any arms or clothes, truly almost as if they had come out of a spital ; wherein especially an ancient of Sir Ri. Wingfeld’s is complained of, (his name is Sheffield), who had some 80 men to send over and, as they say, spoiled them of all they had, arms, clothes and all. Truly if it be so, he is very well worthy to [be] punished ; for it was a very foul part and a great dishonesty in him towards your Lordship. But of this I will write more to your Lordship by my next. Your Lordship’s tokens to the sea men shall be delivered.

Corneiles Levison is here in town, and will be with me to-morrow, and then shall have that which you send him. The Admiral and Vice-Admiral are in Holland, but they shall have theirs as soon as I can hear where they be."—Flushing, 29 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cecil:—"readde."

3 pp. (44. 28.)

SIR RICHARD BULKLEY to the QUEEN.

1596, Aug. 29.—Has, as commanded, made secret enquiry, in the seven shires entrusted to him, how much money was cessed in each towards the charges of the soldiers appointed out of them in the last expedition by sea. Has so dealt that there is no "suspicion of any such intention." Lancashire, being large and divided into many townships, has been diversely cessed according to the partialities of the deputy lieutenants and justices, and, for the 200 soldiers furnished, some paid at the rate of 7*l*. for each man, some 6*l*. and some 5*l*. Encloses schedule of the amounts.—Bewmares, Aug. 29, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p.

Schedule enclosed.

*Lancashire, 1,200*l*. Cheshire, 960*l*. Flintshire, 280*l*. Denbighshire, 400*l*. Carnarvonshire, 400*l*. Anglesey, 400*l*. Merionethshire, 400 m*ks*.*

(44. 30-31.)

SIR THOMAS WEST and FRANCIS COTTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Aug. 29.—On the Council's letters of the 19th inst. to stay all goods landed at Portsmouth or thereabouts out of ships which followed the Queen's navy this summer for private gain, have made enquiry, but can learn only of one such bark arriving in Portsmouth harbour, and she had discharged all goods she took in at Cales at Lyme, Dorset, as appears by the examination of the master and gunner, which, with a note of all the ships which have come into Portsmouth, they here enclose.—Testwoode, 29 Aug. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 32.)

Enclosing :—

Certificate made at Portsmouth, 25 Aug. 1596, by Sir Thomas West and Francis Cotton, of all ships which have come to that harbour from the fleet lately employed at Cales, made in pursuance of letters from the Council of 19 Aug.

First came the Swiftsure, 30 July, and landed the earl of Sussex and his company. Then, 31 July, the Red Lion of Ankeson, a flyboat, who landed 14 horses for the lord Admiral, 3 tons of broken wine, with divers kinds of pillage, as 8 packs of wrapping papers, 2 packs of white coarse paper, 2 gilt bedsteads, chairs, brass pans, old kettles, linen and trifles. On 2 Aug. came the William and John of London, John Reynolds master, and landed 7 geldings for the earl of Sussex, 8 chests of sugar, 9 barrels of green ginger, 5 cwt. of "olivantes tethe," some white paper, and about a ton of old iron, brass pans, &c., could not learn who received these, as the ship had sailed for London. On 8 Aug. came the Charles, the Queen's pinnace, but left next day without landing goods. On 10 Aug. came the Darling of Portsmouth, Sir Wm. Harvey captain and owner, and remains in the harbour, with

7 or 8 tons of brimstone on board. On 12 Aug. came the Black Swan of Southampton, the Hound of Rotterdam and Richard Hall's ship of Rye (which landed soldiers), all which left next day without landing goods. On 13 Aug. came the Exchange of Bristol and landed soldiers and 8 chests of sugar, which were bought by merchants of London, and remain in custody of the officers of Portsmouth. On 20 Aug. came the bark Diamond of Portsmouth which had followed the fleet.

II. Examination of John Seyt, master, and John Constable master gunner of the Diamond:—Left Portsmouth 10 May with wood and beer consigned by William Basset of Portsmouth to Thomas Basset of Plymouth. At Plymouth was victualled by Captain Lancaster of the Alcedre of London, and appointed to attend her in the intended voyage, on an agreement to have one third of the goods they could get. Reached Cales after the town was "gotten," and Captain Lancaster sent no goods on board them; but Sir William Monson sent 40 chests of sugar, which were landed at Lyme and sold by Anthony Barly, captain of the said bark, the captain and crew, 13 in all, getting the third part. Had little other pillage except some wool beds and coverlets which they sold at Plymouth "to find them spending money there." Did not reach Cales till after it was "sacked and pillaged," as they were employed in sea service.

Signed: Thomas West, Fr. Cotton.

Endorsed with a note of the sugar, &c., landed, 3 pp. (44. 15.)

THOMAS DRAKE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Aug. 30.—Their letters of 23 July for the delivery to him of his late brother's goods, were delivered to Messrs. Rowse, Strowde and Harris by Robert Moore and Wm. Stalleng whom the writer had authorised to receive the goods. After debate the delivery was agreed upon, but when Moore and Stalleng came to the place of delivery the others refused to deliver the goods unless Moore and Stalleng would be bound each in 2,000*l.* to see them discharged. They have signified to the Council their wish to have the writer perform his agreement with them and the lady Drake. Never made any agreement with them, but only with lady Drake, and has hitherto performed it, making good her legacy and jointure, and so will do as long as any of his brother's goods remain in his hands if she will perform her part. Is sick and cannot repair to them; but begs they will again write to Rowse, Strowde, and Harris to deliver the said goods to Moore and Stalleng, or else appear before the Council and bring the goods up with them that the Queen and the other creditors may be paid. What title the writer has in the same, Mr. Dr. Herbert, one of the masters of the Requests, and the Queen's Solicitor have already certified—London, 30 Aug., 1596.

Signed.

Holograph. 1 p. Seal. (44. 33.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 30.—Would do anything to recover Cecil's favour "holding it also impossible to procure good conceipt from Her Majesty without your honourable mediation." Laments that misery should fall upon him at this unfortunate time, and begs to be confined in his own

house for the recovery of health, and comfort of those who depend upon him.—From the Fleet, 30 Aug., 1596. *Signed.*

1 p. (44. 34.)

SIR EDW. HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 30.—“Sir, though I have nothing to write worthy of your Honour, yet I please myself to think I have you to write unto, being resolved to become such an other evil spirit unto you in haunting you with tediousness as Sir M. Arondel was wont to be. I have no news to write to your Honour but that this castle is a true prison, for it hath Sir G. Carew (coming at the first but for one night to ease himself because the *St. Matthew* lay near) spite of his teeth, prisoner these four days past, not able to stir out neither to take passage to Rochester nor to ferry to the main. It sheweth what he deserveth if he had his right and how your Honour should use him, the heavens having concluded him worthy of a gaol. This proved a double prison unto him, both for his fast as that he was *in domo luctus* with a comfortless lady. I humbly beseech your Honour to let me presume to wish myself with your Honour and my best lady, and to have will to serve you, though without expectation of ever having the honour to have means; and with resolution ever rest your Honour's to dispose of, Edw. Hoby.”—Queneburgh Castle, 30th Aug. 1596.

No address.

Endorsed by Cecil's Clerk:—“To my master.”

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 122.)

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF HULL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 30.—The bearer, Mr. Anthony Cole, one of their aldermen, is sent up about certain affairs of the town, and especially touching the ship they lately fitted out in the Queen's service. Were commanded, by letters from the Privy Council and the lord Admiral, to fit out the best ship in their port for five months, at the charge of the members of their port and the port towns of Yorkshire. This they did, but only themselves and the city of York contributed. Now that the ship is safely returned the mariners demand wages, the owners ask an extravagant freight for their ship, and the captain demands all the stores that remain unspent. Ask that the mariners' wages may be paid by the Queen or by the other port towns which would not contribute at the first, and that the remaining stores be returned to those who furnished them (the captain is not the man they appointed but one put in, as he says, by the lord Admiral). As they cannot bear such great charges, ask that the clothing towns of Halifax, Wakefield, and Leeds may contribute. Send his fee as high steward of the town.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 30 Aug. 1596.

Signed:—John Lyster, mayor: Wm. Gee: Wylym Smyth: Leonard Wyllun: Luke Thурсeros: Wm. Braye: Wm. Richardson: Jno. Chapman; Edward Cooke.

Endorsed:—“Desiring to be eased in the setting out of a ship for the service of Cales.”

Slightly injured. 2 pp. (173. 123.)

SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 31.—“This bearer, Chapman, is one that hath served xx^{ty} years and upwards under the Auditors Jenison and Peyton in

Ireland, and of that exquisite sufficiency in that faculty as the skilfuller of them both might ill have missed him in that employment, specially for foreign accounts wherein he is most perfect and ready. In respect whereof, to him chiefly (and in a manner only) the casting up of Jacques Wingfeild's reckonings (the one for 9 years, th' other for 3, for his charge there of the Ordnance) was committed. Besides his skill I cannot but specially recommend unto you his religious disposition, honesty and sincerity, as well in those affairs as in all things else where-with he was put in trust; and accordingly was he reported of unto me, at my coming to my last government by all that Council and many other of good credit that he had had to deal with. And myself found good proof and trial of him that way in the last vj years of my service there." Begs Cecil to favour his (Chapman's) suits soon, for his "haviour" is insufficient to bear the charges of a long attendance.—My house near Aldersgate, 31 Aug. 1596.

Since waiting on him yesterday has a letter from his wife desiring his return as she is not in "so good state of limbs" as he could wish. Has therefore appointed his servant Chichester to attend Cecil upon his cousin Rachel Hall's suit.

Signed.—W. Fitzwylliam.

1 p. (44. 35.)

SIR THOMAS WEST TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 31.—On receipt of his letters of the 28th made search, with the mayor and officers, at Sir Oliver Lambert's house in Hampton, in occupation of a kinsman of Sir Oliver's, but found nothing. The mayor and officers knew of no wares landed there but two great chests and two packs of arras hangings, landed from the *Elsabeth*, of Hampton, which had been in the voyage, and conveyed to a house near Hampton where Sir Oliver then lay. Went presently thither and showed Cecil's letter to Sir Oliver, who very willingly showed the contents of the chests and packages, of which an inventory is enclosed. Can hear of no other goods of value. Has stayed the pillage mentioned in this inventory till further directions.—Terstwood, 31 Aug., 1596.

Signed. 2 pp. (44. 37.)

The Enclosure :—

Inventory taken, 31 Aug. 1596, by Sir Thomas West, Paul Elliot, mayor of Southampton, Thomas Heaton, gentleman, Robert Foell, James Courtney and John Longe, the Queen's officers of the town and county of Southampton, of goods found at Wimson, Hants, in custody of Sir Oliver Lambert.

"In the black barred chest" :—Two whole pieces of Indian stuff like cloth of gold, four pieces of the same made in hangings, three pieces of hangings of branched silk, a bed of crimson taffeta, with one great and three small curtains, a green silk quilt, &c. (similar items). "In the great barred chest" :—A petticoat of purple silk and gold embroidered with silver, nine crimson velvet cushions, &c. (32 items mostly of gowns, kirtles and articles of dress). Two canvas packs of arras hangings.

2 pp. (44. 36.)

COBHAM.

1596, Aug. 31.—"Names of the roots that John Cornelyous brought to Cobham.

They consist of the root of Constantinople of divers colours, white and yellow iris, white double peony, and "tillopases."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (145. 182.)

CHEVALIER DE LA CHATTE, Governor of Dieppe, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596,] Aug.—Monsieur de Morezes des Rosiers and he, with some other gentlemen of Monsieur de Boulhon, have bought twelve or fifteen hackneys (*agenees*). Asks for a passport.—London, Thursday night.

Endorsed:—"Governor, Diepe. Aug. '96."

French. 1 p. (44. 38.)

DR. EDWARD GRANTE to SIR ROBERT CECIL, Secretary.

1596, Aug.—Petition to be recommended by the Queen for the "small dignity of Bristol." The Queen, "as her manner is to all her own chaplains, deferreth long to promote them and heareth many objections against them," that they may be the more glad of them and diligent. Understands that the Archbishop of Canterbury has written both to the Queen and to Cecil in his favour. Has served the Queen 26 years—21 in her school and 10 in court. *Signed*, Ed. Grante.

Endorsed:—"Aug. 1596. Dr. Grannte." 1 p. (44. 41.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—"*Ex plenitudine cordis os loquitur*. With this authority warranted, my mind (full fraught with the sorrow of unkindness) opens itself to him by whom this sorrow was unkindly caused. Nature made me your kinsman, the knowledge of your virtues bred in me a respective love towards you, and your courtesy did, in times past, promise me a requital of that love in some good measure. But let us see the effects. Mr. Garter was extremely chidden, yourself known by whom, upon a suspicion of giving me some examples of the like honour, though I protest I neither saw nor spake with him. Mr. Jerriss and one Taulbutt, two of the best antiquaries of this realm, were solicited, yourself know by whom, to set down whatsoever they were able to produce again my cause. I required your letter not long since to my father; a letter I had, little making for my purpose, but full stuff with narrations of her Majesty's anger and my disgrace, which as they were too true so were they small pertaining to what I desired. And of late (for what unworth of mine I know not) even the name of cousin is banished, I omit those forms of speeches and superscriptions now different from what they were before my last travail, which truly I had never marked had they not fallen at this time and thus consorted. Sir Robert Cecill, honourable in all things, but in this unkind, give me leave to ask you, *Quorsum hæc*? If you take me for an enemy, why do you not proclaim your anger and the cause? If for a friend, why do you use me thus? Have I not already suffered crosses enough, my shipwreck, my imprisonment, my disgrace, known to all men, my father's disinheriting of me and the general malice that is borne me, but that yourself (the only person of honour by whom I hoped to receive comfort) must not only forsake but persecute me? Miseries I perceive come not alone, and the sole quiet of a man altogether hopeless is *nullam sperare salutem*." [Proceeds in similar strain.] If Cecil's anger is meant to make him humble himself to the Queen, it is unnecessary, for he is always ready to prostrate himself at her feet.

Had scant finished his other letter when Mr. Beeston came with a message that Cecil was rebuked by the Queen for upholding him. Leaves Mr. Beeston to report his answer to the three points of his accusation. Has never disobeyed the Queen's command to him not to assume this forbidden title.

Endorsed :—Aug. 1596.

Holograph. 4 pp. (44. 42.)

EXETER.

1596, August.—Charges of setting forth the *Endeavour* of Toppisham, by the Mayor and citizens of Exeter, for the Queen's service under the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral.

1 p. (141. 176.)

FOULKE GREVILL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—Sir, I most humbly thank you for these letters which I will safely return in the morning to you ; and so, for fear of troubling your eyes with an ill hand, I humbly recommend my love and service to you.—From the lodge in Saint James Park not yet well, this Friday.

P.S.—If the Queen speak of me, let her know my absence is due to sickness.

Endorsed :—" Aug. 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 124.)

HENRI DE BOURBON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug.—" Monsieur, depuis le partement de Monsieur de Boullon, j'ay sceu votre retour en Angleterre, et aussi tost ay despesche vers luy pour le suplier vous faire tenir cette lettre qui servira seulement de ratification aux protestations que mondit sieur de Boullon vous fera de mon amitye et service. C'est un ciment si digne pour lier nos affections puis qu'il luy plust en prendre la peyne que nous en devons estimer le bastiment bien fort solide ou, pour mieux dire, une constance bien assumée. Puis que nous nous devons tous trois servir de caution fort certaine les uns aux autres, sa vifve voix, Monsieur, est plus digne de vous le representer que mes simples lettres. Je finiré donc cette cy, Monsieur, par mes promisses ordinayres d'estre du tout votre serviteur fort affectionné, Henri DE BOURB[ON].

Endorsed :—" Duke of Montpensier, Aug. 1596."

Holograph. Seal. (173. 125.)

E. REYNOLDES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—" My lord at his departure commended unto your honourable care such causes as, in his absence, might concern him ; and myself to your good favour." Now a bad brother of mine has dishonestly employed money collected for the impost of sweet wines upon prohibited goods, " by which occasion the commodities returned are forfeited." We can only secure his lordship's money by these goods, which I assured on the bourse and, upon their arrival, arrested. Begs him to move his father that the matter may not prejudice his lord. Shame and grief forbid him to solicit in person.

Endorsed :—" August 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 126.)

E. LORD SHEFFIELD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—“Mr. Secretary, to which name no man doth give greater congratulation, I hear of my lord Chamberlain's death and withal am made acquainted by my mother how honourably and kindly you answered her motion she made to you in my behalf, of the which your kindness as I have ever held myself most assured so have I in regard thereof devoted myself to be very deeply commanded by you. Touching the place I greatly affect it and do immensely (“yemenesly”) desire your favour therein, assuring you that no man shall be placed there in whom you have more interest. My quartan continues which hath enforced me to presume to write to the Queen herein, not being as yet able to attend on her myself, as in duty I ought. I pray you Sir excuse me therein. Thus being ever ready by you to be commanded I leave to trouble you, desiring, if not to your trouble, to hear from you.”

Endorsed:—Aug. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 40.)

“EXTRACT of a letter from Antwerp.”

1596, [About Aug.]—The Cardinal makes great preparations and levy of men and hath 8,000 about Bruges [*by Cecil*: “see below”], and there are 200 barks [*by Cecil*: “I note those 200 boats”] made ready here, whereof every one will hold 40 soldiers, which are prepared to besiege Ostend, which they intend with all expedition. It is thought they have intelligence with some of the city. Captain Smyth doth manage this matter with Father Holt. The Marquis of Malaspina, Guaston la Barlotts, and the Duke of Aerschott are already sent away before the Prince of Semno is sent from the Cardinal into Spain, and comes first to Callis (Calais) where all matters of importance are ordered. The King of Spain hath sworn by his crown that he will have a revenge for the action at Cales.

Underwritten by Cecil: “By my cipher it is Bruges [*see above*], but I fear the alphabet is mistaken, for the letter of yesterday was about Calis and both cannot be true.” (47. 67.)

THE TAKING OF CADIZ.

1596, [about Aug.]—Things especially considerable in the taking of the town of Cales.

There was a town, a city, and within it a castle.

Town.—The town contained many houses of merchandise but especially, as Sir Anthony Ashley affirmed, it had in it 3 places of stores, one called a Munition house, another called a Custom house, and a third a Sugar house.

City.—In the city all houses with the riches were quietly entered.

The Castle.—In it was the money reserved for the pay of soldiers. Munition house to be answered by Sir Matthew Morgan and Sir G. Carew; Custom house to be answered by Sir John Aldrich and Sir G. Carew, who both had dealing in it.

Poley to be sent for Savage and his men. The soldier of the Earl's guard, Sir G. Carew. Borrell to be sent for.

In Cecil's hand. 1 p. (47. 84.)

THE EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596, [Aug.]—"Names of the Captains that served at Calez":—

The Regiment of the Earl of Essex, L. General:

Capt. Aldridge, captain of my lord's horse; Capt. Savage, 200 men; Sir Matthew Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel, Sir George Carew, Master of the Ordinance, and Capt. Lambert, Quarter-Master-General, 150 men each; Captains Medkerke, Sergeant Major, Sir Clement Higham, Goring, and Hambridge, 100 men each.

The regiment of the Lord Admiral, L. General:

Capt. Dutton, 200; Sir William Woodhouse, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captains Baynard, Sergeant Major, Cottrell, Bacon, Digges, Gilbert, Waynman, Haynes, Roberts, and Gifford, 100 each.

The regiment of Sir Francis Vere, Lord Marshal:

Captain Dacres, 150; Captains Bagnall, Heydon, Constable, Daniel Vere, Upcher and Cary, 100 each.

The Earl of Sussex's regiment:

His own company, 150; Captains Edward Conway, Fulk Conway, Wm. Harvy, Tyrrell, Wm. Williams and Rushe, 100 each.

Sir John Wingfield, camp master, his regiment:

His own company, 150; Captains Horace Vere, Lawrence, Richard Mansfield, Gerard Harvy, Charles Morgan and Ap Richard, 100 each.

Sir Conyers Clifford, Sergeant Major general, his regiment:

His own company, 150; Captains Meyrick, Davyes, Pooley, Dauntsey, Wilson, Talkerne, 100 each.

Sir Christopher Blount's regiment:

His own company, 150; Captains Charles Blount, Brett, Thomas Williams, Harcourt, Folliett, Bolstred, 100 each.

Sir Richard Wingfield's regiment:

His own company, 150; Captains Cuny, Jackson, Smith, Hopton, Fleming and Pawlett, 100 each.

Sir Thomas Gerrard's regiment:

His own company, Captains Throgmorton, Floud, Billings, Collyer, Salisbury and Molyneux, 100 each.

2½ pp. (47. 94.)

THE EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596, [about Aug.].—A list of some of the rich inhabitants of Cadiz, showing what was taken from them. The property of the comptroller, Martin de Uzquiano, is most minutely described, and of that Captain Simans took a great part. Others had large sums of money in the castle and arsenal, and the were 28 pieces of bronze artillery on the walls. Again Captain Simans despoiled the wife of Pedro de Medina and other ladies, in the house of Francesco de Angulo, of 2,000 ducats worth of jewels. Pedro de Medina, who is in London, will verify this.

Santifantoni, Captain Juan de Soto, Dr. Arias, the president of the house of commerce of Seville, Don Pedro Rodriguez de Herrera, and others were ransomed for large sums.

Endorsed:—1596. *Spanish*. 2 pp. (48. 52.)

STATEMENT by FRA. CHAMBERS.

[1596, Aug.].—"The likelihood of the speech used by me to Mr. Waad touching the pearls, which is supposed to be but a suggestion

to get a warrant for my own lucre." States that at Erith on August 22, 1596, he met a gentleman who, amongst other talk of the late voyage, said he had heard divers complain that their pillage was taken from them by the Commissioners; and that a Cheshire man named Egerton, belonging to a ship supposed to be the *Golden Dragon* of London, complained that if any of the commissioners should take away his pillage he would die upon him; and that he had gold and plate and so much pearl between three of them as his hat would hold thrice. Particulars of Egerton's endeavours to get the pearl out of the ship, of Chambers meeting him, &c. Thinks these are presumptions enough to draw interrogatories to examine him upon. Besides this, Egerton declared how he came by the valuables in a cloister by means of a friar.—*Undated.*

Endorsed.—"This will discover the pearl or the man, and free me of suspicion." 1 p. (204. 38.)

SIR EDM. UVEDALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 1.—On 28 Aug. came a ship to Middleborough from Barbary, which brought four or five Barbary falcons and tassels. Sends him a present of "a cast of the choicest falcons, the one an inter mude hagarde, the other a sore hawk, both whole feathered."—Vlissinge, 1 Sept. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 44.)

COUNT HOHENLOE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 1.—Wrote before to thank him for dogs he sent, but fears the letter may not have reached him, as he was just on the point of starting on his voyage. Takes the opportunity of M. Valck, now despatched by the States General to the Queen, to congratulate him upon his happy return and also to thank him again for his favour. Offers services in Germany or elsewhere.—St. Martensdyck, 1 Sept. 1596.

Signed, Philips Graff von Hohenloe.

French. 1 p. (44. 45.)

HERBERT CROFT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 1.—Seldom writes, because he would not waste Cecil's time with reading idle compliments, yet he is loth to be forgotten. Writes now in behalf of a poor young gentleman, John Birington, who is committed to prison by the lords of the Council. It is six years since the writer saw him, or any of his friends heard of him, and he held him dead. The last news of him was by Sir Charles Danvers, who saw him in Rome. "He was my servant till the instant of going over [sea], and, I assure your honour, of so civil conversation as could be, yet very valiant, out of which humour (as I took it) he was desirous to follow the wars in the Low Countries." Desires to know whether his offence is such that his friends may solicit for him without impeachment of their own credit. "His eldest brother is a gentleman of good haviour and of such condition as is not to be excepted against, his mother married to a very honest gentleman, and his youngest brother, bearer hereof, my servant in household; so as I know no second respect but his own deserts can anyway be hurtful unto him."—From my poor house, Croft, 1 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (173. 127.)

M. DE VILERoy to the DUKE OF BOUILLON.

1596, Sept. $\frac{1}{11}$.—"Monseigneur, je ne seray des premiers a vous donner advis de la bonne fortune de M. le Maréchal de Biron, car j'ay entendu qu'il vous a este envoye de Diepe. Toutesfois j'ay estime vous devoir faire savoir ce que nous en avons recueilly des lettres que M. le Conte de St. Pol nous a escrites. Cecy est arrive tres apropos pour remettre nos gens de guerre en courage et nous resveiller voire nous eschauffer sur la resolution que nous vous avons mande par Du Verger que nous avons prise, sur laquelle il est necessaire que nous sachions au plustost ce que vous avez arreste pardela, principalement pour le passage des gens de guerre dont on nous voudra assister. Nous allons fermer les mains a tous nos frontiers (?) pour tirer quelque argent de nos receptes. Cest un prenge (?) pour ce qui se resoudra contre eux en ceste assemblee qui est retardee jusques au commencement d'Octobre a cause de notre voyage de Rouan pour la reception de M. le Conte de Scherausbery, auquel nous avons delibere nous acheminer dedans le fin de ceste sepmaine suyvnt ce que nous vous avons mande par ledit Du Verger de puis le partement duquel il n'est survenu chose qui merite vous estre escrite."—Monceaux, 11 Sept.

Endorsed :—1596.

Copy. French. 1 p. (44. 84.)

LAWRENCE DUTTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 2.—Cecil is informed that he had much treasure at Cales, and that great treasure of Captain Lawrance, deceased, was brought aboard his ship, especially a hatband valued at 2,000 marks. No treasure of Captain Lawrance's came aboard his ship. Has heard from Captain Lawrance's soldiers that one of them delivered such a hatband to their captain, but has not seen it and knows not who has it. Has two pieces of a hatband, one containing a diamond and the other two pearls.—2 Sept. 1596.

Marginal note in another hand :—"The name of the ship wherein Captain Lawrence went was the *Elizabethhe Jonas* of Hull, wherein went Captain Furbusher chief commander."

Endorsed :—"Captain Dutton."

1 p. (44. 46.)

GEORGE GORINGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 2.—One Mr. Pellate of Trewby, Sussex, my neighbour and kinsman, is very sick and like to die shortly. His lands are holden in chief and he has 200*l.* a year, and 140*l.* a year more in reversion. "I desire that your Honour would beg the wardship of his son for yourself; and if your Honour please I shall like that your Honour do use my name and yet your Honour to take the benefit. If my lord Treasurer have promised it already, then, if your Honour so please, my lady Cecil may get him of the Queen's Majesty. If the ward prove well, I would be glad to buy him, at the full value, of your Honour for one of my daughters."—Dunye, 2 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (44. 47.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 2.—His evil fortune in being sick at this present may lead to his being thought negligent of duty, but he hopes for a better

construction. "I have had a poor fortune brought by the travail of a company of poor mariners to my hands, amounting to the value of four ton of quicksilver, and being a commissioner to examine others, I thought it my duty, in honesty and conscience, to declare against myself, but, as your Honour may perceive by my letter to your Honours, there will be small hope of recovering anything back again. But yet my desire is her Majesty's gracious opinion may not for this be drawn from me, neither yet that their Lordships will conceive the worst, sith I had a desire to satisfy my creditors with this fortune."—Plymouth, 2 Sept. 1596.—*Signed.*

Endorsed :—"Concerning his prize of quicksilver, being four ton."

Seal. 1 p. (44. 48.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 2.—"The deputies of the States General, who have been so long expected in England, are now passing the sea; and Monsieur Valck being one of them, I would not fail to accompany him with a letter to your lordship. His companions in this journey are Monsieur Leoninus, Chancellor of Gelderland and one of the worthiest men of this side, Monsieur Lorem, whom your Lordship hath often seen both here and in England, an ancient counsellor of this state, and Doctor Frankena, a man of very good reputation in Friesland. As for Monsieur Valck, your Lordship knows him so well as I need not say any more of him. This only I will say that truly he is the honour of this province of Zeland, and one whom I am as much beholden unto as to any of all these countries." Asks him to favour them in their mission. "They need at this time to be thought of; for the loss of Hulst hath much amazed the minds of the people here, and it will be seen that if the Queen show not her countenance, matters will not go so well as they should, not only for them but for England also." Begs him to let M. Valck see that Sydney's recommendation has done them no hurt.—Flushing, 2 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (44. 49.)

MARGARET, LADY STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 2.—Is glad he and his father have vouchsafed to be supervisors of her late husband's will. Perceives by their joint letter to her and the other executors, "that some have informed some sinister courses already to be endeavoured by some of us"; whereupon the executors are advised to the direction of Mr. Justice Beaumont, "to a joint proceeding in the inventorying of the goods, proving of the will, and taking administration." Long before receipt of these letters she had an inventory taken, by six substantial persons, of the goods in her possession. Has now "consented to the rest of the executors, viz., my brother Ed. Stanhope of York, my cousin Bevercoots and Lawrence Wright, to a new pricement the goods, and also delivered them a true copy of my inventory and the will, examined by themselves with the originals; wherein how we differed and how unreasonable their requests were, and refusals to my offers and desires, I have expressed in a particular herein closed." Begs favour.—Shellford, 2 Sept. 1596.—*Signed.*

1 p. (44. 50.)

M. BUZANVAL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. $\frac{2}{13}$.—Thanks for his favour when in England. Sending his nephew the bearer to his Excellency of Bouillon, has charged him to wait also upon Essex and offer his services. He will be eternally indebted if “sous vostre puissant aïse il a cett’honneur de contempler de loin ce grand et beau soleil de tous les princes qui illustrent le monde par leur rayons.” Thanks God for his glorious return.—Middelbourg, 12 Sept., 1596.

French. Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (44. 86.)

JOHN SANDERSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 3.—This 3 Sept., “I received the enclosed from the honourable lord Ambassador; of whose prosperity the Almighty be praised, for surely as his lordship’s voyage is of honourable fame in these parts, so is to be hoped thereby many worthy services, especially in respect that his lordship shall be resident in place where the forces of the East and West empires shall be in balance of their uttermost valeure, which urgeth assuredly extreme and large expense.” Doubtless the Queen will provide for that. Wrote lately of affairs here.—Pera, 1596.—*Signed.*

1 p. (44. 51.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 3.—Thanks for comfortable words sent him by his brother. Will do his best to avoid Cecil’s anger in future, and begs him to procure his release. “I have delivered upon sight of your warrant all mine own plate (which I have had of long time), and some other pieces of plate, to Mr. Middleton, to her Majesty’s use; and would willingly also deliver whatsoever else I have in this world to yield her Majesty the least contentment, and do hope yet that, by your honourable good means, she will not deal in extremity with me, her poor servant, that never justly offended her in thought or deed, but have done her as painful and true service as ever my man of any sort.”—The Fleet, 3 Sept. 1596.—*Signed.*

1 p. (44. 52.)

JOHN STILEMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 3.—Has, as required, surveyed the “Owld Parke,” and finds it very much overgrown with bracken, and the wood so wasted that there will be none but for firewood for the keeper. There are two little “pytles” of meadow of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres each, which “serve for the relief of the deer.” With the dwelling house it is worth 20*l.* a year, but if reserved “for your own geldings and my lord’s,” will be worth less. Pecoche, at his first coming, gave 80*l.* in money and paid 15*l.* rent and had the whole commodity “until now that Mr. Ashliey died.”—My lord’s house at Theobald’s, 3 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 53.)

SUSAN, COUNTESS OF KENT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 3.—Is emboldened by his kindness when she wrote to him before to presume again now that “it hath pleased the Lord to lay this heavy cross upon me in taking my husband from me, who hath not

only lost all his wordly substance in her Majesty's service, but confirmed his faith and the great desire he had to serve her Majesty with ending his life therein, by which losses he hath left me and his poor child in most miserable estate, for truly, Mr. Secretary, I have sold and mortgaged all, so I have neither plate nor jewels left, but only three score and ten pound a year to help myself and my poor child, and that but during my life so as my child shall have no benefit by it." Besides this, she owes to poor men for household charges, for they have lived on credit for seven years, 900*l*. Had not "one penny in my house when this most heavy news came to me, to buy meat either for myself or child, till her Majesty, most like a gracious princess, hearing of my misery, sent me *xl* pound." Begs his favourable word to the Queen to give her enough to keep them from beggary. Has written also to Cecil's father. Has delayed so long fearing to be troublesome "in this time of the duke of Boulen being at the Court."—*Sion*, 3 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 54.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 3.—By Gilpin's of the 20th and by the report of Mons. Regenmorter, he will have heard how his service at Cadys is here taken. Most men speak of it very honourably, and allow that the way to annoy the King of Spain is to trouble him at home. Longs to hear what is said to those that make suit for the restitution of the money taken from them at sea. Admiral Duynenvoorde, who came home a few days past, reported all, and has "spoken very honourably of your lordship; yet I perceive there is some little discontentment, whereof I have touched somewhat more to Mr. Bodly, and with a small matter is to be removed." The news at Amsterdam of the arrival of part of the Indian fleet in Portugal makes men say the English navy should have stayed their coming. "The States' deputies lie ready in Zealand to take the opportunity of the first wind, and is wished that they had been there ere the duke of Buylion's departure, whose coming hither is now so certainly looked for that the Princess altered her purpose to go into Zealand, and will attend and welcome him here; where the Count Maurice is also come, having severed the troops he kept together about the land of Tergoes in ships to see what the enemy would do, and placed the same in the frontiers of most importance, which the Cardinal seemed to have a purpose unto, who might have done the States much harm with th' endangering of special places, as th' island of Tertole and such like, if he had followed his victory. But, whatsoever the cause may be, he hath not done anything since the getting of Hulst, but made shows then as if he had meant to pass the Rhine another while towards Breda, and had brought part of his forces into Brabant, which since are returned again into Flanders, where most be placed in garrisons towards Arthoys, and sent the greater part of his horse, with four regiments of foot, unto the frontiers of France, and his ordnance and provisions unto those magazines whence he had drawn it, so as we hope he will be quiet a while and give these men leave to reinforce their weakened companies, to which end they have taken order, and will ere the next year be better enabled to withstand their enemies, both by their fortifying and increasing of their strength otherwise. The States of Holland are met about the furthering of like matters and (as I hear) have granted to increase all their contributions by an eight penny, besides have taken so strict an order to mulct those [who] seek to defraud the paying of their duties, that it is thought, so it be well observed, a great benefit will be

procured thereby. The Count of Solms hath delivered over in writing his report, but is not yet absolved, though all he did was with the knowledge and assent of the Colonel and captains; whereof is still spoken diversely, requiring time and patience ere such blemishes will be taken away. The Count William of Nassawe is returned to his government, Count Frederick van den Bergh who commands in Linghen and that quarter, having of late been busy about the Bortange and got from us 2 strong houses which stood on the passage, whereby he will daily trouble those of the fort and come into Friesland by the morasses, so to bring the boores under contribution; which to provide against, they have written hither for their men which his Excellency had about Hulst.—The Haeghe, 3 Sept. 1596.”

Signed. 3 pp. (44. 55.)

SIR ROBERT CECIL to SIR OLIVER LAMBERT.

1596, Sept. 4.—I sent to your lodging in London for you to come and speak with me, which you did not. Again yesterday, when you came to Court, I sent for you, and since then have sent again, forbearing to send a pursuivant lest you should take it ill. “It was not for any particular cause of mine that I sent for you but for her Majesty’s service, wherein you might regard my place though not myself. I pray you therefore, either to make your present repair hither or let me receive your answer.”—The Court, 4 Sept. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 57.)

RIC. CARMARDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 4.—I hear that “Mr. Burrough is come from Chetham and that notwithstanding the charge I gave, in her Majesty’s name, to stay all ruske, wines, and other things on board until further order came from your honour and other the lords, yet the same is taken out of the ship.” The officers of the navy should be commanded to scrutinise what is discharged, “for it is said that under the wines in the ballast is store of quicksilver. It may be it [is] so thought because store was taken out of th’ other ships that were burnt.”—Chesilhurst, 4 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 58.)

EDMOND FENNER, Justice of the King’s Bench, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 4.—“Right honourable, I have received letters from my lord of Essex and your Honour touching one William Jeames, indicted with his mother before my lord Anderson for murdering of two infants of his sister, unmarried. The mother was arraigned before my lord Anderson and found guilty. After, the said William Jeames was arraigned before me, and likewise found guilty and had judgment, and was reprieved by me, not in respect I either thought him innocent, or for that there appeared any indirect practices to seek his life, as your honours seem to be informed, but for that upon perusing the indictment I found the indictment rased; for whereas the truth was the indictment was that the murder was the xxvjth of May, the same xxvj day was made by rasure the xxxj, and May was rased and June made, and so erroneous for that June hath not xxxj days; and that was the cause I reprieved him. And since, for that it was apparent that the same proceeded, by

corruption of such as had access to the records, to a dangerous example, the indictment was removed into the King's Bench to th' end the better there, by examination of the clerks, to find out, if it might be, the raser of the said record, to th' end that, for example to others, he might receive such punishment as the cause required." As the indictment is not now with the justices of assize, but in the King's Bench, cannot, without the assent of the rest, sign the pardon even if his conscience would allow it ; but as there is vehement presumption (though no direct evidence) of his guilt, the writer begs to be spared signing a pardon.—Hayes, 4 Sept. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 59.)

THE CADIZ EXPEDITION.

1596, Sept. 4.—A tabulated "abstract" of goods seized by officers of the Customs "in sundry port towns," giving in columns the nature of the goods, the ports, the goods, and the "owners or ships." The ports are London, Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Rye, and Faversham; and the names in the last column, Sir Gilly Mericke, Mr. Partridge, the *John and Francis*, Mr. Warcop, Mr. Copcot, the *John* of Milford, the *Gift of God*, Sir Robt. Mansell, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Chr. Heydon, Sir John Shelton, a bark of Dartmouth, Captain Browne, a bark at Rye, merchants of London, Mr. Jones, master of the *Arch*, Sir Robt. Crosse, Sir Miles Corbet, Mr. Darrel, the *Mary* of Barking, Captain Rames, and Captain Roe. The 54 items of goods include 12 chests and trunks "unseen," a number of "pieces" of brass and iron, muskets, powder, wine and vinegar, sugar, linen, beef, sweet oil, capers, rice, tunny, paper, wire, alum, gum arabic, 30*l.* in money ("reals of plate") and copper.

Endorsed:—4 Sept. 1596. 2 pp. (44. 60.)

THE QUEEN to the KING OF FRANCE.

1596, Sept. [4].—Introducing the bearer as her Ambassador.

Endorsed:—"Her Majesty's letter of credence for Sir Ant. Mildmay to the French King.—September, '96."

Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (133. 154.)

THE QUEEN to the KING OF FRANCE.

1596, [about Sept. 4].—Combien que j'ai toujours estimé que les volontaires bienveuillances, et non liées par autre ligature que l'affection sincère, fussent assez suffisantes pour sure foudement de longue durée, si est qu'entendant le desir qu'aviez bien grand qu'une ligue se fit publique entre nous deux, j'y suis consenti, et selon les coustumes entre les grands princes y ai adjousté ma foi et parole; qui, comme elles n'ont jamais encore reçu tache, telles, si Dieu plaît, j'ai l'ame sincère de les conserver en même mode. Et combien que j'ai avancé la vielle coustume des rois pour être la première à commencer le parti, si espère je que ne me tiendrez pour impudente, étant de ma sexe, pour commencer la danse d'amour, ne doutant que me donnerez une risée pour telle hâte ainsi que mesurerez par la que ne serai jamais paresseuse a vous honorer. J'ai reçu par le duc de Bouillon vos lettres toutes remplies de protestations de fidele amour en mon endroit, avec un ardent desir de m'honorer de votre presence, chose que vous ôterait toute créance de vos ministres qui vous ont abusé, Je doute, par tant de louange de ce que, quand vous serez l'oculaire juge, vous ne trouverez nullement répondre au demi de

qui vous font à croire qui ne feront une disgrâce en cuydant m'avancer le respect. Mais d'une chose ils ne se trouveront oncques falsifié, s'ils vous représentent la purité de mon assurée amitié et le vif sentiment de quelqu'un honorable accident qui vous arrive, avec une promptitude de vous aider comme mes commodités me permettront; comme je ne doute que le sieur de Bouillon vous représentera, à la suffisance duquel je me remets.

Endorsed:—"Her Majesty to the French King.—September 1596."
Copy. 1 p. (133. 153.)

JOHN BLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 5.—Asks him to take into his service the bearer, "being a young youth and a son of an honest man of this town, who hath hither unto brought him up in learning, and doth write very well, understanding the Dutch and the French tongues."—Plymouth, 5 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 61.)

EDM. NORTON to the LORD TREASURER.

[1596,] Sept. 5.—"Whereas I won in fight, saved from fire, and brought away the ship called the *Saint Andrea*, which was the first ship that was taken, and I assure your Lordship, had I not been she never had been taken (which hereafter your Lordship may understand more at large), since my departing from her my trunks and goods I brought aboard her be stayed, myself being unable to go unto her. My humble suit therefore unto your Lordship is that you will grant me your Honour's warrant for such things as I have aboard her, upon sufficient deposition and proof that I brought them unto her, as three tun of wine and a small bell, being the whole benefit I made of this voyage, which will no more than discharge my necessary charges and surgery since my coming to London."—5 Sept.

Endorsed:—"1595. For his things stayed in the St. Andrewe taken by him at Cales."

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 62.)

EDWARD, EARL OF OXFORD, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 6.—"The writing which I have is in the country, for I had such care thereof as I carried it with me in a little desk. To-morrow or the next day I am to go thither, and so soon as I come home, by the grace of God, I will send it you. The Earl of Derby should have set his hand and seal to this copy as he had done to yours, but, his promises being but delays and shifts, in the mean season I caused his officer Irland and another to set their hands unto it, to witness that it was a true copy." It was Mr. Barnarddeux, and not Mr. Hykes, as I wrote in my last letter, whom my lord employed in the matter, doubtless it is as firm as the law can make it, for "the master of the Rolls then, and now lord keeper, and others of my lord's learned council in law, who I hope are sufficient to pass greater matters than it," were consulted.—Channon Row, 6 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 63.)

PAUL ELLEYETT, MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 6.—Received about 1 p.m. by "foot post" Cecil's letter of the 4th enclosing one for Sir Oliver Lambert; which he returns, as Sir Oliver left for London three days ago.—Southampton, 6 Sept. 1596.

Beneath the address is written: "Southampton 6 Sept. At afternoon. Post haste. Constables, posts and tithing men see this letter conveyed accordingly at your utmost perils."

Signed. 1 p. (44. 64.)

RIC. TOPCLYFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, Sept. 7.—Begs that he may be pardoned if he seem importunate to have Charles Topclyffe brought to trial. The matter touches the Queen and his own nature and reputation, to know whether he has a guiltless son still living, or the custody of a guilty person born in his house whom he never begat. Thinking over this in his "lame course," has thought out certain questions whereupon examination is to be made. Details the questions, 10 in all, giving in the margin the names of the persons to be examined upon each, *i.e.* Charles Topclyffe, the Corridiador and his men, Sir Ed. Conway, Sir Geo. Caroe, Sir Arthur Savaidge, Sir Gilly Merrik, and Sir Anth. Asheley. The questions are, as to whether the door of the low room where the treasure was buried was locked, or, when the lady (wife of the Corridiador) and the merchant of Cherez brought Charles to it, why it was open and the treasure unburied; how Charles alone prevented the Spaniard and his 12 armed men from taking the trunk away; what persons came to Charles between the time he came in with the lady and the arrival of the Earl of Essex; whether the bags seemed full or empty; why the Corridiador did not challenge the iron coffer as well as the trunk to be his; why was the iron coffer, after taking two hours to break open, thrown into the well; why the money was not weighed, and numerous other questions. The last, which refers to the Corridiador and the trunk, has the marginal note, "Corridiador is to be streined to this point." Is constrained to be tedious as the slander of his name is more to him than the loss of two sons.—"At Mr. Wayer's house near the church, with my crutches," Tuesday, 7 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (44. 65.)

W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 7.—The enclosed shows "the way that Martinluge hath made for his address on the other side. From the Portugall priest that was chaplain to the duke of Parma he is to have, as he telleth me, another private letter, which he will also acquaint your honour withal. I would there might be that hope of his honest dealing as there is not want of cunning in him to handle his matters. It may please your honour to return them and resolve to send him away with what little you shall think good, and a passport."—My house in Wood street, 7 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 67.)

On the back is a draft for the commencement of a letter, "Reverende Pater, quae a nostris Anglis in insula et urbe Cadis perpetrata."

"DOUL" to [the KINGS OF SCOTS].

1596, Sept. 7.—"Sir, Please your Majesty, sen my last unto your Majesty, I have been ever attending the Queen's will for my despatch and to have been the only messenger of my own mind. But in end, finding a stay far passing my expectation, I am, for discharge of my humble duty, yet once again to give your Majesty advertisement of such few things as I think necessary to be known presently before I shall be able conveniently to return.

Your Majesty's late answer to the Queen seemeth to be the more agreeable to her humour (as I conceive) because your Majesty did not

justify the point which did greatly disquiet her before, that is, the just and lawful title which your Majesty may pretend to the lands that ought to descend to you from your grandmother. I doubt not but your Majesty found cause to forbear the following of that advantage, given by her exception, to which I humbly submit myself. But yet, considering the danger of the time, the custom of the enemies to raise a smoke of jealousy upon every offer that your Majesty maketh, and to suspect all motions that spring merely from yourself, I thought your Majesty might have touched that matter very plainly and directly, rather at this time being as it were promised by the Queen, than at any other upon voluntary earnestness; which made me call to mind those arguments that have been long debated over all the world, and to show strong reasons why the Queen of England and her Council should not hold a motion so strange, whereof the meanest page in your Majesty's court is not altogether ignorant. Your waking enemies do what they can to suppress all reasons, to prevent all occasions, and to deface all memories that may give clear light of your title to the world. They blame the papists worthily for holding the people ignorant in points of Faith, and yet do what they may to keep them more blind and ignorant of the chief grounds of their own security. They set all factions a foot that may bid you 'a bace' at your own doors. They give men leave to look what way they list, so their eyes be detoured from the North. They shuffle up records that your title might remain in doubt. They make pretenders of all other kinds as it were coadjutors to the present estate, yourself only a most dangerous competitor. The Queen allowing very well of your Majesty's kind and gentle vein of writing, added further that she held you wiser a great deal than others that both here and there advised you take another course, which glance, coming directly home to myself, did make me guess that, by some indirect means about your Majesty, notice have been gotten of those reasons which I alleged in defence of your Majesty's demand. But, Sir, albeit I never meant in my advertisements to satisfy [the]* base minds [of those that have already set their 'reste upon other caietes,' though the Queen herself be nothing privy to their pack,]* yet would I wish all suspicious causes of discovery to be so removed from about your Majesty as that all my letters might be only subject to the censure of your Majesty's own wise judgement and to none other. Notwithstanding your Majesty's sweet style, the vive character of your accustomed affection, and your Majesty's princely word given that Bucleugh should be 'waiedit' for satisfaction of the Queen's honour, yet all this moves not one grain nor helps you any whit the sooner to her benevolence till the party be fast, whereby all men of understanding may persuade how small account is made of your promise, which in all your undertakings hath been inviolate. Your Majesty had been very fortunate if others in this kind had dealt as kindly and respectfully as your Majesty has done with all princes that have had to deal with you, but the surest course is ever to love the Queen of England as your Majesty's sister and cousin, but yet to stand firm upon your self and to make all the world to know that your Majesty is neither ignorant of your own clear strength nor of your neighbour's imminent necessities.

[The Queen is in her own affection both gracious and kind, but they that ruled Scotland like a grange so many years under the title of a regent sway cannot yet digest a king of Scots to reign in the seat of his own Majesty].* My own observation and experience in your Majesty's affairs since my coming to this place hath taught me that,

* These passages are omitted in the second copy.

for want of a 'vesie' to level at an honourable mark and a lawful end, every man, almost, erects unto himself a golden calf or other for particular politique and idolatry; that divers shadow their own despair with the Queen's suspicion. That under the colour of 'snedding' of foreign tops, they raise higher tops at home; that the better part is drawn to fear what the worse will feign; that your Majesty may be ever kept hungry that you may be made agree to apprehend, your hopes discouraged to keep you weak at home; and, which in duty grieves me most, that all the princely and kind offices your Majesty can devise to perform toward the Queen and her state, which your Majesty hath ever tendered as your own, are imputed rather to a kind of awe than to the force of your affection. Wherefore, although it be most certain that England and Scotland being at this day as it were the bark and the tree, it is not possible for any man to love either of the realms faithfully and loyally that wisheth not a perfect union of both, yet in my heart I could desire that proportions of correspondency, not in bare profession but in effect and fruit, were more evenly kept and measured between your Majesty and the Queen than they are, and thus she might out of good ground assure herself that, notwithstanding all her leagues and treaties round about (which I would not like to prove like false fire in giving more blaze nor heat), yet no prince in the earth at this day doth so surely settle her in her estate as your Majesty's self, nor any combination as your neighbourhood. This demonstration would easily appear if your Majesty were as apt to be taken with golden baits as the state of England is unwilling to relieve you with a toy not worthy the speaking of.

The prosperous success as this late action of Cales hath been so strangely carried by bad advice of late, some ransacking the vessels for the Queen's advantage, some accusing their companions for their own advancement, the Queen complaining of want of care in the generals to conserve the treasure, the generals excusing themselves by impossibility in so great confusion upon the sudden taking of a town, and part of the Spanish fleet [arriving safe and rich (that might easily have been met withal if the ships had made some ten days longer stay)],* while the last adventurers are disputing and quarelling about the loose ends, the profit of the voyage is exceedingly spent, if not lost in the chiefest part, and the world inclined rather to find fault with that which was left undone than to praise that which was done.

The xxix of August the league was 'consummed' in all solemnities here in Greenwich. The Duke of Bouillon that day dined with the Queen at her table and most honourably entertained the rest of his, staying here upon the Queen's expenses, and graced with a princely propine at his leave taking, and now is to part presently to the Low Countries to ratify the same league there. Some dissuasion hath been made to invite your Majesty and the King's Majesty of Denmark. Whether it be done to obscure your name and to set your expectation light in the eyes of the world, or not, I will not judge, but it hath been alleged that your Majesty may be hereafter easily brought in to join, per accidence, as it were, in respect of others' proceeding, and not per se as these that will be only called the chief members. It is greatly wondered at that, seeing your Majesty's name and assistance is no less able to strengthen the cause in general and this state in particular than others who is particularly 'interest' to crave such a league to be made, why these that should seek their own security will seem to the sight of men not to stand in need of such a convenient and necessary help as

* These passages are omitted in the second copy.

yours, rather than your Majesty should receive your due honour to be invited in your own rank to this action. I can but lament and not mend, for the present, to see your Majesty so often weighed in false balances and put forth in sale to those that knows not your weight and yet thirsteth after your virtues. I think that whensoever it will please your Majesty to value yourself at your own rate, you make them easily to confess [(without doing of them any wrong)]* that the putting of your face in the storm for the particular quarrel of others may deserve further friendship than they have ever yet made show of to be bestowed upon your Majesty.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is to part this week for France for the same effect that the Duke came here, and for the glories to† the ceremonies he carries the Garter to the King. Monsieur Ancell, who is presently in the Low countries, immediately after the Duke's there being, shall be directed to your Majesty for your conjunction in this league, and by the way shall make a pause here, where his instructions shall be seen and considered. I will be bold, with your Majesty's permission, to leave the comment hereof to your Majesty's own wisdom. The Queen is to send her commissioners, whereof I am certain your Majesty hath heard by her ambassador with your Majesty, with all possible diligence for quieting of the Borders according to her proclamation made for that effect.

My long stay in writing hath moved this my prolixity, which I hope your Majesty will excuse willingly. And yet before I end, I will crave pardon to make your Majesty laugh at a notable jest. After the Duke had taken his leave of the Queen, and almost ready to part, he receives a letter from Mr. Secretary putting him in remembrance of the payment of the six thousand pounds he had before of the Queen upon his own bond and sureties; whereunto he answered that the sum was not so much to be accounted of in so great an action as to have been remembered thereof at such a time, yet that as he was not forgetful of it so should he press to see it repaid with convenient speed in the 'owne' time, and wished that her Majesty should have spared so much of his charges as here being spent in his entertainment and rebated the same of the principal sum rather than to have been so extraordinarily curious in the craving thereof. The manner was thought very incongruous to be remembered of his debt [before the day of his payment was expired]*, and he found it somewhat bitter to the taste to receive such a 'deuche doresse' after so sweet and royal a banquet. The particular ceremonies of this solemnity I will crave pardon as fitter for a verbal discourse than to be contained in a letter."

London, 7 Sept. 1596. *Signed, Doul.*

6 pp. (44. 71.)

2. Another copy, with some omissions noted above within square brackets.

6 pp. (44. 68.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 8.—Asks furtherance of his petition to the Queen. "Being still busied with many important affairs, my little scroll may well be forgotten."—Durram House, 8 Sept.

Endorsed:—1596. *Seal.* (44. 74.)

Holograph, 1 p.

* These passages are omitted in the second copy.

† "of" in the second copy.

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 8.—“Sir, I am bold hereby to put you in mind to move her Majesty for the 2 letters which her Highness said she would write with her own blessed hand, the one to the King, the other to his sister. Also for Mr. Th. Mylls’ leave, wherein Sir Jo. Stanhope will second you, if need be. And last, touching that point in my commission which I was bold to offer to your consideration when I sent the copy thereof to you this other day, with a copy of that to the old Earl of Lincoln which he carried to the French King Henry the Third. If Mr. Garter attend on you to-day, I beseech you bestow a few words to scold him a little, for the temperate carriage of himself in the business he hath in hand; for it is said that he hath given out already that after he go from hence he will take the advice of none, that he will take place before all that goes with me, for being joined in commission with me he ought to have precedence next me, that he will set up his scutcheons on the inn where he comes, as ambassadors used to do; and many such like tricks, they say, he hath in his head. I pray you let me not be seen in this information of him; but I am in some fear we shall hardly agree, unless my lord Treasurer or yourself, Sir, will take some pains to qualify his humours by some good admonitions. Pardon my boldness, and be assured that I am faithfully your affectionate and most assured friend at your disposition, Gilb. Shrewsbury.

“I confess I said I would go hence to-morrow, but now I swear that Friday shall be the day that I will lodge at Rochester, if God permit.”

Endorsed:—“8 Sept. 1596. Garter, the herald, to be admonished of his folly.”

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 75.)

[SIR FERD. GORGES] to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Sept. 8.—We have examined many upon oath, and some who were “careless both of body and soul” we have punished. Most that was sold here was out of shipping which arrived here three or four days before the whole fleet, and those ships which had aught of value had licence from one or both the lords generals to sell what they had. All goods brought by vessels belonging to this place had been freely given them by the generals. All they could do, therefore, was to take a note of the goods and order that they should be forthcoming “at your lo. pleasure.” Many superstitious books were brought from Cales which are dangerously spread abroad.—Plymouth, 8 Sept. 1596.—*Not signed*.

1 p. *Seal*.

In the hand of Sir F. Gorges’ clerk. (44. 76.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 8.—In his last, certified their proceedings touching goods brought hither from the late service, wherein Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Mr. Chr. Harris and himself are still employed. “We find the business very troublesome, through many disorders in those with whom we have to deal. Some of them, being sent for to be examined, either come at their pleasure or not at all. Others that will limit us how far we shall understand your honour’s commission with them. Others that care not how falsely they swear to anything that is demanded of them. And some others using contemptuous speeches as are not meet to be suffered.”

Although their commission warrants them to imprison only such as refuse to deliver their goods, Mr. Cary and the gentlemen have committed one of this town for false swearing and misbehaviour. Of plate gotten in the action and sold here they have discovered about 3,000*l.* worth, and near 1,000*l.* worth that was taken in at Cales, besides Sir Ferdinando Gorges' quicksilver. The gentlemen have not taken anything into their hands but await Cecil's answer to theirs of the 2nd inst.

"There hath been brought from Cales, by sundry persons, a great number of printed books, as well Latin as Spanish, of which although some may be used, no doubt there are others that may do very much hurt, and especially such as are in Latin, whereof I have thought it my duty to put your honour in mind, to the end such further order may be taken therein as in your better judgment shall be thought meet. I have had some conference with Sir Ferdinando Gorges herein, who, I think, will signify so much in his letter unto my Lord."—Plymouth, 8 Sept. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (44. 77.)

SIR JOHN LEVESON to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

1596, Sept. 9.—Has received answer from Dover, from Mr. Lieutenant of the castle there, touching "the abuses offered to the governor of Dieppe at Gravesend and Rochester." It appears that the governor complains that they could not obtain horses or carts at Gravesend, and received opprobrious words from the hacqueney men there, and that a certain woman dwelling in or near to the sign of the Horn took a gentleman of the governor's company by the beard with extreme violence, and had struck the governor himself had not a gentleman put her back.

On receipt of this, repaired this morning to Gravesend and took examinations; which show that "there were two horses in the stable of William Clarke of the Horn, which horses two gentlemen of the governor's company were desirous to have, and because they were the horses of strangers left there, and no hacqueneys, they were locked up in a stable, the door whereof two Frenchmen did break open to take out the said horses, and the wife of William Clarke, whose husband was then out of the town, came into the stable and would have stayed the said horses there; and thereupon the Frenchmen thrust her from them and overthrew her, as she saith, and took out the said horses." The wife denies that she pulled any by the beard; but says she "was so amazed with the blow that one of the Frenchmen gave her, that she would have stricken him if she had found any staff or cudgel readily." There are no witnesses, but one who saw the governor come out of the stable holding his hand on his beard "as though one had been pulled by the beard." As for the Rochester men, the horses which had been taken from Gravesend to Rochester being taken on to Sittingbourne and payment only made as far as Rochester, the hacqueneymen stayed the horses in the street there for the horsehire to Sittingbourne, and some disorder ensued. Has three or four of the men in custody, and asks what punishment he shall inflict upon the woman and them. Has forbidden to send up the portreeve of Gravesend, for, the constable being sore sick, "there would have been much disorder, and the Duke and his train could not have been accommodated of such horses, carriages, and other things as was fit."—Gravesend, 9 Sept. 1596. *Signed.*

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk. 2 pp. (44. 78.)

The QUEEN to the KING OF FRANCE.

1595, [about Sept. 9].—Ayant parachevé de ma part la finale conclusion de notre ligue, avec les ceremonies convenables à tel acte, ayant prévenu avec ma précédence la sequele qui me convia à telle haste, je ne doute nullement que daignerez séconder ce fait avec votre foi donnée à Comte que j'ai ordonné la recevoir comme donnée à moi. Et par ce moyen ombragerez si non couvrirez mon erreur, si telle puis nommer, qui fus la premiere à vous presenter la mienne, vous assurant que si toutes pactes fussent aussi inviolés que cestuici sera de mon coté, tout le monde s'étonnerait de voir si constant amitié en ce siècle. Pour vous, je me figure que jamais logera en un cœur si genereux une seule pensée d'ingrat, ainsi me persuade que n'aurai raison de me pentyr d'avoir honoré, favorisé et aidé un tel prince, qui non seulement pensera de ce qui lui convient mais tiendra soin de ce qui m'appartient.

Endorsed :—"Her Majesty to the French King."

In Essex's handwriting. 1 p. (133. 152.)

JEHAN DE DUNENVOIRD ET A Woud to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 19.^o.—Being returned to this country, writes at the request of the bearer's brother, "qui s'est employé quant et nous au susdit voyage en gentilhomme d'honneur," to request that Essex will take the said bearer, Balthazar de Meteren, into his service as a page, or else recommend him to some good gentleman. He is of one of the best families in the duchy of Gelre.—La Haie, 19 Sept. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Commending a Dutch page."

Signed. French. 1 p. (173. 133.)

The PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD TREASURER, lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1596, Sept. 10.—With reference to the Queen's letters to him for the levy of 94 able men in Lincolnshire for service in Ireland, in which letters her Majesty referred him to the Council for further directions. Men of known good behaviour are to be chosen, "and not vagrant nor of the baser sort," which kind of people commonly run away from their captains at the first chance. To encourage them, Sir John Bowles, a gentleman of that country, is appointed their captain. As to armour, there shall be 47 corslets with pikes, 24 callivers and 23 muskets, and they shall have coats of some mixed colour, well lined, because winter approaches, for which the accustomed allowance of 4s. for each coat shall be made. Their captain shall pay them conduct money at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a mile as far as Chester, where they enter into their monthly wages. A roll of their names and parishes is to be delivered to the captain, and another sent hither; and diligence must be used, for all levies are to be at Chester by the last of September. "Lastly we do think meet, because in every employment we find such loss of armour as is very chargeable unto the countries, that bonds be taken, to the double value of the armour delivered, of the captain or lieutenant receiving the soldiers, to see restitution made of the armour or to make good proof, by witnesses, how the same is wasted or lost in her Majesty's service."—The Court, at Greenwich, 10 Sept. 1596.

P.S. It may be added to the bond that the attestation by a superior officer of the loss of the said armour will be sufficient discharge to the captain.

Signed by Burghley, Essex, lords Cobham and North, Sir W. Knollys, Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Fortescue.

2 pp. (44. 79.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 10.—Considering the meanness of his “estate and reputation in this place,” begs Cecil to favour his suit for the place of vice-admiral, void by the death of Sir John Gilbert.—Plymouth, 10 Sept. 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk :—“Sir Jo. Gilbert dead.”

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (44. 80.)

OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF LYNNE REGIS to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Sept. 10.—Have, according to his letters, made search in the man of war of Lynne which lately returned from Cales, but find they have brought nothing but three chests of sugar. Examined the mariners severally, but could not find that they had landed anything before coming hither. They say their captain would not suffer them to take anything aboard, and grudge very much that we detain the sugar.

In May last Mr. Nathaniel Bacon and other justices certified the great plenty of pease and beans in Norfolk, and obtained your letters for transport of the same. Thereupon divers of Lynne and the coast towns laded ships to Newcastle with some barley, but mostly beans and pease. Finding the markets there utterly down by reason of a great arrival of Danske rye they went on to Scotland. Returning home they altered their entries and paid the custom which “I” accepted. Mr. Howe, our mayor of Lynne, has since, for some private grudge, obtained a commission to know what barley was carried, “because upon the alteration of the weather that grain afterwards grew dearer”; the poor men, therefore, fearing informers in the Exchequer, daily clamour to me to repay them their custom, or else re-deliver to them “their bonds which they gave from port to port.” It is better to keep what they have already paid than sue them upon their bonds, for most of them are poor men. They desire your warrant that they may have their bonds up.

Ask favour against the mayor who has, all this year, intruded upon their office, and sends officers aboard every ship, “so that a poor man cannot carry a barrel of beer for his own provision without his leave,” and requires a certificate, such as is brought into the custom house, from every ship that goes from one port to another. Have not gainsaid him for fear of some broil, although his proceeding is to their discredit. Beg him to write to the mayor to surcease this dealing; for they are his Lordship's officers and “sworn to her Majesty upon our accounts and can do nothing without the surveyor his presence.”—Lynne Regis, 10 Sept. 1596.

Signed by John Owen, collector, Robert Ashwell, comptroller, John Smith, searcher, and John Richardson, deputy surveyor.

2 pp. (44. 81.)

ANT. ATKINSON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 10.—Promised to write how the Queen is deceived in her customs, but asks that his name may be kept secret, or he will be in as great hatred as has been for 10 years for advancing the customs of the port of Hull from 1,300*l.* to 2,800*l.* yearly, since 27 Eliz. Corn, victuals, guns, and other prohibited goods, are entered in the Customers' books to go from port to port of the realm, and bonds taken of the merchants, which bonds are afterwards, for a bribe, redelivered to the merchants, who then carry the goods to foreign nations. Further, the merchants, by bribery, get certificates of the discharge of the goods from the officers of the ports to which they are shipped, whereas they merely go into the road or haven to be seen, and then pass on to Scotland or foreign realms. Last year a licence was granted, by the Council at York, for corn to be carried from Hull to Newcastle, Berwick, and Holy Island; and certificates were brought that it was so discharged, but most of it went into Scotland. Woollen cloth is conveyed into Scotland by Carlisle and the waste lands upon the Borders, and by five or six creeks or havens in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, above 5,000*l.* a year, and the custom of Carlisle port and creek is but 20 marks a year, it being farmed to Thomas Grame, a borderer.

Has set down 25 articles for reformation of these abuses, which Essex shall have to show to the Queen; but if any of the Exchequer or any officer of the ports know that he has revealed this, he will be in great danger of murder or banishment.

"There is sundry places in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire that are well known to me, that harboureth Joseph Constable, and sundry traitorous priests, that are kept in houses by servants and friends belonging to the Lady Constable, and all under her charges, as I am credibly informed, Da. Engleby coming and going among them; and, as is reported by such as are of that crew, that he hath gotten of the Earl of Westmoreland his whole title of his lands, and sundry in the North are in belief that he shall have all, at his pleasure; so that seminaries comes over seas daily, and are more harboured and accounted of than ever they were, and the number increaseth and grows headstrong since my lord of Huntingdon died, and they expect a day for their purpose as they imagine." Will, with Essex's warrant, venture his life for their apprehension. Has none to countenance him since Huntingdon died.—10 Sept. 1596.

P.S. If the Queen wishes he can tell more, but, without protectors, he "cannot escape the wolves."

Holograph. 2 pp. (44. 82.)

RALPH BOSSEVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 10.—I "crave your honourable opinion of me for a company into France, of which I have long depended, and for which I have been kept back from a better voyage after a long time spent in a bad one before. I would have been glad to have gone with my lord of Shrewsbury, as well to have done her Majesty service as to have attended his lordship. I ever did employ my head as well as my hand to serve her Highness, as my lord your father can witness. I am determined now to stay and receive that hope of good which hath been promised me. If our military Callesions should keep me from my preferment, I must not say it would much discontent me, but it must needs much grieve me, my poor estate remembered and my former

deservings not forgotten. Thus most humbly craving pardon for my presumption, [I] rest a true Citcilian, your honour's at command, Raffe Bosseville.

Endorsed :—"10 Sept. 1596. Captain Boswell."

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 83.)

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 10.—As to the bad dealing of Captain William Smith. It may be some in England have confederated with him, for there was one Richard Poulye, who hath been a messenger employed by him divers times into England, and since to the enemy. I will lay wait to apprehend him, and if it be your pleasure, if I can take him I will bring him over. He hath practised with the enemy to have gotten one of our "sconces," and Captain William Smith having the watch should have received them, and have taken him and his company away with them into France, and would have cut the throats of Sir Horatio Vere's company; but as God would have it, the enemy did not come in according to promise that night. Whereupon this William Smith got up the next morning by the port's opening, and made as he would ride to breathe his horse, but he rode to a place within two miles, and there did confederate with the enemy, to bring the Governor and all the captains out on hawking, and so to have had them taken, but the Governor having intelligence that the enemy lay in ambush, he drew out 700 foot and 5 cornets of horse, which when Captain Smith saw, he told the Governor that if he would go with him and take but 30 horse with him, he would venture his life he would overthrow them, but it pleased God to put in the Governor's mind otherwise, and so Smith seeing that he was prevented, the enemy being gone, he slipped away from the companies with his men, and both being well horsed, rode away and did overtake the enemy, and so rode with them into Antwerp, and it is reported here they be all gone into France.—Bergen-op-zome, 10th September, 1596.

Holograph.

Endorsed : "Charles Chamberlain."

1 p. (64. 8.)

— to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Sept. 10.—"The care Ja: Cu: had to comply with you according to his promise and your promerit, caused him (being scarce as yet full freed from the hands of those that detained him, under colour of inclining too much toward his own clime and country) to delegate me to supply his place then as there, to give you report and relation of such occurrents as imported in that place he and I then resided in, which, by reason of the absence of William Mylbourne from Esc., the man appointed for that purpose, could not be so conveyed, but that a new inconvenience rising of the contriving of that message through the too great circumspection and double diligence of your friends in those parts, did disable your said servant from prosecution and performance of his said desires in far deeper degree than before. The letters were directed to Mr. G. Curwin, the inclosed were to Mr. William Craven at the sign of the Sonne in Watling Street, or to Mr. Wade in Woodstreet. In these you were advertised of the state of things in those parts and of the

proffers and projects of 2. to carry out of England other 2. great persons whom neither then I named nor now I specify, fearing the mis-carrying of these, as I found and felt of those, for so it pleased *Mr. Curwyne* to open read and communicate with divers your secrets and, as I am informed, to send up to the Council. Things in those parts stand still in the same estate. The most of the nobility I will undertake to make assured, as I then made proffer, if you will condescend in that point of liberty of cons., only one excepted whose dictamens are far different from the rest of his marrowes, and he only hath been heard, accepted, regarded, and well despatched in these parts; howbeit all other dismissed with hopes and he . . . little or great. How you may serve yourself of these men and these means that either are already there or presently are to follow (only one excepted), James Cumyns in person will come to the place you shall appoint, and either by worde or writ inform you more at large. And thus stand the affairs in those parts. For your own house and hermitage, certain it is the fast pilgrimage you made, if you look out well about you, will put it in danger. For albeit in that your pilgrimage you gained honour, love, estimation, opinion of a mild moderate and merciful inclination and disposition of valour and resolution of government, and so forth, yet on the contrary part, such as were almost desperate and driven to dangerous dilemmas for their affairs in that Court thanked God on their knees and plainly avowed that an angel from Heaven brought you thither to rouse up their dull spirits in those parts, and the K. himself that languished before and slept and died living, holding all suits in suspense without any kind of despatch, was so nettled with the news of your success that presently he awaked out of his dream and despatched more in 3 days at that time he was done in 3 years before. J. Cumins that was at that time present in Toledo, willed me to advise you what passed in particular in the Court upon that accident. All men's reasonings, reports, and relations of you were such and so honourable that from the first to the last *omnes omnia bona dicere*. The K. verdict was, *Tal hydalgia no si a visto entre herejes*; the Infanta's, *Si de enemigo tan bien nos tracta este Conde que haria siendo amigo*; the rest of the Council, *en verdad es hombre de grand govierno*; the common people, *Grand amigo de Españoles deve ser este conde que os tracta con tanta hydalgia*. And D. Sancho de Llieva being in haste despatched for *Mestro de campo* and sent with good provision down in all haste, he said to the Council, *Yo no agradezco a vosotros por este despacho si no al conde de Essex; por que si el no viniera moreria de hambre*. Your giving your hand to kiss; your remaining in conversation with 8 or 9 Spaniards alone and unarmed; your protection given to all religious; your clement, courteous, moderate, and modest behaviour towards nuns, virgins, and dames of honour; your easy impositions and ransomes, especially in dismissing the president of the Contractation House and the Indian bishop of Cusco, hath procured you such fame, love, renown, and honour in all these parts that with no treasure, no millions, no Indies, it is to be exchanged, *tibi scire si placet*, and hereby you may see how far they err that are so peremptory and permanent in that opinion of persecuting the poor Catholics at home, and so stain, blot, and blemish other their heroical acts with this foul note and cruel characteristicon of heading, hanging and havocking their own blood and bowels. It is thought your conquest was to you in valour of 5 or 6 millions, and the loss of this part above 10. Howbeit the greatest part of the treasure of the cathedral church and town you missed, as *hidden under the graves and vaults of the church*. What you did at Lagos and Faro and the Corona at your

return was very closely concealed and to few communicated for the turpitude of their own fact. Only this passed that the Almyr. sent the D. of Medina a man without ransom, that you would have set aland the Corr. of Cadis when you set aland Villaviura and he would not. A regidor of Cadiz did a message from An. Standen to a friend of his in the K. palace in the hearing of divers great men, which was, *Que el era cati. y anzi pensava de morir, mas por sel el Cond. de E. su pro-tectore no pudo dexar de seguirlo en esta empresa y por no estar a la puerta de D. Xpoval de Mora y D. Juan de Iddiques si hallava entonces en Cadiz.* They were once in deliberation, hearing of your noble proceedings and honourable portament, to have sent unto a man to you known to have entreated upon certain points which by mouth he will tell you, and half a year before another resident in Biscay had his despatch to go and by way of Antony Standen to entreat with you of the same affair, but D. J. Id. resolution in fine was that being now in the pride and ruffe of his victory, it is no time to deal by way of treaty or capitulation. And thus much for your part of the play, only forgotten that in a ship taken with sick men and letters, their letters, being interpreted, were the first true and certain relations of the damages done and received; for till then all was extenuated and made less.

"In the Court great rumors, mutinies, privy meetings of the grandees, deliberations either to take the prince from his father and proclaim him king, or the K. from his *privados* which are now reduced to 2, viz. Don Chr. de Moro and D. Juan, the one of the which, as is said commonly, lacketh a head as incident to his nation, the other a heart, in so much they put up upon the corners of the streets, *Oy si representa la nobile defençia de Cadis por D. Juan de Iddiaquez y D. Christoval de Mora.* And the K. coming out in public and the P. in his regality in procession, a *truhan* cried out, *Alegremos nos oy porque dos medios reys tenemos, un vejo que no quiere y un moço que no sabe.* But this was pacified, partly with your departure and partly with the K. and his *privados'* promises and protestations to dilate no longer the *jornada* of England; and to that effect presently a contribution was made of 30 millions, not in money but in men, paid to the number of 70,000.

"The D. of Medina is like beside the shame and dishonor he suffered, as being generalissimo of the Ocean and of Andaluzia, to have D. Pedro de Velasco, cap. of the Guard, sent to confront him with title of general de Andaluziâ and *adelantad.* with the title of general del essercito. But besides this the merchants and contraction house crave the restitution of their goods for that *he burned the flote before order was come from the Court*, which was to pay the ransom. So that with promise and with demonstrations made that the K. was of force with all expedition to follow out the voyage for England or to lose his estate, matters near settled. Adelantado that was ny Lisbon confirmed for general *por mar y tierra*, with ample authority to his content, a man *secundum cor eorum etc.* With him Don Gabriel Exino of the council of war for miestro de campo, el Marches de Montesilaros, el Counde de Palma, and divers other great men. Seboire and Britendona are now joined with him, and he hath there, as he writeth, more men than soldiers; for the half he hath cannot tell how to handle an archubus. When he came down to Lisbon, the 4 governors having order to confer with him in a place for that purpose, they in great majesty in their chairs, provided for the Ath. a little stool. He entered, saluted them in order and, seeing the stool, asked what it meant. They answered that that was his place. He, in choler, spurned the stool with his foot and gave them *de espaldas*, saying, *Locos y locos todos y los que os a qui pusieron por gubernadores.* What passed on his part with the favourites,

with what mind, provision and resolution he cometh, *what Cap. Cisneras did in Ireland*, what is the bait to draw men to their lure, *what means is proposed to pacify all Christendom* and satisfy all parties, *what books are in the forge to accompany this potent army*, and *what is the sum and contents thereof*, I am willed not to commit to such danger as this letter is like to pass, *as also how you may prevent divers or the most of these dangers and difficulties*, if it please you to relent a little in your hard form of proceeding against Cath. ; for but upon that hope and with that condition, *J. Cumins will not be induced to stickle further herein*, but retire himself into some corner, where he may save his own soul and pour forth prayers daily and effectually for the remedy and redress of his poor brethren in England, the most part of the which he knoweth to symbolize with him in the aversion from foreign government or invasion.

"If you think him necessary and give him hope to prevail in this point for some mitigation and oversight for such as sincerely seek their *salvation without mixture of other managements* of estate, if you think the matter worth such expedition, send in post and he, upon my advertisement, will be with you in post. And this he assured you that the only means to settle and confirm your credit gained in this voyage, to win the hearts of your compatriots as your hate of externes, is to use that courtesy and clemency with the one as you have done with the other.

"The East India fleet entered the bay of Lisbon without reknowledging the Cape 2 days after your departure.

"Here hath been great dealing and capitulations *this June past for the K. of Sc.* Who was his agent, *what were as heads*, what his *proffers*, what his *dispatch*, what his *projects*, in case his K. performed not, because it importeth and you may serve yourself wonderfully hereof, he deferreth till he hear from you and be nearer you.

"Mr. Northe gave the most particular relation of all the ports, shipping, forts and forces of England as hath been seen. He *made proffer to take Hull Castle* and carry his mistress out of England. He is like for all this to kiss the Inquisition; for his second wife he hath in Toledo. Cap. Creps is so miserable that he hath not a shirt to his back. Mr. Fizer is called from Lisbon, as a man too much accounted of there of the governors, and too great a friend of his countrymen, and is in a manner committed to the B. of Seguenza. D. Stap., for saying he would defend the book of succession with his tongue and pen, is now received into grace, and the Pope writ to to call him to Rome; and touching this book there remaineth somewhat in the incorne [inkhorn?].

"For helping and defending one Holyday and Nosely, Mr. Fizer was commanded to return no more to any port, but was recommended to the B. of Seguença.

"In the answer to this I pray you write what is my l. of Erol and Angus, both whose good intentions and minds, without prejudgement of their prince or our country, I can and will show you testified with their own hands. It importeth to gain them; for you will have need of all as the world goeth.

"He hath likewise *certain letters to show you* for the further liquidation and certainty and further particularisation of such important points as here specified.—Escorial this 10th of 7bre 1596."

In the margin are the following (but where they are intended to be inserted in the text is not very clear):—(1) "The putting to death of F. Micael Sanctos and the history of D. Ana de Austria is stale, and therefore I write it not; though De Feria, D. Barnardin de Mendoza, and almost all the grantees are extremely discontent." (2) "You might as easily have taken Lisbon and Sivyll as you took Cadiz, had you been so advised, as appeared by the fear and flight out of Lisbon at your

coming." (3) "D. P. Valdes hangeth on for a charge, but his pride cannot accept any but that of almeral, which D. Diego Brochero of the Order of St. John already hath. His visage towards young Racyfe is barbarous; but he saith that you have taken some of his friends in this voyage, for whose sake he must alter his style. He is the most rude, gross, ungrateful, inhuman, and barbarous Biscayan as ever you dealt with, and a capital enemy to all our nation without exception. If ever he come in your fingers again let him find it." (4) "D. Joyosa, the March. of Villars, Pernoune, and Lorayne and Mercury retain still their agents and correspondence." (5) "It was once resolved that man, woman and child should be perpetually exiled out of Cadiz, religious only excepted, and that the rents of that place should serve only for to maintain a garrison; but upon better deliberation it was altered." (6) "Adel. is 'houlede' of the common sort for cruel, covetous and nothing beloved of his soldiers. D. Gaspar Paredes asketh helps against the D. of Mercury and M. Turnibone, the D. agent, the contrary." (7) "I would gladly you write what Scot. nobility are in France. The man you met first and last within Wood street. This rhapsody of records rather serve to call to memory things past than to imprint novelties and to that end it shall do well you reserve it."

[*The English passages in Italics are underlined in the original.*]

4 pp. (139. 59.)

WM. STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 11.—In answer to Cecil's letter of the 7th inst., asking what he knows of Sir Anthony Ashley's behaviour in the Portugal voyage, knows little except in matters concerning his accounts. As Ashley charged himself with all corns and goods which came to his hands, at a valuation made by persons of this town, and afterwards sold the same for much more, the writer required him to make his account according to the sales and not according to the valuation. Indicates that Ashley did not account for all he received, but as the accounts of the voyage are at London, must come up if he is to certify further.—Plymouth, 11 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (44. 85.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 12.—"My lord, my other letters were already gone before I received your Lordship's of the 8 of September, which you sent by a servant of mine own. I humbly thank your Lordship for it, and am very proud of the title you give me in the beginning of it though I know I cannot otherwise be worthy of it than by the faithfulness of the affection I will ever bear unto your service. The Duke of Bouillon landed here yesterday, and is now at Midleborrow, and to-morrow goes towards Holland, and I with him; for he hath desired me very earnestly to accompany him thither. A journey I was to make thither, and in a fitter time could not have done it, to inform myself of the humours which now are in these countries. What I shall find worthy to advertise your Lordship of you shall understand by my next. The Duke professeth great love to your Lordship, and acknowledgeth the great honour he received of you. To the Count Lodwick I have delivered what you commanded me, and he took it very thankfully, and saith that while he lives he will acknowledge you to be his master. The two chains to the Admiral and Vice-admiral of Holland I take along with me; the third,

as I wrote to your Lordship, I have already delivered. If there have been any time lost in the delivery of the said chains, I will take the fault upon me; and already I have written to the Admiral that I have such a token from your Lordship unto him. And since I was to go into Holland myself, I thought it best to take the delivering of them myself. I cannot write your Lordship any news but that it is said here that the Cardinal is at Lisle in Flanders, and his army towards the frontiers of France. The old Chancellor of Gelderland, Longolius, was with his fellows at sea, but put back again. The poor man was very ill after it, and I think will scarce perform the journey, and have thereupon sent for further directions to the Haghe, for the which they stay. Here was a speech this day that the mariners are mutinied at Antwerp, and that some of them are hanged and many run away. It is a thing they have done often and hope conceived that some good might be drawn from it, but hitherto without any success. I do not see any appearance that the Count Morris (whom now they call the prince Morris) will do anything this year."

Professes his devotion to Essex. Knows that he has the Queen's favour, as she showed him at his departure, but he will not be beholden to those who have used him so ill. "My cousin Robin Vernon carrieth himself very well in this company, and if he go forwards as he begins I doubt not that your lordship will have comfort and ure of him."—Flushing, 12 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (44. 87.)

M. DE REAU to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, Sept. $\frac{1}{2}$.]—Je vous envoye une lettre que M. le Duc de Bouillon escrit a la Reine, que je vous supplie lui faire voir le plutôt qu'il sera possible, par laquelle sa Majeste connaitra davantage la necessité que le Roy a de la prompte assistance des deux mille hommes, pour empêcher que les ennemis ne contraignent son armée de repasser la rivière de Somme, et lui donner cependant loisir de pourvoir a l'établissement de son entretènement par l'ordre qu'il se délibère mettre en ses finances, ainsi que Monsr. de Villeroy lui escrit derechef, chose qui lui sera plus difficile si ce secours ne s'avance pour ne pouvoir si promptement tirer le fruit de ses finances; suppliant tres humblement la Reine considérer que si sa Majeste dilaye de faire passer ses gens de guerre jusques a ce qu'elle ait eu advis de l'acheminement du Roi en sa dite armée, suivant votre dernier escrit combien il se peut écouler de la bonne saison, à cause de l'inclemence du vent, dont nous avons maintenant bonne preuve, et les dangers par consequent que son armée peut encourir: dont je m'assure que la Reine recevrait par après regret et déplaisir. Tenez, au reste pour certain que le Roi n'aura si tôt satisfait à la venue de M. le Conte de Scherosberey qu'il ne s'achemine en Picardie; et pouvez juger quel contentement et avantage ce lui serait de trouver ce secours si à propos, qui lui donnerait loisir de respirer et attendre les ennemis en cas qu'ils tournassent la tête a lui, comme y en a apparence par la victoire obtenue par M. le Mareschal de Biron, dont je vous envoie maintenant le discours, plus au vrai que celui qui venait dernièrement d'un marchand de Dieppe. J'attendrai votre reponse, et la resolution dernière de sa Majeste, pour en faire incontinent une depeche en France.—[London, 22 Sept. new style, 1596.]

Undated. Endorsed:—"Copie de lettre du Sr. de Reau a Mr. Cecile."
1 p. (174. 75.)

[The original is in S. P. Foreign, Eliz. France, in the Public Record Office.]

THE COMPANY OF TURKEY MERCHANTS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 13.—In acquainting them with Mr. Barton's letters to the Queen for supply of his charges in the journey with the Grand Signor, Cecil seems to think that it behoves them to see him furnished, as their minister. Have supplied him by exchange with a whole year's pension in advance till August next and with 500*l.* besides. "This great and exceeding charge being already laid upon the Company (howsoever Mr. Barton by the necessity of the Grand Signor his will and commandment, and for the honour of her Majesty, is thereto holden) the same being in excess of charge above the Company's covenant with her Majesty, and above all means that can be devised to be raised out of the trade, they do not doubt but it will be supplied by her Majesty, and the rather by your honourable and favourable means, who do partly see how far we have been urged to supply the ambassador above our covenant and agreement, and otherwise how we have been of late charged with a present of great value, and very shortly are to be charged with another chargeable present to the Grand Signor." Beg for his aid.—London, 13 Sept. 1596.

Signed:—John Spencer: Richard Staper, Governor: William Garway: Thomas Cordell: Thomas Symond: John Eldred: Andrew Hayning.

1 p. (44. 89.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 13.—Towards evening yesterday M. de Reau sent Mr. Secretary a letter, of which he here encloses a copy to show what is passing. Asks to see him when he comes to London.—London, 13 Sept., 1596.

P.S.—This letter written, I received that of Mons. de Reau, enclosed, which will show you his opinion.

Signed. French. Seal. 1 p. (173. 129.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. $\frac{13}{3}$.—Sends copies of the Duke of Bouillon's letter to the Queen, and of his own to Mr. Cecil, upon the letter M. de Vileroy lately wrote to the Duke of Bouillon, of which he also sends a copy. Thinks he will allow that their request is reasonable, and begs that it may have his favour; so that they may the sooner profit by their treaty, which depends on the transport (the sooner the better) of the 2,000 men, without which the King's army must retire. The danger of such a retreat is manifest, and it lies with the Queen, by her prompt succour, to give the King leisure to establish his affairs.—London, 23 Sept. 1596, new style.

French. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 134.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, Sept. 14.—Understands by his brother that he must answer a new objection raised by the *Corrigidor* of Cales, touching a chain which Ashley took from him, with promise to the lord General to restore it. It is true he had a chain, which he took from one who would have conveyed it away, at the "general dismissal of the inhabitants;" but he made no promise to restore it, "which should be a thing in any man's judgment, especially such as know the wars and what it is to

enter a town with the sword, as strange and rare as had been heard of." Offers, if the lord General charge him so far, and the Queen command it, to restore 530*l.*, the amount for which he sold it to a goldsmith in Cheap, and which he can prove to be the value. "And if it be not lawful to take things of that nature but with caution to restore, I should think it (under correction) scarce warrantable to offend the public enemy. The day before this general dismissal I saved and rescued the *Corrigidor* himself, with his chain, gilt rapier and cloak, from the fury and violence of many mean soldiers that set on him passing through the market place the day after the town was taken, with intent to take both chain and all the rest from him, if not his life, having gotten him purposely grovelling on the ground; and myself not able to prevail with my servants in the rescue had not some of my lord General's guard happily assisted. I did hear that he hath heretofore charged me likewise with great masses of money and other wealth gotten in the house (not his house, as it is given out) whither he (*sic*) for fear he suddenly withdrew himself the night the town was entered. I would willingly it had been so." Begs to come to his answer and to be released from his long imprisonment.—14 Sept., 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 90.)

HENRY BILLINGSLEY, ROBERT HARRYE and RICHARD CARMARDEN
to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Sept. 14.—Upon his letter of the 9th in behalf of bearer, Mr. Thomson, have examined his information touching the ship *Marget George*, laden at Barbary and now arrived in the Thames, and find by openly examining the master and owner, in the Custom House, that the same is true. Have moved the governor and other of the Barbary merchants to permit the goods to be here customed and landed, but they, considering their private commodity rather than the Queen's customs, raise objections.—The Custom House, 14 Sept., 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (44. 91.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 14.—Thanks for his letter. "It is certain that the Cardinal's chief design is and hath been chiefly upon Ostend; but the matter seemeth still, the nearer he comes unto it, the more difficult. This winter doth now free us from all danger, by the grace of God, and by the next year it will be far stronger than it is, though, as it is, I think it a place for your Lordship to win more honor in than any that ever I saw. Your Lordship knows that governors must still solicit the fortifying of their charge, considering that times may be such and so troublesome as that succours shall slowly come. As the town is I would not doubt, by the grace of God, and your Lordship's presence, with such English as I know your Lordship would easily bring, but to break the neck of the greatest army that can be brought before it; but by the next year, if it shall please God, her Majesty shall have leisure enough to send her forces of succour, and then I will not make any difficulty to wish your Lordship to put yourself into it, for it will be a fit place for you to defend against all the world, and I do verily persuade myself that the Cardinal will try us, for he hath so assuredly promised it, both to the King of Spain and all these countries, that he must needs do it." The States have granted 2,000*l.* for materials to fortify and he expects to get 2,000*l.* more for the working and will lose no time.

Hopes that he may then have leave to come over to kiss the Queen's hands and recreate himself after this long while of care. "These parts do now yield very little news because the Cardinal is gone towards France, where we know not yet what he doeth; I think your Lordship shall better hear from thence. The plague is very great in all those parts, but the Cardinal, in his pride and young experience, seemeth to fear neither God nor man."—Ostend, 14 Sept., 1596.

Holograph. 4 pp. (44. 92.)

LEVIES in ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 15.—Warrant to the Lord Treasurer, lieutenant of the county of Essex, to levy 150 able men in the county for service in France, where the King of Spain, after taking Calais, intends to attempt Boulogne and other maritime places adjoining the Narrow Seas, and the French King has asked for assistance to be sent thither. The Council will give further directions.—Greenwich, 15 Sept., 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. *Seal.* 1 p. (44. 94.)

FILIPPO CORSINI to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 15.—Enclosing a letter from the Grand Duke to the Queen. Sends it by Mr. Englebert as he is unable to come himself. Begs his favour that the Grand Duke's request for a safeconduct for those ships with corn which his factor has already provided may be granted.—London, 15 Sept. 1596. *Signed.*

Addressed :—"At the Court." 1 p. (44. 95.)

MA., COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 15.—"Good Mr. Secretary, I thanke you for you leter and sending my lo.; the wef both exceding welcom to me. I pray you geve me leve to troubel you w^t reding sune papers w^{ch} I men or long to send you, and make me so much further beholding to you as to lett them goe on or returne them to me agayn as you shall think fett." Commendations to my lady.

Endorsed :—15 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. *Seal.* 1 p. (44. 97.)

ROBERT BENNETT, Dean of Windsor, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 15.—The lord keeper, being visitor of this college, challenges an interest in the writer's lodging, but Parker, one of the petty canons, has a lodging where Cecil and the Earl of Shrewsbury lay the last time the Queen was here, with a chamber for two servants. "Because there is furniture and the man poor, there is some consideration expected." If that be an objection, the lodging which Lord Mountjoy last had can be had for nothing, but there is no bedding.—Windsor Castle, 15 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 98.)

ROBERT BEALE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 16.—"It may please your honour, as I will not during my life refuse to do her Majesty all the service that I shall be able, so in this

case I trust her Majesty will have some commiseration of my poor estate. Besides that I have nothing aforehand for so great a voyage and am scant able to bear the charge of a small family, I am so subject unto the stoue that any extraordinary travail on foot, and especially on horseback, will so bring it down upon me, as that many times heretofore they have been violently taken and cut from me. Furthermore, under her Majesty's correction, I think myself no meet man to be employed in such Scottish services; for I have been in many books especially noted as a carrier down of the commission for the execution of the late Scottish Queen, and such persons cannot be grateful to that nation; nor without the danger of their lives, as partly may appear when the Lord Zouche was sent thither, being but a commissioner. Moreover, not long sithen my lord your father used some speeches unto me that I should be employed about some matters of the Low Countries when the commissioners should come over. Heretofore, with the help of Sir Henry Kellegrewe and Mr. Aty (?), I drew two books concerning those matters; whereof the papers and proofs remain in my hands, and can hardly be sorted out by another that is not so well acquainted with them as I am; so shall I not be altogether idle, but may, I trust, serve her Majesty to some purpose, and hope that upon your honour's favourable information of these my reasonable and true excuses, I shall be forborne from that painful journey and service which my body is not able to perform. For these causes it pleased her Majesty to dispense with my residence in the North parts and to allow of a gentleman my deputy, recommended by the judges and Mr. Attorney General not only for his learning in the laws, but also as man skilful in the Latin and French tongues, and who in my opinion can serve this turn as well as I can."—My poor house at Barnes, 16 Sept.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (44. 99.)

—— to MR. STALLENGE and MR. HONNYMAN.

1596, Sept. 16.—A letter has come from the commissioners at Plymouth which he presumes they are not acquainted with. The effect of it appears by "our answer," copy enclosed. [*The sentence is corrected from*, "The effect of it was this, that whereas you moved my lord Admiral and me to write a letter for sequestration of more goods than was yet found by the notes delivered by the Italians that now —"]. Desires them to make a speedy end, to save expense. "And because I may dispose of my part, having great occasions to use great sums of money for sundry payments, I pray you, both of you, view those ships that are prizes because it may be that I would deal to buy some one of them for a little enterprise." If Sir John Gilbert's would be easy to fit out for sea, would gladly buy it. They are not to publish that it is for him; for it is not. Will take their advice, how best to "vent" his portion, when Mr. Honnyman comes up.

Endorsed:—16 Sept. 1596.

Draft, 2 pp. (173. 130.)

ARTHUR GREGORY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—Is loth to seem importunate but fears to be "prevented" in his suit; and his necessity is such that he has had to mortgage his pension for 100*l.* to pay his debts. Asks for the surveyor's place which is now void.—Friday.

P.S. in his own hand.—"My metal being wholly wasted, I want means also to repair it, with many other things which, with my expense these three years, might deserve consideration also." *Signed.*

Endorsed :—27 Sept. 1596.

Seal. 1 p. (44. 100.)

EDWARD, EARL OF OXFORD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—Sends by bearer the copy which was in his hands, but it seems rather to be a counterpain of "her" jointure than of her pension. Only knows by hearsay his daughter's occasion to use it. Doubtless "my lord and you" took care that it was well made. Barnardeux was the man employed, and the intent was for a 1,000*l.* a year, to be assured to her as long as my lord of Derby lived; and to that end a lease was made over to you and me. "I pray you, good Sir Robert Cecil, peruse this, and if it be not as I take it, yet have that care of your niece, that if it be in the hands of Barnardeux it may be sought out. Also, I am most earnestly to desire you, as you are her uncle and nearest to her, next myself, that you will friendly assist her with your good advice. You know her youth and the place wherein she lives, and how much to both our houses it imports that she carry herself according to her honour. Enemies are apt to make the worst of everything, flatterers will do evil offices, and true and faithful advice will seem harsh to tender ears; but sith my fortune hath set me so far off as I cannot be at hand in this her troublesome occasions, I hope you will do the good office of an uncle, and I commit unto you the authority of a parent in mine absence." Desires to know how her causes stand.—17 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 101.)

ROBERT BEALE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, 17 Sept.—Gathered from Cecil's speeches concerning Germany to him when last at Court, that he was to "set down how the princes in those parts might be dealt with about this late league between her Majesty and the French King." Has therefore taken this as the subject of his discourse, and has done his best, but has always deferred to those who are better acquainted with the secret affairs of her Majesty.—My house at Barnes, 17 Sept. 1596.

Would gladly hear that the Queen was satisfied with his answer to Cecil's letter of yesterday.

Signed. *Seal.* 1 p. (44. 102.)

DON MANOEL TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—Being assured of his good will and afflicted by fortune (a thing to which all the great are subject), sends this gentleman to inform him of his state, and begs to be favoured with "*l'effect de vostre bonne grâce.*"

Endorsed :—17 Sept. 1596.

French. *Holograph.* 1 p. *Seal.* (44. 103.)

THE EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596, Sept. 17.—Tabulated statement of "money, plate, jewels and goods taken at Cales in Spain," and brought to light by the Commissioners

between 2 Aug. last, the date of their commission, and 17 Sept. 1596. As follows:—

(1) In possession:—Seized and brought to the Queen's store house at London, 2,609*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Wines and ruske seized in the two Spanish prizes the *St. Matthew* and *St. Andrew* in Jellingham water, 5,000*l.* Oil sold at Plymouth, 750*l.*

(2) Out of possession:—Found aboard divers ships in the Thames and "denied to be delivered," 1,299*l.* 18*s.* Sold in divers ports, 5,786*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* "Confessed under the handwriting of such knights, captains and gentlemen to be given them by the lords Generals," 12,838*l.*

Total, 28,284*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Signed by Henry Billingsley, Rich. Carmarden and Thomas Myddelton.

1 p. (44. 104.)

THOMAS [BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—What he has done "in this matter" was to leave Cecil his choice either of "the things themselves" or the value of them. As for the fellows, doubtless they will better remember and better advise themselves, although at first "emulation or ignorance made them more averse than reason was." If Cecil will wait till the writer has spoken with them, it will be seen that it was the "newness of the head and some private unkindness that bred this forwardness amongst them at the first."—London, 17 Sept. 1596.

Signed:—Thos. Wigorn.

Good seal. 1 p. (173. 131.)

LEVIES IN HERTS.

1596, Sept. 18.—Privy signet to the Lord Treasurer, lieutenant of the county of Hertford, (similar to that of 15 Sept. for Essex) for the levy of 100 men in Hertfordshire for service in France.—Greenwich, 18 Sept. 38 Eliz.

Sign manual. Seal. 1 p. (44. 96.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 18.—The lords of the Council wrote to him to stay two brass pieces landed at Portsmouth out of the *Swan* of London. The officers of Portsmouth say the ship was never within the haven nor any such pieces landed. As those who informed the Council must have had some ground to do so, asks further instructions.—18 Sept. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (44. 105.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 18.—"I most humbly entreat your good honour to procure my speedy delivery, or that I may be called and charged, hoping that it is not intended utterly to undo me, and to make me hateful and shameful by length of imprisonment to all the world. The governor of Cales sent to me yesterday to speak with me, which I refused, not knowing your good pleasure, nor do desire to have conference with any his like. I do hope you will at last out of your honour's good nature and dis-

position have some care of me. Touching the petitions exhibited against me, I do humbly entreat I may have the favour to have the matters examined and reported, and accordingly to be censured. Here is also one Phillips in the Fleet who doth hourly practice treasonable matter against me, supposing I combined with the lord Chancellor in dangerous matters concerning the Queen of Scots. I most humbly entreat your honour to give me leave to proceed by way of justice against him. And lastly, I beseech your good honour, notwithstanding whatsoever you have conceived against me touching mine offence to her Majesty in purloining her moneys, to suspend yet your absolute resolution till the matter be thoroughly examined and that time may give you testimony of mine integrity." Hopes that his adversary, if found false, may have the same punishment that the writer shall have if found guilty. Refrains from reporting the lewd words which that adversary lately used at table to Cecil's dishonour.--The Fleet, 18 Sept. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (44. 106.)

THOMAS BROWNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 18.—Explaining a dispute with one Mrs. Haule about 11 acres of land which Cecil wrote to him to sell her. It appears that the writer did not know till then that Mrs. Haule was "allied" to Cecil, nor that certain land of which he took a lease was in Mr. Haule's tenure and not in that of Nicholas Williamson, being part of Sir Edward Yorcke's estate. Mentions his kinsman, John Browne, who has surrendered the surveyorship of Suffolk.—Pinchbeck, 18 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (44. 107.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 18.—Takes the opportunity of the bearer's going to England to write the news. "The Duke of Bouillon came hither upon Wednesday, which was the day afore yesterday, and was very well received everywhere by the way as he came. Here he lieth in my lady the Princess' house, but at the charge of the States. To-morrow I think he shall speak with them; for they desire to despatch him away as soon as they may. Notwithstanding, Mr. Gilpin hath not yet received any order from the Court, and how he, therefore, will carry himself in the matter I know not; but now he is speaking with the Duke, and I think they will take some resolution together." The Cardinal's army is said to be come back from the French frontier, The deputies of the State are doubtless with you ere this. If they propose to have my company and Sir Nicholas Parker's made up again, I beg you to further it. It will cost little and be very agreeable to those here.—The Haghe, 18 Sept. '96.

"The admiral of Holland I cannot yet meet withal, but I will find him before I go into Zealand."

Holograph. 2 pp. (44. 108.)

ROBERT BENNETT, Dean of Windsor, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 19.—"Pleaseth it your honour, I understand there will be great importunity used for lodgings; howbeit, God willing, I will reserve both those which in my last letters I mentioned to be at your

honour's commandment. If her Majesty shall use any immediate and direct commandment to take them from me I hope your honour will assist me."—Castle of Windsor, 19 Sept. '96.

Signed.—Ro. Bennett.

Endorsed :—"Dean of Windsor." 1 p. (44. 109.)

THO. WINDEBANK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 19.—Thanks him for his continued good opinion, which some seek to alter by sinister charges, though he knows not as yet who they are nor what they charge him with. Has not dealt dishonestly with any person. Begs him to "desire my lady of Cumberland to forbear her earnestness or further dealing, and to refer such matter as is to the petitioner's own friends and kinsfolks, who are like to prove the straitest judges against me without troubling her ladyship or your honour any further with matter wholly unmeet and unworthy hers and your honourable ears. Myself am very shortly to repair to my service."—Haynes Hill, 19 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 132.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. ¹⁹/₂₉.—"Monsieur, je suis contraint de vous importuner puisque les affaires nous importunent encores davantage. Il est certain que les ennemis tournent la teste en Artois, et faudra necessairement que l'armée du Roy, mon maistre, repasse la riviere de Somme desuée du secours promis. Jugez, je vous supplie, quel prejudice cette retraicte mal apropos apportera au bien de ses affaires; neantmoins il semble par la responce que Monsieur Cecile m'a faitte que la Royne n'apprehende nullement ce danger quoyqu'il soit a la porte. Ce qui m'a fait recourir a vous, qui jugez mieux la consequence du fait, afin d'employer, s'il vous plaist, votre faveur et autorite pour eschauffer cette, si j'ose dire, trop grande froideur de Sa Majeste, et que le Roy puisse ressentir quelque fruit de cette ligue a l'heure mesme qu'il en a plus de besoin pour conserver la reputacion de ses forces et l'avantage que par cette derniere defaite il a acquis sur les ennemis. En quoy la diligence est tres necessaire, si ja il n'est quasi trop tard, et sera encores plus si la Royne attend les advis de son ambassadeur, que le Roy soit en Picardie, pour envoyer son secours. Car ce sera lors le secours Venitien, trois jours apres la bataille. Il ne faut doubter que le Roy ne soit en Picardie aussi tost qu'il aura receu Mons. le Conte de Scheresbereg, et n'y a rien eu que le dilayement du passage de ces gens de guerre qui l'ayent retardé de s'acheminer en son armée. Et bien que ledit sieur Cecile m'escrive que ce sera temps perdu que d'en presser d'avantage la Royne, si est ce que je me veux persuader qu'estant mieux informée de la consequence que tirera apres soy cette retraicte d'armée qu'elle changera de resolution. Et puis, Monsieur, que vous consentez avec nous notre requeste estre plus que raisonnable, je vous supplie y vouloir apporter ce que jugerez necessaire, et rendre cet office singulier au Roy qui vous en aura une eternelle obligacion. Mons. le duc de Bouillon me mande qu'il en escriit un mot a Mons. l'Admiral pour en parler a la Royne. Si vous joignez vos balottes ensemble j'espere qu'il en reussira le fruit que nous en attendons avec tant de raison et de necessite. Je lui en escriis un mot, et pareillement aussi a Mons. le

Grand Tresorier, duquel je me veux persuader que le Roy tirera toute l'assistance et office que requiert un affaire si important."—London, 29 Sept., 1596. *Signed.*

1 p. (173. 135.)

MARGARET LADY HAWKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—Received yesterday a letter from the Privy Council, signed by Cecil, amongst others, "and procured, as it appeareth, by Sir Thomas Baskervill upon a demand of certain money pretended to be due from Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Quarles to him for victualling and transporting of divers soldiers into Bryttayne in the year 1594." Roger Longford, who knows the account of that money, is gone down to make payment to Sir Henry Palmer and others serving in the Narrow Seas, and she desires a respite until his return. The money received from the Exchequer for that service was paid over to Mr. Bludder, deputy to Mr. Quarles, whose accounts are extant and will show that it is not reasonable to charge her therewith.—Deptford, 20 Sept. 1596. *Signed.*

Seal. 1 p. (44. 111.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—Has always found my lord, Cecil's father, his friend, and both his Lordship and the rest of the Council have accepted his services, in this county of Devon, for the Queen. Sends his servant, the bearer, to present the general certificate of the forces of the shire, according to the form required, and begs Cecil to further his requests contained in a letter now sent to the Council, and be a mean for the despatch of this messenger.—Towstocke, 20 Sept. 1596.

Signed :—W. Bathon.

Seal. 1 p. (44. 112.)

G., LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—"Sir, as Court actions carry seldom through performance without recontre of some crossing thwarts, and no less, pursued with direct course, in the end prevail, so I doubt not if you shall please to present her Majesty with a new and resolute assault of my much desired poor bill but that she will be as well pleased to sign it as she was graciously contented to grant it; her deferring thereof until she should speak with me not unlike to proceed either to try how earnest you would be for me or impatient I should prove to have any recontre of delay; for the sight of me yet, I hold, will more offend than my presence work to effect the despatch of my bill." Begs him to solicit urgently the despatch of a matter which is so important to the Queen's service, especially "the eyes of the world standing now at gaze what respect her Majesty will carry to our house, so near in blood to hers and so little advanced in her reign of so many years."—Drayton, 20 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (44. 113.)

SIR HENRY BAGENALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—The unseasonableness of the weather and contrariety of wind in these parts have so continued that I am here still detained to

my great and excessive charge, which doth not a little trouble me in mind in regard of the stirs that by report of those that daily arrive from Ireland are likely to be continued there. I am bold to presume upon this occasion of my stay to make known to your Honour that I have only one lease of a manor, which I hold from Her Majesty, and her rent thereof is 60*l. per annum*; the largeness whereof will perhaps induce you to esteem it a thing of great benefit unto me, but I do assure you the benefit is so small that it is scarce worth the reckoning of, for the lands thereunto belonging are all copyhold, a little parcel of demesnes to the value of 8*l. per annum*, being part of the said 60*l.*, only excepted, and that is yet in lease for a dozen years before the expiration, whereof I shall not receive one penny of profit by it. Notwithstanding, in regard it hath descended unto me by a former grant, and is this long time a thing in my possession, I would be very loth to be discountenanced in so small a matter by any others taking it over my head. And therefore I am most humbly to beseech your Honour to be a furtherance to Her Majesty on my behalf for a reversion in such sort as to your grave judgment shall seem meet.

I had divers things of my own in England, besides what my father left me by purchase, and what else he had acquired by his long and painful service in the time of her most noble father and brother; all which I protest I have been forced to sell and spent them merely and only in Her Majesty's service, whereby my state is worse at this present by 6000*l.* or 7000*l.* than my father left me at his death, over and besides the loss of my revenue in Ireland, a loss of no small moment for me and which needed to have been so with me, if I would but have used that slackness in the furtherance of Her Majesty's service that some others have. And now having no succour nor means left, but only to rely upon Her Majesty's most gracious bounty, I do yet comfort myself with this hope that your Honour of your wonted favour towards me will have me in remembrance to Her Majesty when time and occasion shall require.—From Hollyhead, the xxth of September 1596.

Endorsed:—"20 Octobre 1596."

Signed. 1 p. (45. 92.)

HURTADO to SECRETARY WAAD.

1596, Sept. $\frac{20}{30}$.—Has arrived at Ruan where a letter has come from Venice with news from Spain of the great dread there was in Madrid that the English armada would carry on the war in Spain and fortify themselves in Calis. In Lisbon there was great confusion, and the women left the town. King Philip sent word that the Portuguese should defend themselves, under the duke of Bargaña as constable. From Madrid it is written hither that the king asked the estates of Spain for money for the war, and the church offered a million and a half yearly towards the war of England. The general of the English armada was much praised in Spain for his courtesy to the women in Calis. But for the English armada there would have been peace between France and Spain (*por lo que ca auna platica afirmo a V. S. que si non saliera la armada de Inglaterra que antre Francia y España ubiera amistad*). The armada is blamed here for returning so soon and for not fortifying Calis. In Ruan lodging is prepared for the Earl of Shrewsbury (*Saralsbbery*) in ——— street at the house of M. Sinami, an Italian. Writes the news to Mr. John Stanhope. Begs him to get the Earl of Essex and Stanhope (on behalf of the Queen) to write to Mr. Anthony Meylmei [Mildmay], the ambassador, in his favour. Will send the ribbon

for the hat from Paris. It is reported that Don Juan Idiaquez is dismissed from the Council and out of favour because, to spare King Philip bad news, he kept back letters reporting that the English had entered Calis. The King has sent word that the Earl of Shrewsbury is to be here at his expense. To-day the Chancellor made a speech to the men of this town, reminding them that they should make the King a good reception as amends for their past offences, and that as they ought to lower the prices of food and wine for the King's coming, they should not previously advance them. The King asks 500,000 crs. of them, and it is thought he will get a great part of that sum.—Ruan, 30 Sept. 1596.

Spanish. Holograph. 2 pp. (133. 176.)

LORD BURGHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 21.—“I have at this present received two letters from Sir Robert Cary and one from Mr. John Cary his brother, the contents whereof I do forbear to express, and do send the very letters unto you, having upon the reading thereof noted in the margins the principal points which you may do well to impart unto her Majesty, thereby to receive her answer for their satisfaction: wishing the state of those frontiers were of more strength, either to revenge these open outrages or to make defence; for, to that purpose, in former times of her Majesty's father and brother, but specially in her sister's time, there hath been a charge of extraordinary garrisons laid upon the frontiers, specially for the winter time in long nights.”

In his own hand:—Pray enquire for Mr. Edw. Gorg and Captain Chichester, “who are to have either of them 45 soldiers in Hertfordshire to make 90 in the name of 100,” and give them my letter, enclosed, directed to the deputy lieutenants of Herts. If they cannot be found, send a messenger with it to Sir Thos. Brockett or Mr. Butlar, because Sir H. Cock is in Hampshire.—Theobalds, 21 Sept. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—1596.

Seal. 1 p. (44. 114.)

MICHAEL HICKS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, Sept. 22.]—Your letter found me booted ready to take horse towards London upon some business. Notwithstanding, your letter is now (as a councillor, which your love was before) a commandment unto me, and therefore I have stayed my purpose and put off my business, and will, God willing, meet you at Blackwall at your appointed time. Only I must let you know that to-morrow I must christen Mr. Sheriff Lowe's child, and therefore am to entreat you to let me return when I have brought you within a kenning of Theobald's. And so with the remembrance of my humble duty, with my prayer to give you your heart's desire either in promotion or profit (being for your good) I humbly take my leave.—At Ruckholts, 2.

Endorsed:—“22 Sept. 1596.”

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 1.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 22.—On Saturday last Sir Ferdinando Gorges, received your letters of 14th hereof, and caused me to send copies to the rest of

the gentlemen, who have appointed on Friday next to meet in this town and by their general letters to certify your Honour of our proceedings; and if, in the meantime, I receive no order to the contrary, I intend (God willing) within these six or seven days to depart from hence towards the Court, there to inform your honour of all things at large.

I have now received Sir Francis Drake's plate and some money of the gentlemen who had the same in trust, and I do send Mr. Drake bills for receiving of some money in London, and will do the like for the rest as it cometh to my hands. By letters from him, I understand your especial favour still continues towards him, which I pray God either he or myself may live to deserve.—Plymouth, 22 September, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 2.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the Earl of ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 22.—The opportunity of this bearer yieldeth occasion of my writing, and not any matter worthy the troubling your Lordship. All is yet very quiet since the wars at Hulst, neither is the Count of Solms yet cleared for the surrender thereof, but must be worn away by time, else will he never be freed with his credit. Marshal Biron's incursions, hath put all Arthoys into alarm and drawn the Cardinal's men unto those places for their defence, yet news is now come that part of his forces are returned into Brabant, but whether to be employed is uncertain. Of Captain Smithe's (one of them in the States' pay) running away to the enemy, I am sure your Lordship hath understood, neither can we as yet learn what his intent was. There is a purpose to try whether it can be practised to pay the soldiers by the pole and maintain the companies stronger. We do here make account that the deputies are got over, and those unto Denmark be there by this. The States of Holland are still met in ample number, stayed the longer together because of the Duke's arrival, who came hither on Wednesday last, and the Saturday following had audience, where he laid forth his message and cause of coming, what he had done with Her Majesty and desired to be performed of these men; requiring that certain might be committed to conference with him, with instance to have a good and speedy resolution. Their answer, for that time, consisted in thanks and compliments, concluding that it would please him to deliver the proposition in writing to be further considered, which he did on Monday afternoon, and I, that morning, had presented Her Majesty's gracious letters, which, I perceived, did not a little content them, and though it is unlikely anything will be resolved ere the provinces have returned their answers it is hoped some good will be wrought.

Sir Robert Sydney was here with the Duke, and brought the chains sent by your Lordship for Monsieur Duynenvoert and Gerbrants, who not being nor appearing here before his departure, he left both with me to deliver and present, using such speeches as the occasions may require: which I will forthwith perform and then certify your lordship further, till which or that better subject be offered I humbly take my leave.—From the Haeghe this 22nd of 7^{bre}. 1596.

P.S.—If, while the Duke of Buillion shall be here, your Lordship shall have any cause to command or employ me, I should be right glad to show my readiness and employ my best endeavours.

Seal. 2 pp. (45. 3.)

FRANCIS RUMBALL.

1596, ^{Sept. 22}_{Oct. 2}.—Passport given by Don Juan de Silva, Count of Portalegre, Governor General of Portugal, to Francisco Banrembom, a Fleming, aged 28, to proceed to Ayamonte on private business.—Lisbon, 2 Oct. 1596.

Signed.

Countersigned with two other Spanish names. Endorsed:—“Passport for Francisco Rumball.”

1 p. *Spanish.* (45. 32 *.)

THOMAS MUN to ELEAZOR HICKMAN.

1596, Sept. 22.—You will have understood of our taking by 22 Spanish galleys, where we remain in most miserable case. I perceive they mean nothing less than to give us our liberty, alleging that we have been traders into Turkey and therefore to be condemned to the galleys. In which woeful places we still remain, our men being all in chains, abiding extremity of cold for want of apparel, being despoiled to their shirts, some lamed with their chains, their legs swelled and fear the loss thereof, all pinched with hunger, sometimes two days together without bread or water. As yet we are not put to the oar, neither do I think we shall be till we come to Naples or Genoa, where our sentence shall be given, and there we shall not want extreme labour and infinite blows to add to our hunger and cold. In the galleys we daily see poor men without occasion tormented with stripes by day, yea and night, even to the death. Such is the cruelty of the bloody-minded people, such is the misery of these galleys which is hell itself, having here no other consolation but the jingling of chains, the pitiful complaints of poor men lamenting with blows and cryings, which some or other continually are tormenting. I have sailed in Turkish galleys, and better I do affect to be the slave of a Turk seven years than one year in these galleys. I beseech you to procure with some in Venice, who have correspondents of account in Naples and Genoa, that they may procure my liberty. I know you will make them money to deal in this, for without that nothing will be done. We shall be example to the English shipping hereafter for yielding into the hands of Spaniards in hope of liberty, as we did.—In the galleys at Messina, 20 Sept., 1596.

Nota.—We were taken near Corfu in the Venetian's seas, contrary to their law, so you may use your industry in law. The same order you take for my deliverance at Naples or Genoa, Mr. Nelsonne requireth you for God's sake to do the like for him; and his goods in the hands of Aldriche and my father shall be for your repayment.

Contemporary copy.

On the same sheet:—

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1596, Sept. 22.]—The enclosed should have been sent by the Marsellian Morisan, but the master kept not his promise. We know no more than before, for our liberty or captivity. Some say we shall be burned for religion, some that we shall remain slaves. The best we hear is that our men, upon answer from the King, shall have their liberties. But the master, Mr. Stone, and myself must pay our ransoms, saying we are rich, wherein they are much deceived. I

would write much, but Naples speaks English. I pray you to follow the contents of the enclosed. Our misery is more than my discourse, which I have written likewise to Thomas Norden in Zant, to advise you from thence lest this might miscarry. Twelve of our galleys go presently for Spain, so write to our friends in England to procure some Spaniards of account to be detained, for by such exchange there is hope to be released, when money shall not prevail. Thirteen of our men are gone in the galleys to Genoa, the rest of us remain, and know not whether we shall go for Spain or be sent to Genoa, and our matter be ended by the Prince Dorea, for he commands, and not Don Pedro which took us. Pray use means to Genoa likewise. Seven of our men are sick to the death, and three likely to lose their legs, being overladen with chains. I cannot write so much as I would, the walls have ears. We are dead of hunger and cold, no money nor friends to help us, nor one to speak in our behalves.—Naples, 22 Sept. [1596].

Contemporary copy. 2½ pp. (174. 90.)

RICHARD KYNGSMYLL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 23.—Begging Cecil's furtherance and favour in his suit to be employed in Her Majesty's service of the Mastership of the Rolls, which he verily thinks may be accomplished by him and his father, to whom he has made his humble suit also.—xxiiith of September, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Surveyor of the Court of Wards to my Master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 4.)

VIRGINIO ORSINO to ANTONIO PEREZ.

1596, ^{Sept. 23}_{Oct. 3}.—Is sending his secretary, Mannelli, to the Court to solicit his affairs. Asks Perez to assist him.—Trinel, 3 Oct. 1596.

Italian. 1 p. (174. 14.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 24.—Forwarding a letter from Count Ludwick of Nassau, the favour and love shewn unto whom by Essex has been very well bestowed, for he sheweth himself very thankful to all England, but especially to his Lordship. News there is none but that the D. of Bouillon has been very well received in Holland; he hath as yet no answer to his propositions and demands, but hopes to receive means to pay some good troops, both horse and foot, for the King, his master. It will probably be twenty-two or twenty-four days before he is again at Flushing, Sydney came from Holland but this day and found this bearer, Mr. Hall, ready to start, which makes his letter so short.—Flushing, the 24th of Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 5.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595, Sept. 24.—Beseeching him to be a means for a warrant of security for him during twelve months, within which time he will by God's grace satisfy his whole creditors. He has taken order with the most part of them, and the rest do threaten and go about earnestly to arrest him. Since last he came into the realm, he has tasted so often of imprisonment that he had rather lose his life than be committed. Not being able

to satisfy his creditors nor to defray his charges in prison, so as he must perish if committed, and his last security which he had by Lord Burghley's means having expired the last day of July last, he is forced to fly from place to place.—24 of September 1596.

P.S.—Among other creditors, he has owed Mr. Smyth, clerk of the Council, 40s. these two years; for this friendly tolerance he is greatly bound, and promises to pay the debt by the first day of November.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 6.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND TO SIR ROBERT CECIL. ✓

[1596, Sept. 25.]—I pray you excuse my often sending to you, forced by necessity, the ships that should go with me being much sought by merchants that would freight them for the Straits; so as if I do not, upon assurance that I shall proceed with Her Majesty's licence, conclude with the owners of them to-morrow, they will be had from me, and my voyage is overthrown, not able any other where to furnish myself of ships fit for my pretence. I would myself have come to you [but] that I cannot get from my sister; though she hath as perfect understanding as ever had any in her weakness, yet hath she not spoken anything since Thursday, and we look every hour for her departure, which God send may be happy, as I doubt not it shall, for she sheweth the most and greatest tokens of God's blessing and mercy that I think ever did living creature. So loth further to trouble you I end.

Endorsed :—"25 Sept., 1596, Earl of Cumberland to my Master. Desires your Honour to move Her Majesty for his leave to go to sea."

Holograph. ½ p. (45. 8.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 25.—I understand divers ways how much I am bound to you, insomuch as Her Majesty did marvel what reason you had to move so earnestly for me, considering the heinousness of the information exhibited by Philips against me; but hoping that ere this the commissioners have thoroughly satisfied Her Majesty in my behalf, especially being seconded by the report of the matter concerning Mrs. Rice referred to the examination and report of the Lord Keeper, I doubt not but the passage will be more easy, and am assured that the Lord Keeper will (by your good advice) either deliver you his conceit to be reported by you to the Queen, or, if you shall think it more behoofful, will report it himself to my best advantage, according to the truth of matters apparently found upon two several deliberate hearings of the cause. No longer gone than yesterday I had very probable information of very great wealth in pearls and jewels concealed and gotten in the late action. The informers some of them are threatened with loss of place and otherwise, and will not long be biding in England, as I take it. I do think it very expedient in the furtherance of Her Majesty's service that immediately upon my liberty you appoint me some fit place to attend you: and if you take not good heed of the disclosing this matter, it may haply (coming to some men's ears) make them set up the rest of their uttermost credit to keep me still by the heels. For mine own part, I will not so much as mutter it to anybody till the time you shall appoint, nor do ought else whatsoever without your special direction. I send enclosed a petition to be exhibited to Her Majesty in furtherance of my liberty, if you shall think it needful and allow it. If any matter of complaint be further objected, I will presently before my deliverance

put in two of the best aldermen in London as my sureties to make treble satisfaction for any fault that upon examination shall be found in me.—This xxvth of Sept. 1596.

P.S.—I humbly pray you, if you like not the petition, to tear it or return it.

Seal. 1 p. (45. 10.)

COBHAM HALL.

1596, Sept. 25.—Corn remaining at Cobham Hall.

1 p. (145. 186.)

Mrs. WINDEBANK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, Sept. 26.]—Good Mr. Secratyary. If eaver you took piti or compacyon of woman, let me be han humble suter too your Honer to be a mens to Mr Windebank, eather that he will be pleased to send his maryed daughter home, and releve her with his pors and gooe to her at his pleasur, and not bring her to make strif between him and me, or els to give me such goodes and chatells as I brought him and so to depart. I would not live so unquietly for all the goods in the world. He saith he will refer the matter to my friends: he croweth no law can compel him, and so long he cares not for any friend I have; but your Honer may, if you please to command him to send hom his soon and daughter, or else to give me the porshen I brought him, I shall be bound to pray for your Honour. He is now weary of me, and he thinks to weary me out. He hath left me without men or money but 10*l*. to pay my doctor and poticary and keep hous this month, and no clothes to put on me and will send me none. He sendeth your onor word his servaunts are sick. He is well and hath enow too wayt on him if he will. Hoping your honour will pitie my case and be a mens under Good to work my speedy delivery, I humbly tak my leave, your honr's most humble at command, Mary Windebank.

Endorsed:—"26 Sept. 1596. Mrs. Wyndebanke to my master."

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 11.)

LADY HAWKINS to the LORDS of the COUNCIL.

1596, Sept. 26.—By their letters of the 18 of this present their Lordships certify her of a petition to them by Sir Thomas Basquerville, knight, wherein he craved 312*l*. for a victualling into Bryttayne in 1594, and willed her and M^r Quarles either to satisfy this or to return her answer.

By reason that Roger Langford, who is best acquainted in that matter, and did then [serve] M^r Hawkins as his clerk, is in the Narrow Seas, making of a pay to Sir Henry Palmer and the rest of those companies in Her Majesty's service, she deferred her answers till this present, hoping he should have waited on their honours and answered it himself. She finds that M^r Hawkins received such a sum out of the Exchequer, and as he hath done in like case divers other times paid the money, being for Her Highness' service, over to Thomas Bludder, deputy to M^r Jeames Quarles, with M^r Quarles' consent, who confesseth the receipt, and is ready to yield a reason of the employment of it when it shall please your Lordships to call it in question. It may therefore please their Lordships to take order with him to satisfy Sir Thomas

Basquervill for the money he received and whatsoever was returned in victuals is in his hands. Doubts not but he is able to yield an honest reckoning.—Detford, the xxvth September 1596.

(Signed) :—Margaret Hawkyns.

Endorsed :—"La : Hawkins to ye Lls." 1 p. (45. 12.)

CHARLES LORD WILLOUGHBY, SIR EDWARD DYMOK and SIR GORGE ST. POLL to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Sept. 26.—According to your letters dated the 11 of this instant, importing Her Majesty's pleasure that we should provide and furnish ninety-four footmen in the county of Lincoln, to be had into Ireland under the conduct of Sir John Booles, knight, we have levied the said men, and have divided them according to your directions, viz., forty-seven corslets with pykes, twenty-four calyvers, and twenty-three muskets, and have delivered them this day unto him, and have made an indenture containing the names of the soldiers and the places of their dwellings, which herewithal we send unto your Lordship. And for the restitution of the armour upon their return we have taken bonds of the said Sir John Booles as you have prescribed.—Lincoln, this xxvth of September, 1596.

P.S.—If it might please your Lordship, since the nights grow long and cold, to discharge the country of the watch of the beacons, it would be very acceptable to them.

Addressed :—"Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln."

1 p. (45. 13.)

SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 26.—Since the writing of my last letter there is news come that the estates shall be assembled at Roen forthwith. The King is already on his way thitherwards at a town called Meilon, and stayeth my Lord of Shrewsbury's coming, which cannot conveniently be before Tuesday next by reason of his long being at sea, which asketh some time of refreshiug, especially our horses much weakened thereby. The King cometh shortly thither, with intent to lay his burthen there. It putteth me in some hope that he will pass the most part of this winter there : a thing which many besides myself wish, which are already tired of his often removes. It is reported that the King had a purpose lately to send one Monsieur de la Bourdiere, chief of his Majesty's family, Ambassador to the Pope ; whereof he being advertised, and understanding that he was one of the League, sent to the King to have him stayed, assuring him that he would never have any communication nor speech with any of that faction.

The commander of Diépe is very thankful to Her Majesty for her gracious favour shewed so lately. He protesteth to do her all faithful service whilst he liveth, and wisheth that by the means of some good occasion he may more effectually shew the good affection he beareth to Her Majesty's service. It would both encourage and assure him in the course he hath undertaken if it would please your Honour to take notice of his good affection to do Her Majesty service by two or three words under your hand to him. His credit and acquaintance in Court, as I am informed, are very great, whereby he may very greatly advance her affairs by such intelligence as he may give, and therefore not to be neglected. I leave it to your honourable consideration humbly taking my leave.—From Diepe, the 26th of September, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 14.)

RO. WHYTE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, Sept. 26.]—Understanding that Sir Thomas Baskerville and Sir Arthur Sauvage, by Her Majesty's pleasure, must forego their company in Flushing, because of their employment into France, and these being two of the cautionary companies of Flushing at the disposal of the Lord Governor, asks that, in the absence of his master, Cecil will defend the authority and reputation of one that truly loves and honours him, that these companies be not bestowed without his consent and liking.

Endorsed:—"26 Sept. 1596.

His desire is that the companies of Sir Tho. Baskervyle and Sir Arthur Savage may not be disposed out of Flushing without consent of Sir R. Sydney."

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 15.)

SIR A. ASHLEY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 26.—I wrote to you yesternight, but by reason of my brother's absence they were not delivered but left there till this morning, and, because I would be loth henceforth to give your Honour in any of my actions the least cause of jealousy, I have sent you by my brother an open letter to the Lord Keeper, not to be delivered without your perusal and good allowance. I am now very sorry that my last petition (through despair of your recovery) was so untimely delivered by the countess of Warwick, after so long delay. *Multiloquio non deest peccatum*; howbeit (I take it) that this letter to his Lordship may solve what is amiss.

There is very great labour to stop some folk's mouths touching the pearl and the jewels I wrote to you of yesternight; and, if heed be not taken, the parties will be gone out of the way. There be three of them. One is called "Black Dick," belonging to the Quivry; another Lieutenant Whitacres, and the third is one John Davies; two of these are presently in Court, but if they have any notice hereof they dare not abide it before I have dealt with a fellow, their pot companion, that must charm them in their kind. I understand also that the States be come and haply her Majesty may either lose or be charged wrongfully with repayment of a great mass of money if your Honour foresee it not, and have some speech with me before resolution; for I am most assured there will be foul play offered. And therefore my liberty would be hastened, I most humbly take leave from the Fleet, this xxvjth of September, 1596.

Seal. 1 p. (45. 16.)

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, LORD KEEPER, TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 27.—According to the Queen's pleasure signified by Cecil, he has twice heard the complaint of Mrs. Barbara Burgoyne (*alias* Rice) against Sir Anthony Ashley, first hearing the parties themselves, then (doubting lest the poor gentlewoman either did not understand or could not fully inform him of the state of her own cause) assigning Mr. Fuller, who is of kin or allied unto her and was nominated by herself, to be of her counsel; and, in regard of her poverty, appointing him to take pains for her *in forma pauperis* without fee. In the end, finds she has so little cause or colour of complaint that if the matter had been depending in the Chancery by ordinary course of

suit the defendant must have been dismissed with costs; but, lest this summary report may not satisfy Cecil, and in case Her Majesty will be pleased to be informed of the particularity, he thinks good to acquaint Cecil briefly with the same.

Mrs. Rice had an estate for life in the manor of Medmenham, co. Bucks, the inheritance being in one ——— Rice, a young gent. She leased the whole manor to others, part of it for ten years, part for seven years or thereabouts, without reserving any rent at all. She being well stricken in years married one Ed. Burgoyne, a young gent. now her husband. Sir Anthony Ashley bought the inheritance of young Rice; then compounded with Burgoyne for his interest, and (to clear the manor of Mrs. Rice's estate, if she should overlive her husband) compounded also with her; whereupon she and Burgoyne joined together in a fine for Sir Anthony's better assurance. Burgoyne is living still and the leases for years not yet ended. The state of the cause in law standing thus, Mrs. Rice contendeth that in equity she is to be further considered, and in that behalf chargeth Sir Anthony that in consideration of the levying of the fine he promised unto her some things which he hath not performed. This promise she affirms to have been made before one Beard, and one Hyde, a servant of Sir Anthony's, and other witness of it she hath not. Beard is dead and, if living, she saith she would not trust him as he was not a man of credit. Hyde when examined upon oath in her presence, utterly denied that ever he heard or was privy to any such promise. Sir Anthony also offered to depose that he never made any such promise; and so she fails of proof of this promise, which is the only ground of her complaint.

Sir Anthony being further pressed by him, admitting such a promise had been made, how he could then answer it, answered that he stood upon the first agreement which was performed by the fine and shewed divers letters from Mrs. Rice herself and from Beard, whereby it seemed she was fully satisfied and did not stand upon any such promise. Secondly, he shewed her own deed under her hand and seal by which she did acknowledge herself fully satisfied. Thirdly, he shewed a deed containing an arbitrament made by Mr. Dr. Cesar and Mr. Lovell, the cofferer, as also a final agreement of the parties themselves, and this under the hands and seals of the arbitrators, and of Sir Anthony and Mrs. Rice. All this notwithstanding, Sir Anthony did afterwards give her ten angels at the request of Sir John Fortescue.

Although satisfied that Mrs. Rice complained without cause, that he might leave no part of her suggestion unexamined, Egerton required Sir Anthony to set down what he had disbursed for obtaining this estate from Mrs. Rice, meaning thereupon to take some hold to have drawn him to yield her some further recompence; but in this he gave such satisfaction as Egerton could not in reason press him further, for he hath disbursed much more than Mrs. Rice's estate can reasonably be esteemed at, considering there are leases yet continuing and no rent reserved, and that which she could pretend was nothing certain but rather a casual possibility of an estate for her own life, after the leases ended, if she, being aged and then in prison and sickly, should overlive her husband being but a young man.

Leaves this to Cecil's wisdom to be imparted to Her Majesty as he shall think meet.—At the Rolls, this xxvijth of September 1596.

Signed :—Tho. Egerton, C.S.

Seal. 2 pp. (45. 17.)

SIR HENRY KNYVETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 27.—The weakness of my authority, Right Honourable, would have forbidden me to open your letter or that other of my Lord, if the force of your command over me had not encouraged me thereto. For although my name rest in the commission of Lieutenant, yet by the death of Sir John Danvers my power is extinguished. Here at my brother, Sir George Sidenhame's, yesterday night in my way to Wiltshire, I received the said letters: according to the contents whereof, I have taken the readiest order I could devise for the expediting of the service, meaning shortly (God willing) to attend your Honour and to crave your favourable assistance in my troublesome causes with Poole, who lately hath vexed me with new process, which as heretofore so now doth detain me from the accomplishment of my willing service to her Majesty; being enforced to hasten towards London sooner than otherwise I needed.—At Coombsidenham, this xxvijth of September, 1596.

Seal. 1 p. (45. 18.)

News from SPAIN.

1596, Sept. 27.—David Coleman, of Lubeke, mariner, reporteth that he was at Port Real in a ship of Lubeke whilst our army came to Cales, and remained there till 27 August last, at which time the Carricks and Indian Fleet was not come home, but there was news they should come shortly and leave the principal treasure at the islands. The Indian Fleet which was in the bay of Cales was wholly burnt, being 49 ships, by commandment of the Vice-Admiral of Andelusia, whereat the merchants and owners of the ships are greatly discontented. Since the departure of our Fleet there hath been recovered at low tides divers pieces of artillery, and more than 1,000 tons of wine and oil.

The town of Cales, since the departure of our Fleet, was presently entered by the Duke of Medina with four hundred soldiers, and the houses and fortifications are now diligently repairing, the King of Spain having granted them liberty of all subsidies and contributions for the space of ten years.

After the departure of our Navy, the Spaniards have seized upon all such ships of the Easterlings and Hollanders as were in the havens of St. Lucar, Port Real, and St. Marye Port, and taken the masters prisoners, unmanned their ships and placed Spaniards in them.

There is speech at Port Real that some forces shall go to Ireland, but how many he knoweth not.

There were at Lisbon more than 30 ships of the Easterlings at the time of our army coming to Cales, and are yet there in the river.

The occasion of his stealing away from Spain is this. The Master of the ship wherein he served being taken prisoner at Port Real, and the ship disfurnished of the sails and necessities, but having another sail privately in the ship, they came away in the night, and have brought the ship to Bristow, being loaded with salt, to their Master's benefit.

Endorsed:—"27 of Septembre, 1596. The report of David Coleman, mariner of Lubeke, being come from Port Real the 27 of August."

(45. 19.)

The QUEEN'S COACHMEN.

1596, Sept. 27.—Petition of Guillaume Boone and 5 others, the Queen's coachmen, for a lease in reversion of 60*l.*, for their services.

Endorsed :—March 27, 1594.

Note by the Earl of Essex as to their good service.

Note by Sir Julius Caesar that the Queen grants the petition.—
27 Sept. 1596.

1 p. (152.)

———— to ————

[1596], Sept. 28.—“*Js. et M^{ria}*” :—Since the last (by whom you assured me), I hear from very good part the old man of Spain is angry and hath sworn, *in furore suo* and in his own language, he will be revenged. For indeed he is angry with your last attempt, and other circumstances prove strongly that they will arm for all things necessary to invade you so speedily as they can; whereunto the subjects of Spain have offered great assistance in money and payments, and I do credibly believe it now more than ever.

The enterprise of Ostend was averted by the coming of the French at the same instant into the borders of Arthoys, with strong troops of horse, where they took prisoner the Marquise de Waranbon, a nobleman of Borgondye who commanded in those parts, and did overthrow near a hundred of his horse, did much spoil on the open villages, and took a little town called St. Pawle. Besides, it was advertised from where you are that the English should join with the French, Holland and Zealand, for the siege of Calays, which some days was observed reinforced the garrison of town and forts and drew all the camp thitherwards. Wherein so much time is spent as I think winter's approach will permit nothing to be done of long work. Sure I am here is a greedy desire to get Ostend, and every occasion is waited on to surprise it or otherwise as they find commodity; which excepted, with defence for the French incursions this winter, I think nothing will be done till they set on you, and that will appear more evidently shortly. In the mean time you may now make that reckoning (if I be not much deceived) and provide accordingly; all parley of truce and peace is broken with France (as this last act sheweth), and the ambassador of the Cardinal returned, and it is said that French, Holland, and Zealand are yours offensive and defensive, a strong alliance for one enemy. The letter I mentioned I have not here to send presently,—by the next I will not fail; it is Latin and imports more the Scottish King than you, and yet you will pick out some profit. From Legee I send you these, where I am presently, and to return again to Andwarp forthwith. If you write, use the way of Clederow for the next, for I fear I shall not be there myself; neither do write but for necessity, for there is much diligence to find letters. The cause why I desire to be sometime permitted is, at this present I am in some hope to have some part of that which is owing me for the arreages of my pay, whereof within two or three months I shall see the effect, and it would bring me away well. Beside, in both yours it is said where and when I will, wherefore I thank you. What I say of the L. D. is most true; and therefore particularly procure that to be seen I send you herewith and you shall do me a great favour, and, if things fall out well, be much thanked for your good will and service of a good friend. Of my perpetual sincerity with you never doubt; and the like I reckon from you in all. Keep secret what passeth for it is most convenient; but of that it is superfluous to write.”

In a different ink :—" Thus much I writ being at Leedge, from whence I meant to have sent to you, but the means failed, and, returning to my ordinary, I hazard to send this way and so have that letter I mentioned in my last. Don Pedro de Baldeze who was once prisoner with you, is to come to the Low Countries shortly, and the Count de Fventes is likely to be general of that enterprise, if it go forward, as presumedly it is not doubted; howbeit there is now a secret bruit that the King should be dead. It is but with few but these of good intelligence. It may be true but I do not assure it, and though it were it is thought that resolution would not be altered, for divers of his desire his end, thinking his age and coldness a let to many enterprises. 28. 7b. [28 Sept.]

"I pray you acknowledge the receipt of these and the last by the way of Cled^o, for I shall be absent at least two months. I fear my father or uncle Richard Brock of Prestowld, or both, be dead, that I hear not answer of my letters. Inform yourself and let me hear of you."

2 pp. Seal. (48. 24.)

Enclosed in the preceding :—

— to —

"Sir, some months past I advertised you of my lord Dacres his inclination towards her Majesty's and country's service, so again I say, his loyalty and sincerity is not to be distrusted; wherefore I think it strange that her Majesty doth not more graciously respect him and call him home, which I think for his part he hath freely offered long since; and as from the beginning he hath been diversly practised to return to the Spanish King's service, from which he hath retired himself now xvj or xvij months, so now is he vehemently entreated at this instant with great offers to increase his pension almost double and to pay it him hereafter duly, and to give him presently in his purse all the arrearages of so many months as he hath been retired, which is a sum of xvij or xvij hundred crowns, besides the continuance of his son's pension. I know all this is offered him of good part, and will be performed if he will accept it presently; but he, regarding her Majesty's favour, hath to this day and doth yet defer to yield to it, temporizing with them in hope presently to receive some good comfort from your Court to his contentment, without which I know his extreme wants to be such as for lack of means to eat, beside his debts, I fear he shall be compelled to accept their offer, being unable to continue twenty days longer. Of this I thought good to advise you, beseeching you to make my lord of Essex acquainted withal, whom he esteemeth his good gracious friend and honourable patron, and loveth before all other of his rank at this day. Thus much to you alone, acknowledging you shall do me a singular pleasure to communicate so much as I have required. Christ keep us. 23-7^{br}."

In a different ink :—" Again since the writing of this first there be that offer to procure him 180 crowns pension the month and 2500 crowns in his purse, besides his son xl or l crowns the month. I pray you be very circumspect in communicating this. I know he is much affected to the person forenamed, and that he hath power to work much in his cause; and that must be hastily or else the poor nobleman cannot endure it."

In another hand :—" Under your Honor's correction, I presume this lord Dakers may by Smyth's means be wrought to receive and accept the King's pension, &c., and, under that continuance and course to her Majesty, some service of the best consequence. Which under leave and direction I dare engage my life to bring to pass, &c."

1 p. (48. 25.)

SIR EDW[ARD] HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 28.—To begin with compliments were almost never to make an end, so much doth the infiniteness of your love and favour draw on one after another, but to conclude all in one, I am yours, I will be yours, and then shall think myself happiest when I may have means to do your Honour service. This bearer found me like a good Justice of Peace ready to ride to the Quarter Sessions, a little to take air, being newly come hither from Q. Castle, in which air I was loth to continue my wife any longer, with whose melancholy humour, as if the wound were yet green, I am a little too much troubled. But when I may learn (as I will set spies) that my best Lady (your Lady) hath freed herself for a time from the Court (as I hear she shortly will), I straight will see for one short day how the city of London looketh, having not yet been nearer to it than yesterday at Cobham to visit my cousin G. Brooke. The Guiana Kn. is infinitely bound to your Honour, and I doubt not but time and the continuance of your love will wear out all distastes. But I hear you had more need to take the protection of Peter Gunner, whose jailor I hope one day to be in earnest by virtue of your warrant, as sometime he took upon him to be mine with a counterfeit. And so loth to be tedious but with the very strings of my heart rendering all serviceable thanks, humbly beseeching my duty to your Lady may not be forgotten, I rest, ready to do your Honour service, Edw. Hoby.—From my house near Rochester, 28 Sept., 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 20.)

TREASURY of HER MAJESTY'S CHAMBER.

1596, Sept. 29.—Estimate of money required for the usual payments in the Treasury Office of Her Majesty's Chamber for six months until Michaelmas, 1596.

Draft. 1 p. (45. 7.)

CUSTOMS: PORT OF LONDON.

1596, Sept. 29.—Note by Richard Carmarden, showing that from Michaelmas 1595 to Michaelmas 1596 the customs and subsidy paid in the port of London for velvets, satins, taffetas, cambrics, lawns and sewing silk amounted to 6,840*l.* 3*s.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, exclusive of what was paid in the out ports which for cambrics and lawns is more than at London.

1 p. (45. 9.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 29.—Having written Cecil many letters since the return of the Fleet, without receiving any acknowledgement, doubts that by some means they have miscarried, and begs that such letters as he shall send from time to time may be acknowledged by one of his secretaries.

The answer of his last letters to the Commissioners is referred to the coming up of Mr. Stallenge who will be at Court about the beginning of next month.—From the port at Plymouth, the 29 of Septem., 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (45. 21.)

DOCTOR THOMAS RIDLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 29.—As my Lord of Winchester, late deceased, hath left behind him a very good remembrance here for his great house keeping, painfulness in preaching, and diligence in executing his duty in all sorts under Her Majesty, so also he had a careful meaning for the repairing of the houses of his see, which in some places are greatly ruined, as namely at Walsey, being the chiefest seat of the Bishop. But even as he had entered into the work it pleased God to call him away, to the great grief of the country, hindrance of those that did appertain unto him, and prejudice to these and other good designments, wherein he had an intent to have satisfied all his friends fully to their expectation and his good meaning; which now being taken away before the rent day, his state is not able any way to perform. May it please, therefore, your Honour, since by the Bishop's untimely death the houses are like much to be decayed, the winter now approaching, and they lying open to the injury of the weather, your Honour among the rest would have a care for it, and appoint some man in the vacancy for the repairing of them. I think your Honour shall hardly find a man more fit for this business than this bearer, Mr. Henry Ricks, a gentleman whom my Lord Bishop used for his steward and dealer in all these matters of buildings and all his other occasions; in all which he hath so well approved his discretion and faith unto the world that he may be thought well worthy the managing of these or greater matters. Wherein if it shall please you favourably to consider of him the whole see and houses of the bishopric shall have just cause to render most humble thanks. Besides, the gentleman, over that he is like to do Her Majesty good and profitable service in the vacancy in saving to her many things which would be peradventure concealed by others, is able to inform yourself in the whole state of the bishopric so far as you shall desire to be satisfied therein, to which end he will attend you at your pleasure.—From Winchester, the 29 of Septemb., 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 22.)

THE COMMISSIONERS at PLYMOUTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 29.—We have at length finished our despatch which for some time was deferred unto Mr. Stallenge his coming up himself unto your Honour, who can best make relation of what hath been done from the beginning.—Plymouth, this xxixth of September, 1596.

Signed :—Ferd. Gorges, George Cary, William Strode, Chr. Harris, Wm. Stallenge.

Endorsed :—By Mr. Stallenge.

Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 23.)

ARMY.

1596, Sept. 29.—“There hath been paid to Sir Thomas Sherley upon the warrant of the 20 of Sept., 1596, for the full pay of the 2 colonels, captains, and officers of bands, and the leadings of 2,000 soldiers, and iij*s.* iiij*d.* apiece by the week for vj months,” 10,038*l.* 8*s.* Also by a second warrant, 29 Sept., whereby an increase is given to Sir Thomas Baskerville of 30*s.* per diem, and to Sir Arthur Savage of 10*s.* for the like time, 336*l.*

“One whole month's entertainment cometh to the sum” of 2,265*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; six months to 13,599*l.* 12*s.*

1 p. (44. 110.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, Sept. 29.—Account of Henry Granville, steward of the household to William Lord Cobham, Lord Chamberlain, Sept. 29, 1596.

1 p. (204. 39.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 30.—Yesterday towards evening there was some overture made me, by a couple that came in company under colour to visit me, to reconcile Gilly Merrick with me, and that thereupon my liberty should be undertaken, and my Lord's good favour procured in best sort. I answered with no show of mislike, saying that I bear him no malice, but left the wrongs done me to the touch of his own conscience, as things not proceeding from himself originally, but from finer heads to serve other purposes as well as his own private. Howbeit that it could not stand with my safety nor reputation to take place with him before my coming forth: at which time I would be contented to refer matters to the consideration of two indifferent gent. Whereupon they fell from me, saying that the motion proceeded only from themselves without the privity of Sir Gilly, concluding that it was very doubtful and disputable whether I should ever prevail for my absolute liberty before my peace with my Lord, which could not with any congruity or possibility be effected without good Sir Gillie's special mediation. So falling into other formal talk, we parted coldly. I conceive hereby how they plot my ruin, which were it only for the punishment of my body I would bear with more patience, but it draweth with it my utter overthrow, for I perceive I have an enemy more than I thought on or at any time deserved, I mean the Lord Buckhurst, who, as Phillips hath in great secret confessed to some my fellow prisoners, hath bought a pretended interest to a manor I have in Wilts of a couple of rogues and counterfeitors in my late absence in Her Majesty's services, and doth mean the beginning of this term to bring the matter to trial at the King's Bench in the name of Phillips, who hitherto hath but borne the bare name of this bad action to avoid clamor; and doth likewise lend his name in like sort to my L. B. for other lands of great value, bought of late by Phillips of one Fisher here prisoner, and the last term, as I understand, censured in the Star Chamber, having already agreed by my L. earnest letters with some of the tenants in possession. My Lord Treasurer no doubt may well remember the matters. This Phillips hath served my Lord's turn in like matters heretofore, and hath advised some here in Fleet to advise me (for now he seemeth to be charitably disposed towards me) to write unto my L. B. to entreat his mediation to Her Majesty for my liberty, and thereupon to make him offer of my interest in the manor in some reasonable sort. Sir, I assure you this matter toucheth me to the quick, and savoureth so much of dishonour and ingratitude that had my absolute liberty, (I cannot refrain to bewray my weakness) I should either make bitter complaint to the Queen, or bring my action of champerty, come of it whatsoever, and am hereby most certain that his L. will labour and join with others to continue my restraint till his trial be past; wherein I should be as hardly used as ever any of Her Majesty's poor servants. And therefore I most humbly entreat and expostulate your extraordinary good favour, relying wholly thereon, protesting by the faith of a Christian that what soever you shall assume unto Her Majesty in my behalf, I will not fail immediately to perform if it be possibly within mine habilitie. And if

my restraint could any ways have availed or benefited so honourable a patron as yourself by any manner of service, as it hath done others, I know you would ere this have engaged yourself for me.—This last of Sept., 1596.

P.S.—If your Honour would but entreat my Lord your father to be good unto me, no doubt it would give great furtherance.

Seal. 2 pp. (45. 24.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept.—Beseeching him to have his poor suit in remembrance to Her Majesty, and the rather that, upon the denial of Mr. Beale's reversion (whereof Gorges was not reputed worthy), she willed him to solicit her by Cecil's means in any other reasonable matter. A more reasonable suit cannot be, being but to secure his daughter from the hands of strangers, if God should call him in the next four or five years. The commodity, as he hopes, shall not be much, as he trusts in God to live so long and to dispose of her himself. Notwithstanding, it will be a gracious testimony of Her Majesty's mind toward him and a favour from Cecil to deal therein. The like hath been granted to many of less time and service than he has spent in the dutiful attendance of her sacred person.

Endorsed :—"Sept. 1596."

Undated. *Seal.* 1 p. (45. 25.)

MONSIEUR DE LA CHASTE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept.—Regretting that he cannot find any occasion to testify his devotion while Essex continues to lay obligations upon him.

Endorsed :—"Mons. de la Chast. Sept. 96."

French. *Undated.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 26.)

ARTHUR GREGORY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept.—If Cecil will send his little book of "plattes," while Gregory is purposely absent to avoid suspicion of importunity, he will return it within two days. His other idle absence he spends in modelling of a coach of greater ease than hath been ever tried, besides necessary commodities for carriage of papers or other provision; he will not so soon be worth it as Cecil shall be presented therewith. If he could but relieve his poor family in very sparing manner, and continue so to do Her Majesty's service, he would not repine to see other preferred and himself always denied. Is at present departing with the best means of relief which he has to supply present necessity, so as if he should long depend on Her Majesty's consideration without effect he would fall into extreme misery. If, therefore, receiving Her Majesty's denial, he depart silent and seek a new course of life, she cannot be displeased therewith. Depends only on Cecil, not having so much as shewed himself to any other councillor since nor long before his Honour's coming to his place, and therefore he is more bold to ask continuance of his favour in his suit, as well as in the Surveyor's place if it may be with his Lordship's good liking.—From my poor house in Whitechapel, this present of Sept. 1596.

Signed. *Part of Seal.* 1 p. (45. 27.)

THOMAS CHESTER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 1.—Two days past I received the enclosed for your Lordship, being sent me from Toloza from one Mr. Barret, by his servant, who wrote me to convoy the same with as much expedition as I could, which I have performed per post unto Paris and Roan, under cover unto a merchant of London who is there resident, whose name is William Willastone. Another letter from him I received for your honour, which I do send by way of Rochelle to be conveyed unto Bristol, for that I understand there are shipping of those parts at present; which letter I have enclosed within one to Mr. John Barker, who I know will be careful for the speedy sending of the same unto you. Any answers sent to this place, where I shall be resident some seven or eight months, I will see conveyed with as much speed and security as I can devise.—Burdeuz, this first of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seals. 1 p. (45. 28.)

TOBY [MATTHEW], Bishop of DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 1.—By a letter from the Lords of the Council, signed by your honour among the rest, I perceive that the Lord Treasurer hath acquainted you with divers great misdemeanors committed by one Robert Tailboies of this county, esquire.

As required by their Lordships I have taken bond for Tailboies' personal appearance before the Council at the Court, and have caused certain justices of the peace to receive examinations on matters objected against him, whereof I enclose a minute. I doubt not but you will think that such a person, being not only a Justice of Peace, Custos Rotulorum, and Attorney General to the Bishop, but also supposeth himself and is presumed of others to have some sorry skill in the statute laws of this realm, were more fit to be well punished than a more private man. This is certain that, if he should escape unrebuked, his example no doubt would grow to great insolency in others of his humour, and be no small impediment to all such services as by authority of their Lordships may be required in these parts upon the like occasion of Border affairs. I, only for executing what was commanded, was most disdainfully and despitefully abused by him. But that is little or nothing in comparison of his gross and proud contempt against the high preeminence of that sacred Senate, whose dignity next to the royal prerogative of Her Majesty should be inviolably and reverently preserved.—Bishop Auckland, the first of October, 1596.

Endorsed:—"A letter of the Busshopp of Duresme to my Master at "Nonesuch." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 30.)

Enclosure:—

Robert Tailboies Esq., his misdemeanor, committed at Brisselton Hill, on Tuesday 10 August last, when the horsemen for Darlington Ward, appointed to attend the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches at the day of Truce, were by the justices to be viewed, with their horse and furniture, by virtue of letters from the Lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

11. He said openly, in the hearing of the multitude there assembled, that the justices did they knew not what, and had none authority so to assemble Her Majesty's people in arms, nor to levy money; and that

he would charge them with the same and would be informer against them, and therefore willed them to look to their answer thereof.

Tho. Calverley to the former 6 int.
 Robert Robson }
 Tho. Jeneson } to the 4 int.

2. He did not only deny to join with the said justices as one of them in that service (being of that division), but impeached their authority: said openly that his brother Willm. Tailboies (having land and living at West Auckland) should not pay his part of cessment laid for furnishing a man to that service, which cessment was laid rateably by the ancient values of the lands, according to the custom and usage of the county which of long time hath been observed in the like service.

Tho. Calverley to the former 6 int.
 Robert Robson }
 Robert Bowes } to the 4 and 2 int.
 Cl. Colmore }

3. He said that neither Bishop of Durham nor justices, nor any other but the Queen herself, could make any such taxation or cessment, and that to make any such taxation or cessment was treason.

Tho. Jeneson to the 5 int.;

4. He has oftentimes defended that the justices had no sufficient authority so to assemble or arm Her Majesty's subjects, and that the letters from the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council were no sufficient warrant to levy money for the furniture of the said horsemen in the execution of that service, and that it was rebellion to do the same.

Cle. Colmore to the former 6 int.

5. He wrote a letter to the Bishop of Durham about Our Lady Day in Lent last, purporting the grievousness of levies and impositions laid upon the inhabitants of this realm, as holding that justices cannot tax if they be not authorised by statute, and that all impositions should be letted which tend to the public diminution of subjects' goods; as also, that no imposition by way of benevolence should be assessed upon any whatsoever subject, because the general good in all government is preferred to any private respect. All which he wrote to dissuade the Bishop from levying money and furniture, though meet to be assessed upon this county for those ten horsemen which, both by authority from above and by direction from Her Majesty's Council at York, were enjoined to this county, for the more strength and assistance of the said Lord Warden; as appeareth by his letter proved to be his own hand writing.

Tho. Calverley, 7 and 8 int.
 Cl. Colmore }
 Robert Bowes } 7 int.
 Robert Robson }

6. At Auckland the fifth of April last, the said Bishop did shew Mr. Tailboies' said letter, and Mr. Purify and Mr. Fearne, two of Her Majesty's learned council at York, who in the presence of divers justices controlled the same. He notwithstanding maliciously persevered in that his error, and upon the said tenth of August, besides his intemperate speeches aforesaid, upon the reading of the Bishop's warrant, written in Her Majesty's name and according to the contents of their Lordships' said letters against his brother William Tailboies to the effect mentioned

in Robert Robson's depositions to the third interrogatory, he snatched the said warrant out of the hands of Thomas Calverley, chancellor of this county, and openly with great vehemence used these horrible oaths and unseemly speeches and demeanor, "God's death! God's heart! God's wounds! Commit my brother! Commit a f . . . ; The Bishop nor none of you all shall commit my brother!" And then, calling by name upon the said Thomas Calverley, put out his tongue and grinded with his teeth, and in disdainful manner took his tongue betwixt his fingers, and tearing the Bishop's said warrant with his fingers and teeth said, "Tear it! Tear it! Yea, by God's death would I, if it were his cap."

Tho. Calverley, 8 int.
Robert Robson, 4 int.
Tho. Jeneson, 5 int.
Tho. Calverley } 6 int.
Robert Bowes }

2 pp. (45. 29.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 2.—Since my last here is little alteration of things. The enemy's camp lieth still about St. Poull, not strong, nor well paid, and in great fear of the French. The country are greatly out of liking with the Cardinal, and now they attribute all that hath been done to Mr. de Roud, saying the Cardinal is neither fit for war nor council; so that it is hoped amongst them that the Count Fuentes shall come again.

Now, my Lord, that the winter is so come on, and that I have set all things in as good order as I can, I beseech you that I may have leave to come over for a while. I shall think myself greatly bound to you for it, and here I do fret myself to death. I hope that by your favour there will be no difficulty made of it.—From Ostend, this ij October, 1596.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (45. 31.)

W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 2.—The priest in the Clink is, by an accident, drawn into suspicion. He was with me this morning, and hard by my door met with one Tho. Hodyson, one of the learnedest men amongst them. If he may be set at liberty, he protesteth, and I do believe, in short time he will discover all those about London. He informeth me of a very tall handsome man lately come from beyond the seas, appparelled all in black, a black satin doublet, velvet gascons, a long cloak with buttons. He was thrice in one week at the Clink, but being warned by Jarnet, cometh no more. If there were order taken to remove Jarnet to Wisbyche, it would be speedily done, for your Honour understood by Diapre that he giveth advertisement beyond the seas; and out of doubt none of his sort hath the advertisements that he hath.—From Wood Street, the 2 of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 32.)

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

1596, Oct. 3.—It is now resolved to hold the assembly in this town [Rouen], to the calling whereof the King was unwillingly drawn but upon urgent necessity, and much more to an assembly general of the

States; apprehending to be thereby solicited for the redress of sundry things which will hardly receive present reformation, and especially to be pressed in the matter of his marriage.

The things likely to be handled in the assembly are, to settle an order for levying the King's receipts, and to suppress the number of divers officers employed therein, to the payment of whose fees did run a great sum of money; to gain some ease of disburdening to the common country people of the taxations which they bear; to procure the new impositions to be generally received into the towns, and the clergy to accord the sale of some lands with the allowance of the Pope. For the first point of the Treasurers, they have already begun to take order that, where in each of the seventeen generalities (as they call them) throughout the realm, there were before ten Treasurers and other ten under-officers called *Esleus*, that of the first there shall remain only two, and of the other, three; whereby will be yearly saved to the King above 200,000 crowns in their wages. But this is the more hardly digested for that, upon the like intent to have proceeded lately in that course with them, in consideration of fines drawn of them particularly, they were re-established by new edicts.

The Marshal of Byron remaineth in Artoys and often visiteth the enemy, but not without great pain to make the army to live, which the Marshal complaineth to be in very great necessity for want of pay. He persuadeth the King to undertake the siege either of Dourlans, Ardres, or Heslin.

The ambassador of Savoy received audience of the King two days since at Gallyon, and in his speech to him, as the King hath since declared, he inferred first of how great utility the peace with his master would be to him and also of like necessity, praying him, therefore, not to be dissuaded from it by those that did only regard their particular end, alluding to Monsieur de Diguieres. The King made him answer that he doth hear his servants in councils of all natures, but that he doth only embrace that which he knoweth to be fittest for the utility of his realm. He hath referred him to the Constable, Monsieur de Bellievre, Monsieur de Villeroy, and Monsieur de Syllery to treat with him, and in the mean time doth defray him.

It is advertised hither from many parts that the King of Spain doth make a general stay of all shipping in his realm to take revenge of the late descent made at Cales, which, it is said, he doth so passionately bear as he wisheth only to live until he may satisfy his said revenge: whence also proceeded his displacing of his three principal counsellors, the Count ———, Don John Idiaques, and Christopher de Moro, whom notwithstanding he hath since recalled, but increased the number of counsellors at war of persons of quality. That upon the said assurance he hath obtained of the subjects of Spain a contribution of thirty millions, to be paid in twenty years, which is yearly fifteen hundred crowns. And also for the said purpose he hath lately withdrawn his troops which were in Brittany, except only three hundred to remain at Blavett, and intendeth likewise to recall the forces he hath employed in his galleys against the Turk, which will make 10,000 men. And they seek not to conceal it that the said preparation is for England.

The Archduke Maximillian hath of late taken a place of very good importance upon the Turk, and the said Turk hath not yet made further progress with his army, but the same doth much break by sickness and otherwise.

The late death of the Cardinal Toletto at Rome is here much lamented, both for being a great scholar and reported to be of like

integrity of life : as also for having been the principal instrument to persuade the Pope to receive the King.

Monsieur Chombert is shortly to go to treat with the Duke Mercure, with whom they do not conceive any hope of present according, in respect that, enjoying so great a contribution by the truce, he will be loath to change condition until he shall find necessity more to press him.

It is now in question whether the Duke Mompensier shall go forward with the marriage of the daughter of Longueville, which the King doth seek to impeach and to match him with the Duke Joyeuse's daughter, to the end to hinder the suit made to her by Monsieur de Vaudemont, the Duke of Lorraine's second son. She is a very great partie.

Headed:—"Roan, the 3d of October, 1596."

[? *In Sir Thomas Edmonds' handwriting.*] 2 pp. (45. 33.)

ROBERT, LORD RICH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 3.—We are here come into a pestilent country both for soul and body, and full of excellent words and accomplements of courtsey which, together with chopt and larded meat, we are fed withal, reported to be of the King's charge, but the burghers of the town wish all our throats cut and gone, because they fear it must fall to their share to pay for it: and we that are but bad travellers can be content to hasten our retreat as soon as the King's patience will permit us the performance of swearing, and forswearing ceremonies, both for our first business as also to yield Monsieur St. George all his due rights, which now we may the sooner hope to be despatched because the King's fair great-bellied Mrs. is come to this place upon Thursday night last, attended with a hundred horse for her better security, lest some grando should carry her away.

My Lord Ambassador is deferred from any assured audience by the King hunting his usual chase, and slow workers of the pageants which are in every street ordained for his welcome into the town. In some streets are set up greater statuaries of Justice and Temperance than can be found (as I hear) in the whole realm. Upon Tuesday, his Majesty is expected, and at Notre Dame Church our La: with a new white gown and the last King are directed to entertain him. Other semblances too many to trouble your Lordship with I omit, being assured that your Lordship is better informed of matters of substance by linguists than by me your poor "doom" brother that am without words or French humour.

Mr. Fouk Grevyll, in my Lord of Shrewsbury's passage by sea, behaved himself so excellently in his kind, that I hope your Lordship will be a means for his preferment to make him a king, which long since he hath deserved in Her Majesty's service, and I doubt since his landing the sea air hath nothing altered his complexion, having with him so good a physician as Sir Henry Palmer for his comfort.

Our English gentlemen have some of them been so bold as to visit Madame de Mounshew in her bedchamber, whither they were brought by a French gentleman this morning as an especial favour after they had visited that part of the Abbey which is prepared for the King. She sate masked in her chamber till she went out into the next room to dine. It seems beauty is much prized when it is so daintily kept. She is lodged very richly, as they report, and adorned with more beauty of jewels than especial features of good favour or fairness. I think His Majesty will not hold all ceremonies accomplished till he shew us her that is his chief delight. I perceive your Kings and great men are not

so happy to hear of their faults to reform them as others, but fearing to be over tedious to your Lordship, I take my leave, and wish you all health and happiness.—From Roan, this 3d of Octo., 1596.

P.S.—The D. Mounpensier saluting me remembers much kindness to your Lordship. If it is thought that the D. de Mayne will excuse his absence from hence like a subject where he hath been accounted a chief. My Lord of Shrewsbury hopes to receive his dispatch about this day seven-night, and to be ready to embark at Deape about the 14 or 15 of this month, if shipping be there ready.

Holograph Seal. 2½ pp. (45. 34.)

ROBERT, LORD RICH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 3.—I received this morning, by an English merchant of this town, the enclosed packet for your Lordship, brought this morning hither from Bruges. If your Lordship have any occasion to send letters hither, here is one Willison, a factor for one Mr. Bass, that dwells near Peter van Lore, that will faithfully do any service you shall trust him with.—From Roan, this 3 of Octo., 1596.

P.S. We have nothing yet of the Duke of Bullion's return out of the Low Countries.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 37.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 3.—Sending letters received yesternight from Canterbury. Upon understanding from him what shall be thought fit to be done, he will see it performed; unless it please their Lordships to send for the party to be further examined, which (as the Archbishop thinks) will be most convenient.—Croidon, the 3 of Octob. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 36.)

SIR H. NEWTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596], Oct. 3.—What a comfort it is unto me in my distress to have such a gracious message from Her Majesty that it appears she is partaker of our sorrows. How should I answer her most royal kindness, but daily in my prayers unto God to bless her uprising and downlying, her forthgoing and homecoming, and to increase those most excellent and royal graces in her which never any histories have recorded in any queen as in our most excellent paragon.

For the death of my son Strangways, the Lord's hand is outstretched as well beyond the seas as on this side. *Numeravit Deus terminos quos non poterimus preterire.* For my own part, I would have had a boy Strangways, but it pleased the Lord otherwise to determine. My cousin, Mr. Seymor, made marvellous speed down; he was with me upon Friday night, 1 October, and I most humbly thank you that it hath pleased you to signify Her Majesty's most gracious favour towards me. Unto whose most excellent Majesty I beseech you to commend my most humble and dutiful service.

For Her Majesty's most gracious comfort sent me down by you, I mean to keep it as the precious thing which I shall ever have, and so leave it to my son.—Written at Barz Court, Oct. 3.

Endorsed :—"1596. Sir Ha. Newton to my Master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 38.)

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 3.—More than is in this enclosed, I know not anything worthy the reading, unless of the things we are promised to see but yet have not beheld, as the King's entry into this town in great pomp and glory, yet without the D. of Mayne, who hath excused himself by my being here, whom he pretendeth to have been one of the chiefest means of the Sc. Qs. death, his cousin, but as Mr. Edmondes told Monsieur Villeroy (after the King had told him thereof), it was but that Duke's device to keep himself from being brought hither by the King (as it were) in triumph, and so, I think, the King himself conceiveth. The preparation in this town for the King's receiving is exceeding great. They cannot be ready until Tuesday next, which hath kept him from hence ever since my coming hither, for he hath been at Gallion this fortnight. The D. Espernon is sent to Fountaynbleu to bring hither the King's sister, but she being much discontented, for that she cannot be suffered to marry the Count Soissons, it is thought she will not come. The Constable's wife and many other great ladies are already here, and the King's Mistress arrived here in a litter with few company on Thursday last, and hath no other lodging but the King's to lay her great belly in. That day she came hither the King went a hunting, but losing himself (in like of following his chace) he was found (they say) the same night by his Mrs. side, but in his own bed in this town; but it was so secretly carried as all the boys in the street spoke of it. The King hath taken exceeding great care of my honourable entertainment since my arrival at Deape. Monsieur Farvacques met me before I came at Cleare, where I lodged. Your Lordship hath lain there, and knoweth the goodness of that lodging; yet for myself I had no cause to complain for I lay in the castle. There the King began to defray me. Monsieur Surrenne, maistre d'hostell, and one of the marshals of the camp, whom I think your Lordship knows for a good companion, was there. Farvacques told me before him that he saw the King's letter to him, wherein he wrytt to make me *chère entiere*. Your Lordship knoweth what that meaneth, but I mean not to trouble his worship further than the kitchen. By this time all I can inform your Lordship is said but that the King hath sent me word he will go roundly to work with me: the next day after his entry here I shall have audience: the day following he will take his oath and the third day receive the Garter. I wish your Lordship all the honour and happiness you do to yourself, and rest your cousin and friend most assured, Gilb. Shrewsbury.—At Roan, the 3d. of October, 1596.

P.S. I forgot to inform you that the D. Montpensier met me a mile from the town, accompanied with the most of the gent. of Normandy, and so brought me hither to my lodging. The next day early he went to the King.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 39.)

LEVIES.

1596, Oct. 3.—Soldiers delivered to Captain Arthur Chichester at Hertford by Sir Henry Cock, Sir John Brocket, and Sir Philip Boteler, deputy lieutenants of the county.

1 p. (141. 178.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 4.—Although not having heard this long time of the receipt of sundry of my letters, yet I cannot omit the least opportunity

to be still troublesome to shew my dutiful service. As I wrote before, Sir Robert Sidney at his last being here left two chains, one for Admiral Duynenvoorde, and the other for John Geertbrantz, Vice Admiral. The admiral's, I have since sent to his house; and the other, Geerbrantz, upon my writing to him, sent his son for, yielding many thanks to your Lordship for so honourable a remembrance which they will ever be ready to merit, with all service and other dutiful offices. The Duke of Buillion is still here, having effected nothing because some of the States, not feeling authorised to deal in so weighty a matter, have written to their provinces for further orders, which they of Zeland have not yet sent, but their deputies are looked for hourly, and then some resolution will be taken: until which time the Duke takes patience though the delay somewhat troubled him. Count Maurice and the rest of the Counts continue there to keep the Duke company, and the Cardinal having sent all his forces to the frontiers of France to defend their limits, all is as quiet as if there were no enemy, and if the French can keep the Cardinal in those quarters, Count Maurice may chance to be doing of somewhat ere winter come.

The horsemen of Barques and Breda, with a few footmen, were of late as far as Brussels, ravaging and spoiling round about; so as they returned with store of cattle and many prisoners, without any appearing in all the journey to annoy them, so weak are the enemy's garrison left. From other places like raids are made, to the profit of their soldiers and the harm of the other side.

The Prince of Orange is come to Emmericq whether the Countess of Hohenlo is gone to salute him. Count Maurice having also sent one of his Councillors to like effect, what will follow time will discover: it is somewhat to be marvelled at that the Cardinal trusteth the said Prince so far.

Monsieur Aldegonde is sent by Count Maurice to be governor in Orange, and establish such order that he may keep possession, which by the King of France's favour will be more easy. To fasten it the better it is said there is a meaning to see if a match can be made between his sister, the Lady Emilia of Nassau, and Monsieur de la Tremouille.

The States are very glad their deputies have had so gracious an audience, in hope of better success by your Lordship's favour; wishing that such a good end might be made as might stand with Her Majesty's liking and their estate could endure.—From the Haeghe, this 4th of October, 1596.

Seal. 2 pp. (45. 42.)

THOMAS FOWLER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 4.—My cousin Wynyancke's wife has entreated me to attend you for appeasing of some dislike grown between them, which, as it appears by your letter your Honour hath given leave to any of her friends to attend you, I would willingly have done, but it hath pleased God to visit me with so great sickness that I am not able.

If it shall seem good to your Honour to call them before you, she hath promised to perform anything you may think fit for her to do, and I doubt not my cousin Winnibancke, whom I hold to be my very good friend and kinsman, will, upon your Honour's motion and knowledge of this letter, willingly do the like.

I beseech your Honour to take some good order therein so soon as your leisure will permit, for she complaineth that she lieth in London wanting both mean, money and apparel. I am most willing to wait

upon you at any time in London but as yet I am not able to travel further.—From my house in Islington, the iiiijth October, 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (45. 43.)

ARTH. ATYE to WILLIAM DOWNHALL.

1596, Oct. 5.—“Mr. William, slack not, I pray you, the tide now it serveth; and in any wise let me hear often from you. Send your letters to Sir Gillye Merricke’s chamber at Essex House, for thither I have appointed Williams, my man, to come every day for them. Advise me whether it be good I send a man to wait there at Court or not. And once a week I would willingly be at Court myself were it not so far off and so uncommodious for lodging. I pray you send me word what hope there is of remove.” If occasion require send a special messenger hither and I will pay his charges.—Kylbourne, 5 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (173. 139.)

SIR EDWARD DENNY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Oct. 5.—Prays that he may draw in his former bond for the repayment of his debt to the Queen by 200*l.* yearly, and pay it by 100 marks yearly. Prays Burghley to further the grant of his patent for the walk of Epping.—5 Oct. 1596.

1 p. (1945.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 6.—Intreating the continuance of Cecil’s favour, whereon he builds his hopes as already having received many benefits thereby.—From the fort at Plymouth, the 6 of October 1596.

Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (45. 44.)

LEVIES in LONDON and KENT.

1596, Oct. 6.—(1.) Draft warrant to the lieutenants of the city of London for the levy of certain forces within the city for the Queen’s service beyond the seas.

1 p. (45. 45.)

(2.) The like to the lieutenant of the county of Kent for the levy of men to be selected from the Trained Bands for the same service.

Both endorsed :—“6 October 1596. Copy of.”

1 p. (45. 46.)

J. HERBERT, Master of Requests, J. STANHOPE, and B. SWALE,
to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1596, Oct. 6.—According to their Lordships’ letters they sent for John Berington, lately committed by the Council to the Marshalsea prison, and examined him diligently on each point in the said letters. His answers are enclosed.

And because the keeper who brought him before them exhibited a note under one Roger Walton’s hand, of certain lewd speeches lately used by the said Berington in prison, they have likewise examined him upon those points, and have inserted his answer in the said examination, annexing thereto the note of the alleged words and speeches.—The Arches, this 6 of October, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 50.)

*The Enclosures :—**(1.) Examination of John Berington.*

Is about 26 years of age. Born in Herefordshire and brought up there. Scholar at Lemster, Hereford and Worcester until about 16 years ago. After, served Mr. Thomas Wyinor about a year, and after, Mr. Harbert Croft about 3 years; waited on him in his chamber. From his service, this examinant went to the Low Countries, when he was about 21 years of age. Went first to Brill, Flushing, Middleborowe, and Andwarp, staying not above five or six days in any of those places. Went alone. From Andwarp he went towards Colen. At Andwarp, spake with the Earl of Westmorland, and only saluted him.

Before he went over seas, he went orderly to Church to public prayer.

Continued his travel to Venice, never staying above ten days in any place. From Venice to Farrara, Bolonia and Florence, still only as a traveller. At Florence, met with Mr. James Guychardin who lent him 5 crowns. In Florence stayed not above three days, going thence to Sienna, and so to Rome, where he stayed a long time, being sick. Seeking for relief, he went to Cardinal Allen, who received him, being sick, into his house, and relieved him there about thirteen weeks.

After he had recovered, at the end of those thirteen weeks, he returned directly into the Low Countries to return home. At Brussels he stayed himself, and being destitute enquired for relief of his countrymen, and especially sought unto Sir W. Stanley, who had been at Cardinal Allen's in Rome whilst he was sick there, and had there talked with him. Hereupon, this examinant seeking for a passport of Sir William Stanley to pass the Spanish King's country, Sir W. told him he could give him no passport; but, if he would serve, he would give him entertainment. Whereupon, by Sir William Stanley's means and Jaques, his lieutenant-Colonel, they gave this examinant 25 crowns entertainment for the month, and at that rate he served under Sir William's bond three years. At the end of the three years, they served in Frisland, where the Italians making a mutiny he left Sir William Stanley's regiment, and sorted with the mutineers, where he was in their garrison two years within a month, until they received their pay. At which time he, receiving his pay as the other mutineers did, came away for England through Liege and those countries, to avoid the King's dominions, who laid for to take the mutineers. He took shipping at Flushing, coming thither from Brabant disguised for a merchant, and landed at Margate about seven weeks and four days since, being the midst of August last.

There came in the ship with him from Flushing one Goldesmith and one Graye, whom he took to be merchants, whom he never knew before, but they said they were merchants of Middleborowe.

Within two days of coming to Margate, he came to Mr. Secretary to have submitted himself to him; but he sent him to Mr. Wade to be examined, so as he never spoke with Mr. Secretary. Asked of his going to Church, he saith directly that he will not go to Church; and being charged that, since coming into the Marshalsea, he professed himself a Protestant, he confesseth he did so and dissembled his religion, thinking thereby the easier to get his liberty and come forth of prison.

Asked about speeches by him used, that he cared not if there were but a painted cloth between him and them that said the public prayer, he denieth those speeches, but saith that he said to one Walton, a prisoner with him in the Marshalsea, who asked him if he would go to service, he denied to do so. Walton told him, "Why will you not go to it? You hear it as you lie in your chamber." He answered, "So I be not present at it, I care not for that."

Asked whether he did not say that he had a dispensation both to eat flesh and come to church and dissemble his religion, he denieth directly he used those words. But he saith that Walton being at table with him on a fish day in the Marshalsea, and he there eating flesh, Walton asked him why he being a Catholic did eat flesh, this examinant answered "I am a soldier, and soldiers are dispensed with to eat what they list."

Headed:—The examination of John Berrington taken by Mr. John Harbert Esq., Mr. of Requests, Mr. Stanhop and Mr. Swale, Doctor of the Civil Law, the vijth of October 1596.

2½ pp. (45. 48.)

(2.) John Berrington hath said he hath served the King of Spain and received a pay of him in the Low Countries.

More, he do say that he is a Catholic and will not come to Church, and did not care if there were but a painted cloth between him and the service that is daily said in the Marshalsea by the priest of St. George's Church, and that he had a dispensation both for eating of flesh and the hearing of the ordinary service.

And how he hath dissembled in his religion, Mr. Eyde, the porter, is able to deliver by word of mouth. By me, Roger Walton.

1 p. (45. 47.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 6.—Your favour has opened the door to a poor man, jeweller and excellent workman, to deliver himself from the bonds of a certain griffin, as from the claws of a bird of prey, which after seizing upon the poor jeweller, beggared by his evil counsels in suits which have ruined his family, would after the fleece tear away the skin itself of all this poor family. If your authority, in snatching this prey from him, could cut his claws, and stop him from his trade of kindling division between poor people in order to reap his harvest from their misfortunes, it would be a great benefit to our churches and perhaps to yours also.—
London, 6 Oct. 1596.

Signed. French. 1 p. (173. 140.)

WILLIAM WALLOP, Mayor of Southampton, to the LORDS of the COUNCIL.

1596, Oct. 7.—In reply to their letter of the 5th of this instant, requiring the stay for some few days of the sending over of those companies to be embarked here for the French King's service in Picardy, and yet nevertheless to continue the shipping in readiness for their transportation. The shipping and victuals is already prepared for their transportation as required; the which notwithstanding, I have made stay of the shipping, and order shall be taken for the soldiers and other the

contents of your letters accordingly, albeit corn is at a very extreme rate and price amongst us, wheat being at 7*s.* a bushel and very hard to be gotten for money; and more grievous like to be by means of the soldiers' stay, if other order may not be taken for removing some of them hence to Winchester and Romsey.—Southampton, this vijth of October, 1596.

Signed, Wm. Wallop, mayor. 1 *p.* (45. 51.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 7.—Pleaseth your Honour, I do suspect your doubtful conceit of my proceedings in the performance of your promise to Her Majesty in my behalf upon my deliverance, which is the special cause that I send this bearer purposely with my letter to Her Majesty, to be delivered by my very good friend, Sir John Stanhop, containing the articles against Merrick, with some additions. I know not certainly whether he will undertake the delivery, yet, methinketh, it shall not be refused, considering it is for Her Majesty's service, and so endorsed. Sir John Fortescue, at his return yesterday from London, made me no great show of willingness to exhibit the articles, or to meddle in those matters with Her Majesty, but rather did advise me in love to take heed and be well advised both of my speech touching Merrick and otherwise, considering his power and interest with his lord and master; howbeit did require a note thereof briefly to be given him, with the charty parties and bills of lading which I keep for my discharge. It is strange that all the world should stand in so great doubt of Sir Gellie's might, but I mean not to meddle before Her Majesty's or your father's directions.

I have of late discovered matter very deeply concerning my Lord, your father, whom I so much reverence and have found so honourably disposed towards me heretofore, as I take it to be my duty not to conceal it but to impart it to your Honour at my next attendance. I thank God it hath hitherto been my hap in the course of my life that such as have maliciously sought to wrong me have fallen into the pit of their own mischief. And for your better satisfaction, if at any time you shall find I do undertake anything without good proof, reject me for ever. And I do desire (as one of God's greatest blessings) to be believed when I speak truth. And so in haste I humbly take leave from my house in Holborn, this vijth of October, 1596.

P.S.—I would you would vouchsafe to write a word to the Lord Keeper for his certificate in the cause betwixt Mrs. Rice and me, for she threateneth my further trouble.

1 *p.* (45. 52.)

The MAYOR and others of LINCOLN to LORD COBHAM and
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 7.—Have received their letters reminding them that at the request of Sir John Woollye, dec., they promised the office of sheriffs' clerk of the city, for this year, to one Edward Wadesoun, it being already given for last year. Never made any such promise, nor could do so, for the office is in the gift of the sheriffs alone. Moved the now sheriffs in the matter, who replied that their promise was long ago given. Most citizens eligible to be sheriffs have already given their promises although the place "is not worth half the suit that is made for it."—7 (?) Oct., 1596. *Signed*, George Dicconson, maior: Robert Rishworth, Wyllm. Yates, Wyllm. Mylners, E. Dynnys, Wyllm. Wharton,

Robert Mason, Leon Hollingworth, John Becke; *and with the marks of Wm. Gosse, John Redferne, Tho. Swift and Abraham Metcalfe.*

Sealed with a seal in which the date 1591 appears at the top. Endorsed incorrectly :—" primo Oct."

1 p. (173. 138.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 7.—"I pray your good Honour to pardon my forgetfulness in my other letter, in not mentioning that Mr. Chancellor advised me not to meddle against Merrick before I were restored to her Majesty's favour *statu quo prius*, and had my plate yet remaining seized in Mr. Middleton's custody redelivered me; being constrained at this present to borrow vessel for mine ordinary use, and little else so seized but what was mine long before Cales voyage, and may be hazarded by offence taken in my contention with Merrick. I likewise am certified from Plymouth that Best (of whom I gave your Honour notice by former letters) hath bestirred him handsomely in those parts about the cleanly conveyance of Sir Gillie's store of sugars; and hath showed himself no less good husband here in these parts, for within these fifteen days he hath purchased a thing near Ware of about 300*l.* yearly value (a good return of so small expense in so short an adventure as Cales). Sir Richard, his father, would have been glad with a fourth part of that revenue. He reported this day that he hath notice of two several bills her Majesty hath in her custody of matters against him, and desireth very much to come to his answer; which I humbly beseech your Honour, in his behalf, to hasten, that this controversy may be cleared whether of us be the honester."—From my house, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Please give the messenger "an ordinary bill for his charges, as in like cases is usual."

1 p. (173. 141.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 8.—It is commonly reported that some Spaniards, come out of Brittany, are landed in the North of Ireland. If there be but a few come thither, it is like they will send more out of the Low Countries. Sir William Stanley, no doubt, will be a great procurer thereof, for he hath been very desirous of that journey for a long time. It is also like that the Geraldine in Spain, with the rest of his traitor's consort there, will procure some forces to be sent with them for Mounster, informing the King that they will, with the help they shall find there, easily win that province while Her Majesty's forces are making head against the enemy in the North. It is likewise like that Colonel Symple Ascott who married the Treasure of the Indies' daughter, with the rest of the Scottish Bishops, Jesuits, priests and others in Spain, will inform the King that he may with more safety send treasure and other necessities into Scotland in Scottish bottoms to be conveyed into the North of Ireland than to be sent directly from Spain in any other bottom, and that the King's army there may be victualled out of Scotland. Pray God, Her Majesty do not find that some of the civilest sort of Ireland be not already joined unto the enemy in this confederacy. Under correction, he thinks that any Scottish, Irish or any other ship coming out of Spain, France or the Low Countries, being met withal, should be earnestly searched, and letters written to the magistrates of the haven

cities and towns of Ireland to use like search carefully, in hope that some of their treasure or letters may be met withal.

The sums owing to the rest of his creditors being but little to each of them, and meaning truly to pay these within twelve months, he humbly beseeches Cecil to procure him security from arrest or commitment during that time: he will take order that none of his creditors shall suffer if this be granted. Has long been desirous to serve his Honour, if he will receive him into his service, not meaning to put Cecil to any charge, but only to have his countenance of his service to deceive any.—This viijth of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (45. 53.)

RO. POLY to LORD COBHAM.

[1596,] Oct. 8.—It may please your Honour remember that Smyth in his last made mention of a letter sent out of Spain from Fa: Parsons (rector of the English Seminary there) unto Fa: Craton, resident in the Scottish Seminary at Lovaine; the copy whereof, with other advertisements of some consequence, he hath sent enclosed in this packet, which came to my hands this morning, and would have brought unto your Honour myself, but that these six days past I have been sick and much troubled with overmuch bleeding.

It may please your Honour to consider the particulars and importance: and I will attend you at the Court. In the meantime I most humbly beseech you to remember poor Udall in the Marshalsea, sick and without relief. He hath and may do some part of good service by conveyance, he protesting innocency of any trespass, and is willing to give security for his good behaviour and appearance, as your Honour shall think fit. He lies under no Privy Councillor's warrant nor commandment, only Mr. Toplyffe committed him, and at your Honour's request will easily discharge and send him to you; whom you may despatch over and appoint to return as occasion of service shall require.—Octo: 8.

Addressed, "To the Right Hoble. the Lord Cobham, Lo. Chamberlain to Her Majesty and one of Her Highness most honorable Privy Council."

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 3 Seals. 1 p. (45. 54.)

THE MAYOR AND TOWNSMEN OF HULL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 8.—It was of late thought convenient by the Council that the towns of Halifax with the vicarage, Wakefield and Leeds, having some benefit by this port in the vent of their cloths, should contribute towards the great charges which the city of York and this town only have hitherto sustained, in the setting forth of one ship from this port in the Queen's late service to Calez; and the Council directed the justices there to levy some reasonable sum. The justices delay answer, and will no doubt seek to revoke the Council's order. We pray that the order be maintained, and that a proportionate sum, 400*l.* or 500*l.* out of the 1,400*l.* incurred, may be set down for them to pay, those towns being great and rich, and ours little and poor.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 8 October 1596.

Signed by John Chapman, mayor, and others. Much damaged.

1 p. (213. 23.)

H. EARL OF LINCOLN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 9.—I understand by my Lord, your father, that Her Majesty removeth to Richmond on Tuesday, and therefore am bold to desire your favour either to excuse my stay till Tuesday from the Court, or to send me answer by this bearer whether I shall need to come before. I am the more desirous to stay a day longer for that my ship (where all my goods are) and most of my servants are not arrived; but I hope will be here this next tide, for that the wind serveth well, and therefore cannot stay longer except they of Dunkirk meet them. I came away from Flushing in a man-of-war which I found ready to hoist up sail; as soon as I landed, was appointed to go to arrest certain Hollanders past Dunkirk. I arrived this last night, wearied with my long lying on shipboard and glad to tread once again on English ground. Will desire you to spare my report of all other matters till my coming.—My lodging in Channon Row, this 9th of Oct., 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 55.)

SIR ROBERT NAPPER to HENRY MAYNARD.

[1596,] Oct. 9.—After my departure from you yesterday at the Court I happened homewards upon Mr. Yonge, son and heir to Sir John Yonge, deceased, and Mr. Cook, servant to my Lady Yonge, who desired my advice touching the wardship of John Strangwaies, an infant of eleven years old, lately happened to Her Majesty, and shewed me (being that countryman) this petition in effect here inclosed: which in part I altered, and caused to be new written as now it is. Afterwards I perceived by them that my very honourable friend Sir Robert Cecil had dealt therein on behalf of Lady Newton, whose daughter married this ward's brother, deceased, and therefore I persuaded them to stay the delivery thereof until I acquainted you, that he might conceive that I was not willing further to deal therein than might stand with his liking. Whereupon I brought them to this offer that whereas Sir Henry Newton hath resting in his hands the sum of 550*l.* due to the executors of John Strangwaies esquire, deceased, father of the now ward, which is by the death of the said ward, being his executor and dying intestate, subject to the payment of his debt, and hath received likewise 300*l.* more of the profits of the ward's lands, as they say, these two gentlemen will undertake on behalf of Lady Yonge, the petitioner, for whom they follow, to perform all the contents of the said petition. Also they will procure discharge to Sir Henry Newton of the said 550*l.* and that shall be for his Lady's recompense, in consideration Mr. Secretary hath been seen therein on their behalf. Besides, they will give for recompense to you or any other upon whom your honourable Lord shall bestow the ward upon, 1,000*l.*; besides Her Majesty's fine to be set down by his Honour; praying you to acquaint Mr. Secretary herewith, that he may not take it meant of me any way to cross or hinder any purchase of his. And because it shall appear that it is meant that the petition shall be justified as true, and that this offer on Lady Yonge's behalf shall be performed, the said gentlemen have subscribed the same petition and this letter. And thus having sent you the petition, having no meaning to charge myself with the performance of anything vouched true or promised, but desirous to be a mean of some good end, I have hasted this letter to you before you come from the Court. The state of the ward's lands is as well known unto me, being the same countryman and dealing altogether for his father when I was a practiser, as to any man; and I do

verily persuade myself the promises will be performed.—From the Middle Temple, this 9 of October, early in the morning.

Underwritten :—"We do promise to perform as above is written in all respects."

Signed, Robert Yonge. John Cook.

Addressed :—"To my very worshipful friend Henry Maynard, Esquyer, at the Court at Nonsuch, give these."

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 56.)

T[HOmas], LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 9.—Mr. Secretary; Her Majesty did will me to leave this protection to be signed, for that I am to attend your father about the matter of the States at London, and I know not with whom to leave it better than with you; praying you to remember Her Majesty of it when other bills are to be signed by her.

[The rest of the letter refers to a composition for the debts of some person whose name does not appear, made pursuant to the order of the late Lord Keeper and the writer, to whom the matter had been referred by the Queen, and to the inconvenience which will result to the creditors unless the said protection be obtained.]—This Saturday, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 57.)

LEVIES IN LONDON.

1596, Oct. 9.—The division of 450 soldiers levied in London for the Queen's service in France, by the committees thereunto appointed, according as they were pressed, armed, and furnished out of the several wards.

1 p. (141. 179.)

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Oct. 10.—Sending muster rolls of 450 men levied in the City, by Burghley's directions, for the Queen's service in Picardy, and delivered the 9th of this instant to the captains, who have embarked them; and requesting repayment of 20*l.* 5*s.* prest money defrayed for the levy.—From London, 10th Oct., 1596.

Signed : "Stephen Slang, maior."

1 p. (45. 58.)

JOHN MYCHELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 11.—Seeking to be further employed in the Queen's service. He had employment by Secretary Sir Francis Walsingham, in 1589 (the year after the fleet of the Spanish), at which time he was travelling into parts of Italy and making his way through Artoys to Bruxelles, where he was solicited by the said Secretary for certain intents, wherein he did both carefully and faithfully discharge his duty. Albeit at his coming into England he was not used, as others of less desert were, owing, as he thinks, to Walsingham's death in the spring following. At that time he came to Ireland, where he has lived ever since, save that last year he spent the summer in Scotland, meaning the summer of 1595. At his first coming to Ireland, he did the Queen a small service in the time of Sir William Fitz Williams, who, he is assured, doth well remember the same.

If God should give Cecil a mind to assist him in this dangerous time, doubts not he can do very acceptable service to the Queen, especially in Ireland, which God doth know is in a strange uproar, having noted many particular matters for the benefit thereof. Further, he can with security, by a mean he hath found, go into the King's country, and, if it can benefit his country, he is ready to go. Writes in haste, the ship being ready to sail, and commits his life to this paper.—Waterford, Oct. xj., 1596.

P.S. If Cecil sends to him he will come over as upon other occasions. He is living with one Patrick Grant in Waterford, who serveth the Earl of Ormond.

Holograph. 2 pp. (45. 59.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 11.—In favour of the bearer, the Vicar of Streatham, a very worthy man, who has a suit in the Court for a prebend in St. Paul's of small value. His vicarage of Streatham being also small, he seeks by the other to get a sufficient living. He was chaplain and servant of Secretary Walsingham, and afterwards of the late Lord Keeper.—Streatham, 11 Oct., 1596.

Endorsed :—"In favour of Mr. Rabbett."

French. Holograph. 1 p. (173. 142.)

WILLIAM SKYNNER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 12.—The intelligence that presently I have by the relation of one Francis Tenant, a Scottishman, I have thought fit to impart unto you.

There is one Dixon, a Scottishman, lately come to London; he is to pass to Paris, and intendeth to seek his passport at your hands. He hath been a great practiser with the four excommunicate earls, as the relator termeth them. It is thought he hath letters to the Duke de Mayn, Earl Bothwell, and the Bishop of Glasgow, with whom the relator hath seen him much and frequently conversant.

He will seek his passport under the name and countenance of a merchant. It may be he will be accompanied with some to pass in that passage with him, which he intendeth at Dover or Rye, where at his embarking his errand and purposes may be deprehended with some careful eye to such as may, under colour of falling in his company by chance, have those letters committed for the time; which he for danger of such would not have found upon him. Which, being the caution that the said Tenant the relator delivered, I do add also, though needless to your Honour who know best to entertain the man and the matter in best opportunities.—12 Octob., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 60.)

W. WAAD, EDWARD VAGHAN, and RICHARD SKEVYNGTON to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 12.—We have examined John Hale according to your directions, who, because those letters which were left at Mr. Kempton's house from certain prisoners in Bridewell and from Pearcie, the priest, came not to his hands, doth take no knowledge of them, but the parties that wrote the letters do not deny the same; and there were

answers procured by a letter from him by some of them, wherein he craved the resolution and advice of Pearcie for his direction in some form of meditation, whereunto, as it seemeth, he hath bound himself. The letters for the priest are very suspicious in divers points, but both of them do interpret the same only to concern prayer and meditation, and in one place there is mention made of a priest called Father Frauncys, whom, as Pearcie saith, is well known unto Hale. Hale is a most obstinate and dangerous person, wherefore we thought it our duty to put you, as the rest of their Lordships, in mind of the cause why this party and a brother of his were committed, which is not unknown to some of their Honours. This John Hale and his brother Edward were apprehended, with one Gravener, in the North parts, coming out of Ireland and going into Scotland upon some message from the Earl of Tyrone, as is to be suspected, with whom they had been conversant for the space of six weeks at his castle of Clanrikard, being entertained during that time at his table, as lodged in his said castle. At which time, as they further confessed, they viewed sometimes a hundred or more soldiers, well appointed with shot and other furniture fit for the wars, being at that time the first preparation to the Earl's rebellion. And the said Hale then further confessed that Gravener, who after poisoned himself, had then sundry times secret conference with the said Earl, but what the same was they were ignorant of. And they being then further demanded whither they purposed to travel after their return out of Scotland, if they had not been apprehended, their answer is they intended to go into France to learn the language, though, by the circumstances of their examinations, it was more evident it should be for Spain or Rome; as appeareth further by the certificate and examination taken by the Bishop of Lemrick and other her Majesty's Commissioners at that time, which then were sent unto the Lords of the Privy Council.

Further, what was confessed was by the younger brother, and nothing by this John Hale, whose answer was always to us that he was a Catholic, and that he was not further bound to accuse himself. So as we have always held this party to be a very obstinate, resolute, and dangerous person, and unfit to be at liberty, neither were we acquainted with his former enlargement, and therefore have now committed to Newgate close prisoner, and given order that he shall be indicted upon the statute of recusancy, whereby he may be lawfully detained. And we have also given further order to send for two other of the brothers upon the bail taking for their forthcoming, whereof we thought good to advertise your Honour, to the end we may receive further directions.—From London, this xijth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (45. 61.)

WILLIAM WILLASTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 12.—This present day the packet enclosed came to his hands from Bordeaux, from a merchant there resident, called Thomas Chester, a stranger to him.

Assures Essex of his loyal obedience to the Queen and all affectionate service to his country, the peers thereof, and more particularly to his Lordship, whom he hopes the Lord hath raised up to answer the hope of the whole commonweal. If Chester or any other employed for Essex have occasion to send their intelligence to Bordeaux, and Essex cause this to be addressed to him, he will have it conveyed with that diligent care that may balance the importance of it. It has been his misfortune in zeal to his country, to provoke Mr. Ottwell Smith, a year ago, to

write what he received from the mouth of a Frenchman concerning the intercepting of letters from some English nobleman to the King of Spain, signed "Howard." He was as ignorant that it was the Lord Admiral's name as void of imagination of any disloyalty in his Lordship. Both Mr. Smith and he received great blame from the Queen and the Lord Admiral causeless; and things done for the best turned to the worst discourage the most faithful. Writes this lest Essex, having heard the premises, should be deceived in him. Though his intent was good, he was too rash to ground on Frenchmen's words so great matters. Has thought it his duty, seeing Lord Rich was there, to deliver the letters to him, but has charged the post, if he be in danger of Dunkerker, to cast all away rather than let it fall into their hands.—At Rouen, October 12, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 63.)

The Deputies for the STATES GENERAL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Some merchants dwelling in London have very earnestly required a word from them to Essex in favour of Laurence Chimey, a Fleming, lately brought prisoner from Cades, having lost his all by the capture and sack of that town, to the total ruin of his wife and five children; that, relying on his sincerity and good behaviour in these parts, it would please his Lordship to release him and another Fleming, who has lost his senses since the taking of the town, and to give them to Sir Samuel Bagnal, to be ransomed.

It is not likely that after loss of all they had any ransom will be forthcoming; they ask therefore for their release without any ransom.—London, 22 October, 1596, *Stilo Novo*.

Three Signatures. French. 1 p. (45. 98.)

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Oct. 13.—I was bold to write to your Lordship when I writ last to the Court. I know not whether you have received them. At this time I hope you will pardon my shortness, the rather for that I trust to see your Lordship at the Court within these ten or eleven days, if God send a fair wind. All our business is ended here, where the King and all those Princes that are here at this time have shewed so many signs of their affections to Her Majesty as in this time they possibly could express. If your Lordship will pardon me for the particularities until I see you, I will thank you, for I have not leisure at this present to enlarge as I would. I wish to your Lordship all the honour and happiness that your noble heart is worthy of, and so I will take my leave.—"At Roan, in post hast, this 13th of Octobr., 1596, Your l. cosen and most affectionate friend, Gilb. Shrewsbury."

Holograph. Without address. 1 p. (45. 64.)

LORD RICH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 13.—I understand by this post, Peter Browne, that he hath safely delivered unto your Lordship the packet I sent last week. Since which time, my Lord Ambassador hath performed the solemnity of all the ceremonies he came for, the one upon Saturday, and Monsieur St. George on Sunday. On Saturday, my Lord was feasted at the Duke Mumpensier's at dinner, where was remembered seven healths, your

Lordship's being one, which made us the fitter to swear with the King. The next day, my Lord presented Sir An. Mildmay who, with his Lordship, dined with the King, and that night the King feasted us all at the D. house, which is fairer and better furnished than the Court.

I was informed yesterday that 2,000 Spaniards are landed at Callys from Bluett, by a gentleman of the Religion; which, if it prove so, your Lordship shall soon understand, and the King hear of before he be ready for them.

Upon the fresh report of the Spaniards landing in Ireland, our Ambassador Lidger hath moved the King to forbear our troops till the spring. Whereunto he yielded not fully, but desireth them after three months, if he have occasion to use them.

To-morrow, the King appointed my Lord to take his leave, and then, if, his present be ready, I hope we shall be at Deape on Saturday with the Commander, who useth us with more kindness than all the rest, both here and at his own government.

This day should have been certain fireworks upon the river to entertain the King and his Mrs., of three small gallies, much after the manner of my Lord Mayor's at London; which should have made a great fight, and two of them overcome, which must signify the King's victory against the Spaniard and League. It is appointed to-morrow. I assure myself you are now troubled with matters of more importance, else would I have been more tedious in describing the King's entry.

My Lord of Shrewsbury expected letters from your lordship by the last post, but I assured him he returned without your knowledge.

Signor Peres arrived here yesterday from Mons. Saulies house. He came with his cousin to visit my Lord this afternoon, and prepareth a letter unto your Lordship of great secrecy, which he will not commit (as he saith) to any but myself. Mr. Fouk Grevell signified unto me your Lordship's health and happiness, which I pray the continuance, and so remain, your Lordship's most faithful poor brother to do you service, R. Riche.—From Roan, y^e 13 of Octo., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 65.)

THE ARCHBISHOP AND COUNCIL OF YORK TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 13.—As heretofore we acquainted our very good Lord, your father, and yourself of the apprehension of one Miles Dawson, a seminary priest, and of his conversion and confession upon the examination then taken; moving your Honour's favour that he might by us be put in hope of Her Majesty's most gracious pardon, which notwithstanding we thought not meet for us to solicit the effecting thereof until we saw some better trial of his full conformity and some service. Since which time he hath daily frequented Divine service, desired and had conference for his better strengthening in true religion, wherein he holds himself fully satisfied, and doth spend his time in reading of good books, being of himself of very honest, godly and quiet conversation. And for that he hath lately set down a more ample confession of his travel beyond the seas, wherein having discovered the names of sundry ill-disposed subjects remaining in the seminary at Vale de Lyte in Spain, and some other matters of State meet to be imparted unto your Honours, we have thought it our parts to send you a copy thereof, and withal his pardon drawn by the Clerk of the Assizes. We are humble suitors that the Master of the Requests may be moved to prefer it, and that the poor man may have your honourable recommendations to Her Majesty in furtherance thereof, he being of very poor friends, and not able to make means for it otherwise than by humble petition; which we presume

the rather to do for that we doubt not but he will prove a good member of the commonwealth and true and faithful subject to Her Majesty.—
From York, this xiiijth of October, 1596.

Signed :—Matth. Ebor. ; J. Stanhope ; Wm. Cardynall ; Jo. Ferne.
Seal. 1 p. (45. 69.)

The Enclosure :—

The Examination of Miles Dawson.

Saith that being in Ireland, in the wood of Fingles, at the house of one Mr. Sedgrove, within two miles of Develing [Dublin], one Burnell, an Irish priest, moved him to be made a priest and promised to carry him to a Catholick Bishop, which he did indeed about thirty miles from Devillin. Was made sub-deacon, then deacon, and another time full priest, but the Bishop's name was not to be known because (as Burnell told him) the said Bishop had escaped from prison, whether from Develin or the Bishop of Meth he knoweth not.

Examined why he went into Spain, he saith that hearing the Pope had interdicted all Bishops to give orders to any Englishman without dimissories and letters of commendation from some rector of some seminary college, having opportunity of a friendship, he passed into Spain and landed at Bilbo in July last was two years ; and from thence, in company of an Irish priest whom he found at Bilbo, he travelled on foot unto Valle de Light [Valladolid], and so resorted to the seminary college.

Examined how he was received, he saith that after he was brought unto the rector, one Alfonsus, a Spaniard, and unto two English Jesuits, the one called Father Charles, the other Father Thomas, (for by other names they were not known saving that this examinant did know Thomas Wright) he was committed into a chamber alone for eight days, where he had meat and drink brought unto him by an English scholar, called Thomas Palester, none other resorting unto him saving the said two Jesuits ; which time he was appointed to give himself unto mental prayer and meditation. The sixth day he made a general confession of his sins, particularly but auricular, unto the confessor of that college, a Spanish Jesuit called Caspar. The eighth day he was admitted into the college, at what time he had liberty of six months given unto him to deliberate whether he would take the oath of the College, viz., that he would go into England to win men and women to the Catholic Romish religion, whensoever he should be appointed by the Superiors of the College. At the end of six months he took the said oath, but tarried in the College almost a year and a half.

Item. He saith he had his diet, raiment and books allowed of the College all the time he was therein.

Item. Being examined what Englishmen he did see therein, &c., he saith that about thirty Englishmen are in that College. Father Charles and Father Oswald, the Jesuits, are the chief, Father Charles being sub-rector and Father Oswald, præfectus studiorum, which office Wright, the Jesuit, had before him. One Smith, a priest, read philosophy ; another Smith, the organist. One Benet, a Welshman, a priest : Smithson, a Yorkshireman, Johnson, Parsons, a nephew of Father Parsons, Palester, May, Thorne and Ashton, priests : Martin, a scholar : Kemp, Tomson,

Felicok, Atkinson, Lightfoot, Martiall, school divines: Hall, Chapman, Berington, Bindwhistle, Powell and Thurles, philosophers. The rest he doth not remember.

Examined what he knoweth of Father Parsons, he saith he never saw him; for all that time the said Parsons was sick at Civill (as was told this examinant) of a quartaine ague, and partly to oversee the building of a new College at Civill for seminary priests. And he further saith that Parsons getteth many English prisoners set at liberty, and procureth them money to carry them into England, and so getteth favour of many: and he heard that he was in election to be Cardinal.

Examined what damage he heard threatened against the Queen's Majesty and realm, &c., he saith that, about Michaelmas was a twelvemonth, being sent into England by the rector of the College, he met with one Captain Burleie at St. Sebastian, who told him, in great secret, that in the spring twelvemonth after (which is the next spring now following) the King of Spain would certainly invade England: and he saith that the said Burleie had, the summer before, conducted certain gallies with Spaniards into Cornwall, and there had burned certain villages. And he further saith that, being at St. Sebastian and Fonterevia and other port towns, he saw divers ships in building, which the said Burley said was for England.

Item. He saith that the navy which Wright, the Jesuit, did say was for England this last summer, was employed some other way. It was to place the Prince of Morocco in his kingdom, or some other Prince.

Examined what he knoweth of Thomas Wright, the Jesuit, he saith that he did know him in York before he went over sea and found him in the seminary at Valedelight, where he was the third man in the College: and, the second day of May was twelvemonth, he was appointed by his superiors to come into England to win souls to the Romish religion, which thing he did undertake very willingly as a thing that he had desired long before.

Item. He saith that the said Wright did write back to him from S. Sebastian, and told him of the great navy in preparing in the port towns, which he said was either to Brittain, England or Scotland. And from London he writ a letter to the College, certifying the rector and others that he had yielded himself to the Worshipful Bacon, because he knew no way to escape from being taken; but the whole College, both Spaniards and Englishmen, there did utterly mislike his doing.

Item. He further saith that, at his departure from the College, he had 50 crowns given him pro viatico into England. And concerning his doing before his going over sea and since coming into England, he refers to his former examination.

Headed:—"Ebor. 5^o Octobris, A^o. Dni. 1596. Second examination of Miles Dawson, taken upon his oath voluntarily offered before us whose names are hereunder written."

Signatures as in covering letter.

3 pp. (45. 67.)

CHR. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 14.—Though for want of lodging I cannot yet be at hand for usual duties, yet I thought good by these to testify my desire thereunto, requiring you Honour's good favour as it shall be needful.

And for that the dealing with Her Majesty's Latin letters requireth some retreat, Sir John Woolley his wonted lodgings might decently be to purpose; neither were it discretion that any man should emulate what were yielded me for Her Highness' service. The which would be the more seemly, if it would please Her Majesty to make me the Latin Secretary, whereof my Lord, as I understand, would have good liking, partly for his good favour towards me and partly for his good opinion and proof of me in that kind of service.—London, the xiiijth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (45. 66.)

SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 14.—Because there hath happened nothing yet since my coming hither, worthy your knowledge, I have forborne to trouble you with my letters; yet I think not good to neglect this duty any longer though I have no matter of any great weight to impart unto you. The K. made his entry into this town the 6th of this present, well received by the townsmen and honourably attended on by his nobility. The next day he granted my L. of Shrewsbury his first audience. He entertained him with all ceremony belonging to his place, and not long after feasted him very royally, omitting no shews of kindness to him that might testify his affection to Her Majesty, as appeared by a motion made by me to him for the stay of those men that should at this present have come to his service, whereto he willingly yielded for Her Majesty's better satisfaction and for the safety of the poor men, of whom he seemed to have great compassion in respect of the infection in Picardy where they are appointed to serve. For the particulars of all other occurrences here, because my Lord Treasurer is at large informed of all those things by a letter from my L. of Shrewsbury and me, it may please your Lordship to be referred thereunto.—Rouen, the 14th of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 70.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Oct. 14.—My Lord, I received yesterday being Wednesday your letter in the behalf of Captain Nicolas Baskerville, for the having of the castle of the Ramekins now upon his brother's going into France. I would before the writing of it your Lordship had received that of mine which I wrote unto you concerning that place and the cautionary companies, for then your Lordship had already known what the right is which I pretend. But therein further to satisfy you, as also very humbly to answer your letter, it may please you to know that I have commanded Rol. Whyte to shew unto your Lordship certain letters which I have heretofore received from the Lords of the Council, as also from my Lord Treasurer in Her Majesty's name, wherein both the distribution of the companies and of the castle are adjudged unto me. Herein I am the earnestest because it appears by your letter that Her Majesty should remember that she had given it to Sir Th. Baskerville. Truly, my Lord, not only the remembrance but the matter itself must have been framed in the Queen's mind since this accident fallen by them who to help their purpose would intitle the Queen. For so far it was from the Queen to have appointed Sir Th. Baskerville as I had commandment from her to place Sir Rafe Lane, neither was Sir T. Baskerville ever thought on for it, but I did nominate him. I know

Sir Th. Baskerville will not deny this, and for proof of it your Lordship may see the letter of the Lord Treasurer and of the Lords of the Council. But indeed my Lord, (I beseech you be not offended with it) my too much courtesy, but especially my desire to please you in suffering of some of them to be from their charges, hath bred me these difficulties, for if I had kept them to their companies, or protested against their absences, they would have known better to know me and my authority. But this shall be the last in mine own disposition, and the last, I trust also, with your favour. But to return to the Ramekins, in another thing also Her Majesty seems to have been misinformed. For Nicolas Baskerville did never command in the Ramekins. It was Arnold who did the journey with Sir Fr. Drake, and who, in respect of his continuance in the place, might seem to have deserved somewhat towards it. And whereas your Lordship saith that Her Majesty will not have an ordinary captain in it; truly, my Lord, as long as I am governor of it, I know I must answer for all things, and therefore it may be thought I will make good choice. But neither did I ever mean to put any ordinary captain in it, for I have long since promised it, as soon as by any way it should fall void, to Captain Brown who, besides he commanded a whole year in the place while he was my lieutenant, hath since commanded with very good reputation both this town and it also, according as your Lordship knoweth. And therefore I assure myself the Queen will not hold him in the number of ordinary captains. I beseech your Lordship, therefore, let that gift of mine unto him stand, since I have so long since made it to him and that he deserves so well. And for Capt. Baskerville, I will yield unto you my right for his brother's company, that he may have it as of your gift only. This much I would beseech, that, seeing I seek for no thanks but only of you, you will not suffer me to be disgraced. For truly I am resolved to try Her Majesty's favour and your Lo., and all my friends I have else in England, and all other honest means, before I will lose my right which hath ever been incident to this place. And therefore I beseech you not to forsake me, as there shall not be any danger shall make me forbear the hazard of my life for you, the Queen and her causes only excepted. And for your Lordship's recommendation, believe it, I beseech you, that of no man it shall not be with more affection received nor more willingness obeyed than of me; and if you do bestow the company upon Captain Baskerville, I do not see why he should not think himself both very well satisfied and very much beholding unto you. For myself, it is one of the comforts I have to hope at some one time or other to be able to help an honest man who doth love and follow me. I have held your Lordship too long, I beseech you pardon me, and think me for ever your most affectionate servant.—At Flushing, the 14 of October 1596.

Holograph. 4 pp. (45. 40.)

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 15.—Good Mr. Secretary, I know not better how to discharge myself of the commandment laid of me than by sending this enclosed letter, which I pray you return by this bearer to me. So resting ever thankful for your many favours, I take my leave, with wish of all happiness to you and my good Lady Cecil, this 15 of October, your most assured poor friend, Ma: Shrewsbury.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 71.)

R. MYLNER to SIMON WILLIER.

1596, Oct. 15.—Asking his best help for the bearer, his right good friend, in a suit he hath to the Lord Chamberlain.—From his poor lodging this 15th of October.

P.S. “I pray you be acquainted with Mr. Warcop who doth associate this gent; but you may better be brothers than acquaintances, seeing your gibes and jests have both one taste, and savour as well of Diogenes’ cell as of ancient Laciū’s mirth.”

Addressed, “To his approved good friend, Mr. Simon Willier, attendant upon the right honourable Mr. Secretary Cecil.”

Endorsed :—“1596.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 72.)

MATTHEW BREDGATE to the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

1596, Oct. 15.—About some five days since there went into Callies three flyboats, very richly laden, that came out of Spain, and every day no doubt but there will be traffic more and more to Callies.

It is not unknown to your Honour what proffer they of the Five Ports hath made for setting forth of certain shipping in hope to take some of them of Callies and Dunkerk, but, for anything I can understand, they are no more forward now than they were the first day they made the said proffer to their Lord Warden, for some will be at the charge and some will not.

There is two of your poor servants, myself and Mr. Bennett, that will never desire one penny pay until we have taken some of them of Dunkerk or Callies. If we may have the *Quyttance*, which I know is the best ship of sail that Her Majesty hath of her burden, we will of ourselves set out a small pinnace to be attendant upon the ship, if so it may please you to grant us some extraordinary liberty, and I doubt not, God to friend, we shall do that good service upon the enemy which shall be great joy to your Lordship, with the receipt of many thanks from Her Majesty for the same service we hope to do.

I crave pardon for that I am not attendant upon you now at the Court. I protest, my gracious good Lord, want is the true cause, myself being above 60*l.* the poorer for the late action I was in, which I may thank the going in the ship with Sir G. Carew, for he was only good for himself and nobody else. I trust your Lordship will stand good lord unto me for to grant me pay for myself and my retinue, which are some fifteen that did ever attend the sea service. I have sent Mr. Treavour a note of their names, as he may find in the muster book of the *Mary Rose*. And thus, beseeching your Honour to pardon my presumption in writing, which only of duty I attempted, I commit you to the blessed preservation of the Almighty, unto whom I make my continual prayers for your long life with heavenly increase of all perfect happiness: the like to my good Lady and my honourable young Master.

—Dover, the 15th of October, 1596.

Endorsed :—Capt. Bredgate.

In another hand: Bredgat, Gyfford, Wenman, Troughton, Somerton, Pepwell, Plessington, Lea, Parke, Tomken, Norton, Fenner, Button, Bradley, Trevor.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 73.)

SIR T. POSTHUMUS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 15.—Finding a great controversy ready to grow within this our parish of St. Martin’s about the choice of a parish clerk, by

reason that one Forrest, who hath been detected of much lewdness and was once judicially deprived of the place heretofore (as by this enclosed may evidently appear) doth notwithstanding seek to be thereunto restored: and besides hearing that the party doth himself vaunt that he hath procured such means unto your Honour as that you will recommend him unto us, I could do no less than certify you (by way of prevention) how orderly he was then (for his lewd behaviour) displaced by sentence given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—This 15th of October, 1596.
Holograph. 1 p. (45. 75.)

HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Je vous ay tousjours esprovee tres verytable an toutes choses, jan puy dyre ancores autant sur le tesmoynage que vous maves donne par votre lettre de la bonte et vertu du Conte de Cherosbery, car yl sest conduyt tres sagemant et honnorablemant an lexcusyon des commandemens de la Roynne ma bonne seur, aux volentes de laquelle jay delybere de accommoder cy apres tant quyl me sera possyble les myenes et mes aferes de facon quelle ayt occasyon de se louer et non a playndre de notre nouvelle confederasyon ny de notre antyenne amytye, an laquelle vous avies tousjoures bonne part, car votre loyaute anvers elle et votre affectyon anvers moy vous on acquys ce meryte lequel je reconnoytray eternellemant, comme vous dira le dyt Conte, a la fydelyte duquel je me remets pour pryer Dieu vous avoir, mon cousyn, an sa garde.—Ce 25 Oct., a Rouen.

Signed. Endorsed:—“25 October, 1596. New style.”

(133. 155a.)

An 18th century copy of the preceding letter. 1 p. (213. 99.)

THE CONSTABLE OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$.—Vous mobliges trop d'avoir eu souvenance de moy. Monsieur Edmont ma rendu votre letre, et ma confirme l'assurance de votre bonne grace. Il vous dira, Monsieur, combien je la tiens chere, et que je la veulx conserver par toutes sortes de service. Croyez le donc, Monsieur, sil vous plaist, et que je suis et seray a jamais votre bien humble serviteur.—Rouen, 25 Oct. 1596. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—“The Constable of France.”

1 p. (174. 6.)

PE[TER] PROBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 16.—This enclosed letter from the town of Hull being sent unto me (their solicitor by patent), I presume to send the same to your good Honour. In this cause, the city of York have written unto Sir John Fortescue, their High Steward, (as your Honour is for Hull) that by your two honourable remembrance of the cause, if any let of your good meanings towards them shall be attempted by those towns that should yield contribution with them, it may receive answer such as in your wisdoms shall be thought fit.

I received a letter from my deputy posted at Chester (there the 12 of this month at night) wherein he writes that from Liverpool, with the opportunity of the wind, the 11 of October, four hundred were embarked and set sail, but those at Chester lost the wind and abided there. He further writes that he hath sent over his man with your packet to my

Lord Deputy; who set sail the 4 October in a small bark that he pressed for expedition because of the haste in the direction thereof.—At my poor house in London, xvjth of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 76.)

DONOGHE O'CONNOR SLYGO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 16.—Since my coming into this realm, I have been honourably and well used by the Lord Deputy and whole Council, and by their Honours appointed to repair into the Province of Connaght; whither I rode, and meeting there with the Lord General of Her Majesty's forces it pleased his Honour to use me with very honourable and good regard, which I thought meet to be made known unto your Lordship.

Amongst other accidents happened unto me in my travels in Connaght, I met with certain persons as messengers, from Hugh Roe O'Donill, who delivered unto me as his message what is contained in the note hereinclosed, which I thought good to send unto you as I have made the same known to my Lord Deputy and Council here; the contents whereof nor any other message or proffer whatsoever shall not divert me from my due obedience and vowed loyalty unto my Sovereign Lady the Queen's most excellent Majesty, when I honour and esteem above all others.

I have also found by some experience in Connaght and especially in the county of Sliggo, that my presence there would do some good to contain the people of that country in good terms, chiefly such as by my own means were drawn to submit themselves: and to enable me thereto I have moved the Lord Deputy and Council to allow me to have Ballymote, with a company of English soldiers to be there garrisoned for the safeguard of my person, which otherwise may be in danger of my ancient enemy O'Donill. If my suit shall be their Honours be made known to your Honour, my trust is you will not fail to further me therein, and any other way for my good.—At Dublin the xvjth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (45. 78.)

The Enclosure:

Mc. Dermonde Breen Mc. Swyne and Teing O'Harte brought me this message from Heugh Roe O'Donell.

Heugh Roe O'Donell would forgive me all the entry that his predecessors claimed in my lands. He promised that he would give me the arbitrement of four of my men and four of his men, conditionally that I should forego any prince and help him and the rest of the Irishy. Unless I consent to this offer, I shall undo myself and my posterity for ever; and by my means I shall be an instrument to undo the rest of all those that defend their own right.

Also he sent me, if the Irishy were overthrown by my means, that I shall be after less esteemed of any man and dispossessed of all that Her Highness bestowed upon me at this present. Therefore consider with yourself how hardly you were dealt withal by those ungodly officers that coveted my life and lands and were sent for our wars in Ireland, you should not be restored to your living during your life, nor none of your name. If these my great offers which I offer you may not move you at this present, which was never offered to any of your predecessors, of any my predecessors, I will place another of the Connors in your place, and call him O'Connor Slyggoe, and will maintain him, not doubting but I shall be assisted of others that will maintain myself and him.

And for performance of these my offers, I will get O'Neyle Magwyre, Drahan O'Rourke, McMahoney O'Reylly, O'Dougherty D. Boyle, the three McSwynes, all the sept of O'Galchove McWilliam, both O'Connors, McDermode O'Kelly and all the Catholic Bishops of the North.

And finally, Hugh Roe O'Donnell did undertake that Sliggoe shall never be builded without his consent, if I do not agree to his offers.

1 p. (45. 77.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 16.—By Captain Baskerville's man, who brought me your lordship's letter, I have made answer unto you, wherewith, and with my reasons in it, I doubt not you will be satisfied. The company, as I wrote to your Lordship in it, I am very well contented that you shall give him, being otherwise at my disposition. For the Castle, I beseech you to pardon me, my promise having been long since to another; neither, indeed, is it fit for me or for this Government to have any man in that place whom I do not perfectly know, for it is a place that, if it be not well handled, will give great occasion of complaint, which I must answer for, and yet be no whit acquainted with it. I have herein written unto my Lords, as also about the cautionary companies, and the extreme absences of captains from this place: as this letter shall come to the Board, I beseech your lordship give it your furtherance. I send herewith the copy of a letter of mine to my Lord Treasurer of news lately come out of Spain. I write them to him and to my Lord Admiral because they may be the willing to join with your Lordship for the undertaking of any action which I know must necessarily fall upon you. If you think good to have the man himself who brought them sent over, I will see it done; but he doth aver it very constantly, and will lay his life that the fleet will come for England this winter. The Scotchman named Luggy, of whom I wrote to my Lord Treasurer, I have since spoken withal. He seems to know great practices in Scotland, and means to meet with them and sure he is a man of good wit; but men of his profession will ever praise their own commodities. He hath not acquainted me with them, but saith he will either write them to you or steal over himself into England, for otherwise he is bound in 2000*l.*, as I think, to come neither into England nor Scotland. The Scottish Conservator, as they call him, is sent for home to answer to the shape which the Earl of Arrol made from him. The whole matter I am sure Valch hath told you, for they of this province were much troubled lest Her Majesty should lay unto them the ill liking to him. Other matter here is not any. Of the D. of Bouillon's coming hither I cannot say anything, but I think it will not now be long.—At Flushing, the 16 of Oct., 1596.

Holograph. (45. 79.)

The Enclosure:—

Yesterday came out of Spain certain ships, in one of which was a sailor who told me he came from Lisbon the 12 September, new style, which is the 2 with us, and from Bilboe the 25. He had been long upon the galleys and in the end escaped. He is of these countries and his name is Jacob Bartels. He saith that at Lisbon there are forty-four Dutch ships, flyboats and hulks, and twenty ships of the King's. At St. Andreas twenty-four with Pedro de Valdez, whereof six great new ships, called Apostles;

but they have yet no ordnance in them, and it is not known when the gallies which were sent to Naples for it will return. At Porto in Portingall are three ships, which must also come to St. Andreas, also 15 gallies. This Fleet is ready and shall be commanded by the Addentado of Castiglia. Their course will be for England for the Isle of Wight; when they have possessed that they will attempt Portsmouth. This, he saith of his knowledge, will be done this winter, and to that effect they have taken pilots of these countrymen by force, yet pay them very well, who have assured them they know these places well. The meeting of the whole Fleet shall be at Ferroll.

At St. Sebastian are twelve small flyboats laden with soldiers, which are to come to Callice with the first wind. I have told the Vice-Admiral here of it to warn the States' men-of-war. It were good the like were done to H.M. ships upon the Narrow Seas, for it would be to great purpose to have those ships cut off. In the Fleet for England are store of land soldiers, but all raw fellows except the garrison of Blannett, which are 2,000, and come with Valdez. This is all I understood of him.

The merchants of Middleborough have advertisement that there is 16,000,000 granted to the King in Spain for the invasion of England. The defence continueth that no shipping shall go from hence to Spain, but I fear me, underhand the merchants will find some means to get through, and either there must be traffic or there must be ships of war out of these countries set to sea, or it is to be feared many of the sailors will run to the enemy. The news of these parts are not great. The other day the troops of Zealand had an enterprise upon Hulst, but it succeeded not, and indeed the enemy knew of it two or three days before, for it was a plot of the States, and a matter that passeth by so many cannot be long secret.

Of the Cardinal there is no great matter. He is himself at Bruxells and his troops about Arras, where the inhabitants keep as good watch against him as against the French. There was a report here the last day that the French had lost certain ensigns, but I do not hear it confirmed. Count Moris (they say here) is gone abroad with some troops of horse, but it is not known whither. Some think, upon some enterprise; others that he is gone secretly to meet his brother, the Prince of Orange, at Emerick in the land of Cleeve. This I have from a servant of his, but do not think it much to be trusted till there be confirmation; which if it be so, no doubt your Lordship shall receive from Mr. Gilpin. Here is come to Midleborow a Scotchman called Luggy, who hath, I understand, been banished from Scotland, and hath been prisoner at Bruxells. I know not the man but will have anything done to him in any sort if your Lordship wish it.—Flushing the 15 of October, 1596.

P.S.—There are also at St. Lucas, which I had left out, twenty-six Flemish ships and two of the King's.

Endorsed in Essex's handwriting: "News from Bilbo this present month of October."

1 p. (45. 74.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

[1596, Oct. 16.]—We understand that the King purposed shortly to remove his army out of Artois into Hainault, both for their better

means to live and upon some enterprise he hath there. It is advertised from Brussels that the Cardinal going to walk without the town, did very narrowly escape taking lately by the horsemen of Breda that did advance themselves to the gates of Brussels and brought away prisoners. That also the said Cardinal hath despatched the Admiral of Arragon to the Emperor and the Princes of the Empire, to deal with them for the choosing of him to be King of Romans, to the end to have the King of Spain's daughter in marriage.

Out of Germany it is also advertised that the Turk, moved with the loss of Atna taken by the Archduke Maximilian, went unto the recovery of it: whereupon the Christians were forced to abandon it, and there he hath since caused to be beheaded one of his principal commanders for failing to go to the succour of it, as he did ordain him, and that the said Turk is approached from Belgrada to Buda, which giveth a great astonishment in Germany; and thereupon a commandment given to pull down the suburbs of Vienne. Howbeit it is not conceived that he will attempt anything this winter. His army is said to be 150,000 men, and to have with him sixty pieces of artillery, but being the most part small ones.

The report of the preparations in Spain is daily confirmed to be great, and that also the Indian Fleet is arrived with fourteen millions.

The ambassador of Savoy is nothing well edified with the answers given him: to whom hath been signified that the K. can be content to understand to a reconciliation with the said D. so as he will perform his first offers to the K. by the president Rochetti, which was to stop the passage of the Alps against the King of Spain: and for the Marquisate of Saluces, that he will be content to make the Pope judge of the difference. The said Duke proposed that he might remain in neutrality, as doth the Franche Conte, until peace shall be made between the King and the K. of Spain, and then this to be also concluded; but the King refuseth the same, so as now the resolution seemeth to be taken to return to the war with the said Duke, wherein it is specially meant to employ Monsieur Desdiguieres, who intendeth to make the same by the way of Savoy, and not in Piedmont, as formerly (with more inconvenience) he was tied by the Princes of Italy in respect of some secret contributions yielded by them.

The Duke of Nevers departed yesterday from hence discontented for that the Constable doth take the precedence of him, which he pretendeth his house hath ever had of the Constable's.

Endorsed:—"French Advertisements. Recd. 16 October, '96, from my L. of Shrewsbury."

1 p. (45. 81.)

R. PERCIVAL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 17.—Mr. Hesketh thinketh it very convenient for the good of your cause in the Duchy that you sign this letter to Mr. Brograve and return it me, if it may be, this night. I have spoken with Mr. Moore about the estate of your lands at Chelsey, who saith you need not doubt but all shall fall out very well: notwithstanding, when he hath looked up a certain piece of evidence, he will give such direction for a conveyance to be made from my Lord Buckhurst as you shall not afterwards need to fear him; for whatsoever interest is or may lie in him to prejudice you, either by himself or by combining with my Lord Marquesse, shall so be derived from him as all shall be safe. But in any case my Lord Buckhurst must not know that any conveyance is

sought of him for any other cause than for the invalidity of his release in respect of his tenancy in common.

Endorsed:—"17 of Octob. 1596. Y^r Hon. servant R. Percival."

Undated. Holograph. 1 p. (45. 82.)

R. PERCIVAL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 17.—Mr. Patyson, being made acquainted with the signing of the bill, and knowing that Sir John Stanhope hath been prejudiced heretofore for lack of a caution in the like lease, to this effect, that the rent should not be payable before recovery and possession had, advised me that I should request Mr. Vaughan to make this lease with such a caution, who hath drawn it up in that form, as you may see, but dareth not ingross it so without warrant from my Lord. He hath therefore willed me to send you back the particular, that with Sir John Fortescue's privy (because his hand is to it) you may procure my Lord to insert these same words in the margent of the particular, close before my Lord's name where I have made this mark, *Reddendo ex eo tempore, &c.* This done, upon return of it, it shall be ingrossed and sealed presently.—From your Honour's house, this 17th of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (45. 83.)

SIR JO. STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 17.—This morning I received this letter from Don Emanuell, whom I answered, as is true, that as I was from Court, so was my state such as I was uncertain when to return, for as yet my medecine, though I have done with it, hath not done with me, and was as fresh this morning a work as though it had been new taken; and though without any great trouble, yet so as neither can I mannerly go abroad, nor without fear of worse if I should. The messenger's desire was I should recommend him to your Honour, which I thought better to yield to than to contest with him. It is some six weeks since Her Majesty commanded him 30*l.* by me out of her privy purse. If they stay still here they will be every month at this point. Wherefore, if it pleased Her Majesty to cause them to be sent to, that if they will, according to their own desire, either go over with Sir Tho. Baskervyle in France as ordinary soldiers or seek their better fortune of the French King, who, I hope, will set them some way a work, or take any course to be gone, then Her Majesty will give them something to transport them withal, and wish that they may find as good relief elsewhere as they continually from Her Majesty's bounty have had here.—From my lodging near Charyng Cross, this 17 of 8^{ber}.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 84.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Oct. 17.—The last day, I received word from Rol. White that, concerning the magazine of victual I have been so long suitor for, your answer to him was that Her Majesty persisted still in that I should have made proffer of merchants to make provision of it so as they might have licence to transport it, without that she should give any imprest towards it. To which I must say, as ever I did, that I do not know

upon what words of mine Her Majesty did gather so much : neither had I, when I spake unto her, had conference with any merchants, according as I told your Lordship, when, by order from Her Majesty, I was appointed to wait upon you, my Lord of Essex, and my Lord Admiral at Westminster. But if I gave Her Majesty any occasion to take it so, I am very sorry for it, for I cannot find any that will undertake it without imprest, especially now in these dear years ; and so I told Her Majesty when I last took my leave ; at what time I left her resolved to have a store here for three or four months, whereas my demands were for six, and this I found was by the recommendation your Lordship had given of it. If, therefore, hereby I sought any good to myself, it were reason, since Her Majesty saith that I made such offers, that either I should perform them or make an end of serving. But since it exceedingly concerneth her Majesty, and her only, and that herein I do but discharge the duty of an humble servant in shewing what is to be done, and the nearest means how to be done, Her Majesty is not to answer me herein, who have no other interest but what comes from her, but herself and her own service. For for myself I am in no danger but of the fear that Her Majesty's state in this town may come in danger. For no man can desire a fairer excuse of giving over a town than that he had nothing to eat, and that the want of it was not any way by his negligence—nay, which is more, if I had any doubt of myself that in any such occasion I should be afraid, I could not make a better provision beforehand for myself than to suffer, after so long soliciting, the town to be unprovided ; since by any council of war or other in the world I should be absolutely cleared, considering *nemo tenetur ad impossibile*. I humbly beseech your Lordship, therefore, not to give over the persuading of Her Majesty, in regard of some small imprest, not to leave this town unfurnished, the necessity whereof (if I be not deceived) will every day grow more and more. Rol. White shall duly attend your Lordship's pleasure together with the merchants' offers and demands herein. Of powder there is some pretty quantity, though short of that which is requisite, for powder is as necessary for the defence of a town as meat is for the soldiers. And if Her Majesty would send ever some 8 or 10 last more, it would be kept safe for her here, and very greatly confirm the safe keeping of the town. I have at the last brought the States to allow powder for all our companies, as well auxiliary as cautionary, but not without much ado, and some store of powder they have allowed us to be here against any great necessity : but altogether is nothing the proportion which is fit for such a place as this is. Upon the fortifications of the town they have wrought somewhat, and to some reasonable purpose, but yet not that which is sufficient. But when the winter is come on, and that they have made an end of working, and that order is taken for the payment of that which is already done, I will then propose some further works unto them ; and will leave nothing unattempted that may be for the defence of the town, that, when God or the Queen shall call me hence, he that comes after me shall find all things easier for him. And very necessary it were to have an Ingenier here, but such an one as were indeed fit do I not know where to find in England. For he must be such an one as well knows his art, and besides hath been both within and before many towns besieged. Among all the rest of Her Majesty's expenses in the war, I would it would please her also to have this. It would come to a very small matter, and yet be to very great purpose. Another suit also of mine I must again humbly recommend unto you, which is for the six cannons which I moved Her Majesty and your Lordship for. Your Lordship knows that this town hath of either side the sea dykes, which are the walls which keep out the

sea from overflowing the country. They are high and thick and join to the town wall without any ditch between, whereby they yield very good means for the planting of a battery and the coming to an assault. If they be well defended the town is almost assured, and one of the chiefest means of defending of them is to have sufficient artillery within to make a counter battery. Her Majesty saith that it belongs to the States to see sufficient ordnance in the town. Indeed they were bound to leave such ordnance here as was in the town at the time that the contract was made, but that is not sufficient for the avenues here, and some of the pieces are soiled so as they cannot be shot off until they be new cast, which I will, if I can, procure to be done this winter. But Her Majesty, I trust, for the guard of this town will not repose upon the States, who perhaps may have conceits of some such occasions wherein they would be glad that it were not too well provided for. And I think indeed they would be glad to see it strong against all the world saving against themselves. And this I have ever found, that they are extremely hardly brought to do anything for the strengthening of it, which, I am assured, would not be if it were in their own hands. For at Camfire, which is nothing of like worth nor any way so near unto danger, they bestow great charge. But in those things which belong unto them to do, it must please Her Majesty to use her authority in requiring them of them, but for the assurance of the town unto her she must trust unto herself. I humbly beseech your Lordship to continue your care of the well doing of this town in making known unto Her Majesty these wants, and in persuading of her to have them supplied. And further, because it is fit to give you an account at all times of the garrison, it may please you to know that here hath been great sickness this end of summer, both of violent agues and bloody fluxes, whereof many are dead and very many remain still sick, and now lately the plague is come into one house. At Middleborow it hath been these many days, brought thither, I think, out of Picardy, and already there are fifty houses infected; so as it is to be feared that this town, in respect of the nearness and also the daily intercourse, will be likewise visited. God of his mercy, I trust, will have care of it.—At Flushing, the 17th of Oct., 1596.

P.S.—I am, since the writing thereof, certainly informed that in Middleborow are one hundred houses infected of the plague. In this town I hear yet but of two.

Postscript and signature in Sidney's handwriting.

Seal broken. 3 pp. (45. 87.)

A copy of the above letter.

Probably the enclosure in the letter to Lord Essex of 22 Oct. p. 448, post.

M. D'ESDIGUIERES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. $\frac{17}{27}$.—The glory of his name impels the writer to wish to do him service. No one in the world bears him more complete affection. Has asked Mons. Edemond "de vous en donner une assurance plus particulière."—Rouan, 27 Oct. 1596. *Signed.*

French. Seal. 1 p. (46. 4.)

LORD EDWARD SEYMOUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 18.—I humbly crave pardon for my former oversight in praying your honourable favour and not acquainting you with my desire

(the same occasion being now offered that before was purposed) which is some of my companies at the suit of my cousin Champernowne to be taken from me, once under Sir John Gilbarte's charge and now appointed me by your Honour and the rest of the honourable Council, do now presume to send you both his reasons to crave and my answers to deny : and if it shall seem to your honourable wisdom, having already to my great charge armed, trained and exercised them and appointed them to several bands, both the trained and untrained, according to your directions, fit for me to hold them, I humbly pray your favour, and I doubt not but fully to discharge my duty and for the best good of the country.—Berry Castle, the xvijth of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 88.)

PETER PROBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596. Oct. 18.—By Mr. Chancellor I am willed to look out such papers as are in that study, whereof I have the key, at Savoye, which do concern the treaty with the States and the contract made between Her Majesty and them, and to bring the same to him. I have accordingly sought and found only thirty Articles in French of 1585 concerning the same course, which (as I suppose) is the copy of the original that passed the seals between Her Majesty and them that were Commissioners here at the time. Withal, there is in English an extract out of the Earl of Leicester's instructions from Her Majesty, which I suppose to have been delivered to Sir Thomas Heneage by Mr. Secretary at the time of his going to the States; and this is a copy of Mr. Lak's handwriting. There is also a paper of reasons showing the cause that my Lord of Leicester did accept of the title of Excellency; these three being all concerning that matter that I can find. But the originals of the contracts (if my Lord or your Honour have them not), I suppose were in Mr. Secretary his study at Walsingham House in a chest: and then D. Jeams, who, at his death, had the sorting of his Lordship's papers, can best inform your Honour (and so I told Mr. Chancellor) where those and such like are.—At my poor house, this xvijth of October 1596.

Endorsed: "Petter Proby to my Master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (45. 89.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 18.—If any matter worthy advertisement had fallen out since my last of the 4th present, I would not have thus long been silent. The Duke of Buillon, for a good while after, could do nothing until they of Zeland sent their deputies some eight days ago, when the States began to negotiate the matter of the league. After some conferences one is like to be concluded so as he will be, in all likelihood, ready to depart within eight or ten days at furthest.

The doubt that these men begin now to be in of their deputies' speeding doth very much trouble them, as well in regard of their estate, which will afford no more means to enlarge their offer, as that they dare not make any mention thereof, much less to let it come abroad that Her Majesty insists upon remboursement and to be discharged of succouring them any longer, which news would greatly trouble the people and breed further inconveniences in time. They live yet in some hope at least that Her Majesty will graciously consider of all, and their deputies be demitted with such an answer as in some sort may be to their reasonable contentment, and help to hold matters here in good terms.

The purposed restraint of traffic with the Spaniards is not yet concluded, because some towns make difficulties as yet, and will not agree thereunto ; but, in my opinion, it will be brought unto it at last if a way can be found to impeach the Easterlings and others from traffic into Spain and those parts and the passage about by Scotland barred, which must be done by keeping of ships of war in those parts. We have news of the King of Spain's great preparations and arming for the seas, and that his attempt is on the Island of Wight, as your Lordship shall understand more particularly by the examinations which the States will send over to their deputies, and, as it seems, the man that came out of Spain and reports them will be sent over ; to which end I dealt very earnestly with them. It will be requisite to be vigilant and careful to prevent the enemy by being in such readiness that he may be met and fought with ere he come nearer, wherein these men will be forward enough if it shall please Her Majesty to take such a course. To have attempted the firing of these ships in the havens and ports of Spain had been a service of great importance, and judged of most men to be more easy than is imagined. The States' deputies that that were in Denmark are on their return homewards, having been well received and used, but of their speeding will be heard at their arrival. Monsieur Aldegonde stayeth till he have finished a view by him which he hath written in French. The Countess of Hohenlo and he whom the Count Maurice sent to the Prince of Orange are returned, making great good report of him and his kindness every way ; being now gone to Cullyn where he purposeth to lie, so to try if he can procure to get the use of his goods by the King of Spain retained.

There was an enterprise on Hulst, but being discovered by the enemy he prevented the same, and had gotten men in the town and ports in hope to have had a hand on our men, but being marked when they came near made the retreat without the loss of any. The Count Maurice hath made a voyage to Breda and Hulst, where he changed the garrisons to prevent the disorders which were a growing amongst them : and is looked for here within a day or twayne. The Duke of Bullion hath several times asked what I heard from your Lordship, with protestation of the singular affection he bare unto you.—From Haeghe, this 18th of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 2½ pp. (45. 90.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR and others of CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY to
LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Oct. 18.—They have recourse to him as their Chancellor upon prejudice to their privileges lately offered by the refusal of the Mayor of the Town to take his oath for their privileges, in such sort as before time had been used at his first entrance : of whom they would not have complained if they could by neighbourly conference have had remedy at home. This being one of the greatest privileges of the University, begun to be infringed the former year and now again by the new Mayor continued, if they should suffer this innovation to run on, they fear it would grow in this and other like privileges, to the great prejudice of their body. Therefore they crave his honourable direction and aid, and for his less trouble, have recommended the cause to Sir Robert Cecil, their High Steward, and also written to the Lord Keeper, their Recorder, for they think they will seek unto him for assistance, of whose integrity and uprightness as they nothing doubt, so as if such, as under him do counsel and direct them, would carry that respective

regard of the University privileges as Mr. Justice Shute did when he was Recorder, it would further the peace of both bodies.—Cambridge, 18 October 1596.

Signed :—Roger Goade, Vice-Chancellor; Robert Some, Umphry Tyndall, Edmund Barwell, Thomas Nevile, Jo. Duport, John Jegon, Thomas Byng, Thomas Preston, James Montague.

Endorsed :—"The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge."

1 p. (136. 43.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Oct. 20.—Since my last unto your Lordship I understood from Mr. Burnham that you are desirous to know something concerning the state of this town, and that therein he gave his opinion unto you. If I had sooner known your will that way I would sooner have satisfied you, for I do not think any Englishman knows so much of this town as I do, neither shall there be any man more willing to serve you in it. For besides the doing you service, I know it is for the good of the town that the particularities of it be known unto you. I will therefore cause a "plott" of it to be made which I will send you. I have one already, which serves my turn sufficiently, but being made by the hand of a soldier, it is not so fair set down as is fit to send you. And if there be any other thing about this town or these parts which your Lordship would know, if it please you to command me, I will get it if any way it be to be gotten. I understand also that your Lordship is entered into some consideration for the exchange of the Briell into Camfere now that Lord Burrow goes into Ireland. It would be a matter very greatly for the Queen's service if it could be compassed, which once might well have been done, but now I fear will be full of difficulties, and I know it is not now the first time that your Lordship hath thought of it. If it please you to have me to set down what I think of it, I will in my next letter unto you. But, howsoever, if at any time your Lordship enter into question of it, a place by it, called the Haghe, must not be forgotten, without which Camfire is not of so great worth. Indeed, in my poor judgement, there is not any place in Christendom so necessary for the state of England as is this island, which would be wholly almost under Her Majesty's commandment if she had, to that which she hath already, that which I have now spoken of. Almost, I say in respect of Armuld, which may give an entry from the inside as out of Holland or Brabant. But what came from the sea must be commanded by Her Majesty. Neither do I think that the other had, but means might be made for this also.—At Flushing, the 20th of Octo., 1596.

Copy. 1 p. (45. 93.)

ROBERT LAING to —————.

[1596], Oct. 22.—I have delivered your letters according to your directions to my L. of Durren, and to my L. Governor, and to Captain Boyar in like manner, and to shew you the estate and the dealing of our country, that I cannot tell how nor what fashion to begin at, for it is more inconstant nor ever you saw it. There is here two style of faction; the one is "lykle" the Papist faction is too like to overthrow the other. There is a general assembly and convention the 26th day of this month to be had in Edinburgh, and as yet we know not who shall come to it. I have written to your trusty friend and mine, Mr.

Secretary, Mr. Lok. I would you understood that I have left out something unwritten to Mr. Secretary. There is, I understand, a secret dealing betwixt the Earl Bothwell and some of our Papist Lords in Scotland; and I do understand in like manner that Mr. Archibald is in pleye (?) with him, so far as I can hear; and, therefore, I would request you that you would make Mr. Secretary acquainted with the same, and to bear Mr. Archibald still in hand as he has been hitherto, and to let him understand nothing that is done nor said towards him, for you understand that if he suspect anything, we can get nothing done. God willing, I think to return back with all expedition after the Convention. I would request that you would desire Mr. Secretary to write to me, as I have written to him, with the next post to George Molsone; naught else, but I hope Mr. Secretary shall shew unto you things which I have written him (from Leith?). And so commits you to God, at Edinburgh the 20th day of October, your honour's assured servant at his power, Ro[ber]t Laing.

Holograph. Without address. 1 p. (45. 95.)

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, SHERIFF AND BURGESSES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, October 21.—Requesting credit for the bearer, Henry Chapman, an alderman of the town, whom they are sending to impart certain causes concerning their Corporation.—Newcastle, this xxjth October, 1596.

Signed.—Rayf Jenyson, Maior; William Selby, H. Anderson, William Riddell, George Farnabie, William Grenewell, Thomas Lyddell, W. Jenison, Adreyn Hedworth.

1 p. (45. 94.)

Petition from the same.

Whereas a petition was exhibited to the late Earl of Huntingdon by some few persons, most part of whom were of the younger sort, too much given to innovation and of a turbulent disposition, pretending certain abuses to have been committed in the government and disposing of the revenues of their town, which Cecil and other Lords of the Privy Council committed to be decided by the Council in the North, their humble request is that, as the contents of the said petition principally concern the estate, revenues and liberties of their town, which they hold in fee farm, and they cannot have such Counsel (their Recorder attending the Courts at Westminster) as the importance of the causes therein contained requires, the informers in the said petition may be commanded by the Privy Council either to exhibit their complaint before Cecil and the rest of the Privy Council, at the Council Table, or otherwise in the Exchequer Chamber before the Lord Treasurer, Chancellor and Barons, where the same ought to be decided in regard the town is held in fee farm by 100*l.* payable yearly at the Exchequer; where these petitioners may also acquaint Her Majesty's learned Counsel with the state of the said causes.

Draft. 1 p. (45. 94.)

WILLIAM WILLASTON to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, October 22.—Whereas your Lordship's pleasure is, Mr. Bussy should be monthly furnished with five or six pounds in what place of

France his occasions shall call for it, upon the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil his letter; these are to signify that, upon sight of the said Right Honourable his letter, Mr. Bussy shall be furnished with such sums, in such places, and for so long time as the said letter of credit shall extend.—Rouen, October 22, 1596.

Endorsed :—"This is a letter that Williston wrote to my Lord, which my Lord willed me to put within the letter that I sent to your Honour."

Holograph. (45. 96.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, October 22.—I send copy of two letters of mine to Lord Burghley, that your Lordship may be acquainted with the course in all things concerning my charge, and also may assist me with Her Majesty to obtain my demands. Would that the Queen for matters of war would repose all care upon your Lordship, for then those employed should be assured that their requests would be understood whether they were reasonable or not, and withal made to understand all things when at any time she should cast any doubt.

In my letter to Lord Burghley, where I speak of Campfyre, I touch also a place called the Haghe. It is a fort in the mouth of the water of Camfyre, where, when the rest of the island held for the Prince of Orange, Monsieur de Beauvais, Admiral for the King of Spain, put men ashore for relief of Middelborrow, for ships of great burden may aboard there; and if Her Majesty had taken Camfire into her hands at that time, as the captains did make oath unto her, the States were resolved to have made it strong and have put good garrison into it. At this time there are no men in it, but the walls still remain upright. Within a day or two I will view it myself or cause it to be viewed by some sufficient man. It lieth some Dutch mile from Camfire to the seawards.

There are no news. The Duke of Bouillon is not yet come here; may be he will not come at all in respect of the plague at Middelborrow which begins to be very sore. Already there are two hundred houses infected there. Here as yet there is no great infection; I only hear of two houses. If the plague continue at Middelborrow we shall in all likelihood have our part, considering the nearness of the two towns, the intercourse between them, and the small order taken in these countries against these diseases. But God will suffer no more to be than is his pleasure, and so much shall be.—Flushing, 22 of October 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (45. 97.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 22.—'This poor man, Citolino, hath earnestly moved me to recommend him to your Honour for his employment abroad, with offer of his honest and true service.—From the Strand, this xxijth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 99.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 22.—Reminds Cecil of his promise to further his suit for the lease of Otford. Has procured Sir John Fortescue to move it.

The Queen likes well enough of it, and only stands to be certified of the decay of the house, the value of the park, and the value of his offers: knowledge of which she has willed Fortescue to give her. Prays Cecil to second the suit.—Flushing, 22 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (174. 1.)

FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1596, ^{Oct. 22}/_{Nov. 1}.—News from Turin, of 1 Nov. 1596, of the quarrel between Cardinal le Bonromeo and the Constable, which, aggravated by the scarcity of grain, is likely to raise trouble unless the King of Spain recall the governor. Trouble is feared in Genoa from the scarcity of grain.

News from Genoa, 1 Nov. 1596, of arrival of ships there and at Leghorn with money, which, however, is for the merchants and not for the King of Spain.

Endorsed:—"Per la via del amico de Genova."

Italian. 1 p. (174. 11.)

SIR JOHN ROOPER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 23.—Is sending by this bearer a hundreth of cherry trees, whereof one half are of the rathe ripe cherry, and the other of the best Kentish cherry we have in the country, beseeching him to "except" them in good part, being sent by him who is and ever will be most faithfully Cecil's. They were taken out of the ground but upon Thursday last, so as none can miss to grow if they be set in any time.—From my house in Kent, this 23rd of October.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (45. 100.)

JOHN VAUGHAN, CUSTOMER OF MILFORD, to LORD BURGHELEY.

1596, Oct. 23.—Having received a letter from Mr. Judge of the Admiralty, imparting that upon complaint unto your Lordship by Mr. Douglas, ambassador for the King of Scots, it was your pleasure I should come up to answer the same, one thing I most humbly crave, that you will not suffer Scots and Irish practisers by sleights to overthrow me. By his means, all I had, which was by your gift, he hath caused me to spend, and in the end had 40*l.*, as appeareth by his general acquittance; the copy thereof I have sent to Mr. Justice Ceaser. From Scots, Irish and bloody-minded "wiffes," the Lord deliver me! But yet if Mr. Douglas will procure your honourable warrant or any other commission directed to these gentlemen, as Mr. Edward Dunlee, Vice-Admiral in these parts, Harry Adams, Francis Merik, Esq., Rees Ph[ilipp]es, Morgan Powell, John Merik, gent., and if myself be in, I will do my endeavour to know the spoilers of the ship, so that commission be granted to them or to any two of them, whereof the customer to be one, and every commissioner to examine one another, and to enquire by all ways and means, as well by depositions as by juries. Humbly I cease.—Pembrok, the xxijth of October, 1596. By him that is joyful to hear of you and doth and will pray for you and yours and end his life in loving the same.

Endorsed:—"Certain towns of Wales and Ireland."

Impression of Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 101.)

SIR JOHN SMYTH TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 23.—Whereas I have not written unto your Honour since this mine imprisonment and most bitter worldly afflictions, I have foreborne the same until now, in respect that I have written so many letters to your father (as I think you do very well understand), and to no other counsellor nor magistrate nor to any man in England else, but only one that I wrote to the whole body of the Council by the advice of my Lord. Certainly I do acknowledge and confess, that my sudden unexpected outrages and drunken, frantic, railing speeches were of great injury to your father, and so subsequently to his children, and had been of far greater injury in case that I had uttered the same when I had been sober and in good memory: because that whatsoever any man speaketh when he is sober, whether he be quiet in mind or in passion, he is bound to maintain and prove the same, or else to receive punishment therefore. Howbeit, being as I was at that time so extremely distempered with the excess of drinking and fume of wine, by misdiect in my head and stomach, by the which through lack of memory, I spake upon a sudden and no ways prepossessed malice (without rhyme or reason) idly and drunkenly I know not what myself: I say that I do think that those railing speeches and words that I used of my Lord, your father (whom I had always before that time greatly praised), were not of that nature, nor so to be taken by the hearers, in so high a degree of malice and injury as if the same had been spoken by me or any man else being sober and in memory, because (according to the old saying) the railings and evil speeches of men either mad or drunk, and therefore void of wit and memory, are not greatly to be regarded. For I protest that, if my Lord, your father, had been mine own father, and I discontented with him and in that extreme distempered, “wynie” case that I was at that time, upon the like sudden unexpected accident, I had outraged him with as great injuries as I did, I being now nothing of kin to him. And that is not to be thought strange, considering that it is most certainly to be proved that all the same day and night, after I was so wonderfully distempered by the superfluity of the wine in my head and stomach and lack of sleep, and thereby so far from all consideration, as that I did, not only to the great hindrance of my wife and myself deliver away a great deal of money by 10*l.*, by 20*l.*, by 30*l.*, by 40*l.* and by 50*l.* to my servants and such as came first to my sight, but did also commit and was ready to commit as great and greater follies and extreme evils that night towards myself, which the next morning after that I had slept, and that thereby I came to be in temper, I wondered (when it was too late to call back again yesterday) at the strange disorders and extreme drunken follies that I had the day before, for my sins and through the lack of the grace of God, committed. All which, before considered, next after my most dutiful respect performed to Her Majesty, whom I have always most dutifully and dearly loved, without any ways deserving so much as any one tittle of Her disfavour or displeasure till that my wynie and drunken misdemeanour, I have resolved with all sobriety and good advisement, to make such voluntary and publick satisfactions whensoever I shall be called before the Lords and magistrates in the Star Chamber, as also after in the country, unto your father's honour, by me in my drunkenness so greatly injured, as that those satisfactions (which I have more at large written of to my Lord) shall not only disannul and make void and frivolous all those foresaid drunken outrages, but also shall greatly renew and increase in this ‘queasie’ and malicious time the great honour of my Lord, your father, throughout

the greatest part of this kingdom, in the opinion of the noblemen and all other honourable personages and gentlemen and others of any discretion that shall hear the same. Which, if I, through the help of Almighty God, do perform, then I assure myself there shall be no just cause wherefore your Honour or Sir Thomas or any of yours should think of me than as of one of your most assured friends. And I have further resolved, during my life so to behave myself in all my speeches, words and writings, upon all occasions and in all employments, towards your father and you and all his, as that the same shall be a continual renewing and increasing of his Lordship's reputation and honour. I humbly beseech your Honour that when my Lord shall have recovered his health, which I most humbly beseech Almighty God presently to restore unto him, to desire his Lordship, in my name, to have my former most humble suit and request in remembrance when he shall think it convenient.—From the Tower, the xxijth of October, 1596.

P.S.—Amongst my distempered, wynie and dawish prodigalities, I delivered to one John Clarke, a false Judas Fleming of mine, 24*l.*, who the same night, within six or seven hours after, stole and robbed out of a house I had above the value of 30*l.*, and presently with a good gelding of mine rode in post to certain justices of peace and to one of the deputy lieutenants, and told them divers most false and malicious fables of me, devised of his own false cosening and cony catching brain.

The name R. Barkeley is written in another hand above the postscript.

Holograph. 1 p. (45. 102.)

SIR HENRY DAVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 23.—Mr. Edmunds can so sufficiently inform you of my courses and desires as I shall not need to be tedious to your Honour in my letter, only I must humbly entreat your Lordship to be my apology if Sir Anthony Mildmay, now publicly armed, shall under that shield exercise his private malice, whereof he begins to make some show. Upon hope, therefore, that in this or in any other cause concerning me I shall not want your Lordship's favour, I end.—Deepe, 23 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 2.)

SIR CHARLES DAVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 23.—Expresses his devotion to Essex for favours received. The King has committed a letter to Lord Shrewsbury to be delivered to the Queen in his behalf: prays Essex to advise with "my Lord" how the same may be used to his best advantage.—Deepe, 23 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 3.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 23.—Arrived in London yesterday evening, and will shortly call at Cecil's house to pay his respects. The bearers of his letter desire audience to present a petition concerning their dispute with M. Horsey.—London, 23 October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 4.)

FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1596, Oct. 23.
Nov. 2.—News from Turin, 2 Nov. 1596.—Letters from Prague state that the Turkish army was encamped under Agria which was likely to be lost, as it could not hold out eight days, and the Christian army could not unite before the 15th ult. Later news of the siege, in which it appears the Turks were disheartened because a number of them who had taken possession of a ravelin were blown up by a device of the engineer Cocorano; also news of the numbers and position of the Christian army. The quarrel in Milan between the clergy and the King's ministers. Other news from Prague of the dangerous position of Agria. Don Pietro de Medici, brother of the Grand Duke, has left Rome for Genoa to pass into Spain with the galleys of Don Pietro di Toledo. The Pope has suspended for four months Cardinal le Bonromeo's excommunication of President Menoco in Milan.

News has just come that Agria has surrendered on conditions, but that the Turks have nevertheless cut to pieces every one within it.

Endorsed :—"Por la via del amigo di Genova."

Italian. 2 pp. (174. 12.)

SIR ANTHONY POULETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 24.—By virtue of the licence granted by Cecil and other Lords of the Council for his repair into England, he is now newly arrived in these parts, having left all things in good order in the Isle under his charge, Her Majesty's works as far advanced as the season would permit, and his uncle his lieutenant to keep the islanders in their due obedience. Things being thus settled there, and his poor little business by occasion of his long absence utterly unsettled here, he beseeches that he may remain in these parts until immediately after Christmas; at which time he will wait on Cecil at Court to be disposed of at his command.

Is right sorry to find in these parts the dearth and scarcity of corn so great, and would be glad to bring any little remedy he might thereunto; and although the Isles have felt the smart of the unseasonableness of the summer, yet he hopes Jersey will be able to spare some supply for these parts; which will be easier brought to pass if their Lordships vouchsafe letters of commandment to him not to permit any manner of grain to be transported from the Isle for any other place but this realm.

If this be allowed, his humble suit is there may not be notice given that this cometh from him, which may breed some unkindness towards him of the islanders, and that he may receive the order as soon as conveniently may be.—From my poor house in Somerset, this 24th of October, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Rec. at London the xxixth."

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (45. 103.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 24.—The other night Bouvel delivered unto me your Lo. letter. I am very glad that Her Majesty doth any whit allow of my writing. It is not my profession, and I know I am not very happy in

it neither. Notwithstanding, I had rather in ill words make the Queen know that which I think fit for her service than out of too much modesty to hold my peace. For though I do her Majesty no good in it, yet this good I do myself that I discharge my conscience. For this town, I think the reasons be not altogether impertinent; and if there be anything that either by chance or want of well expressing remains doubtful to your Lordship, I beseech you let me know it, and I will satisfy it. Truly, methinks, both for the Queen's safety and after for her profit, there might be good grounds laid, and believe it, my Lord, either she must take some course with these countries and not suffer them remain as they do, or she will or she be aware receive some great disadvantage. I once began to talk with your L. of this and will, if I come not into England this winter, write what I think. But in these matters I would rather speak first and after write. I did think to have seen the D. of Bouillon here in his return, and with him have conferred at large of it; but, as I hear, he takes shipping at Rotterdam. I know that he is full of it, and if the French do intend to run that course, we must not suffer them to have the start of us. But I will lay some blocks, if I do not see their course clear: and truly there are some honest men amongst them, but in matter of profit they are not in general to be trusted. I think to make a step into Holland some days hence and stay there a few days; and if I do, Her Majesty's service shall not lose by it. For perhaps I shall do that which few of her Ambassadors would bring to pass, in respect of the credit I have with some of them there, and indeed I know they trust me. Here are no news at all but general opinions of the preparations in Spain. What the Cardinal doth I know not, but some opinion there is that his troops are coming into these parts of Flanders. From Gaunt I am advertised that the *quatre membres de Flandres* insist much with the Cardinal to have a fort built at Newerhaven in Flanders: it is the place I spoke of in my letter to the Queen; and truly, whether the enemy or the States do build upon it, the worth of this town will be exceedingly impaired. The wind turned suddenly and the boat goes away in haste; your Lo. therefore, I trust, will bear with the faults in the letter and in the writer, who will supply some of them with being most faithfully your Lo. most affectionate servant, R. Sydney.—At Flushing, the 24 of Oct. 1596.

P.S.—The plague increased at Middleborrow. They say there dieth there 200 in a day; but I do not think so many. My Lord Treasurer is more curious than ever he was to know all things about this town. I know not what his reason may be.

Holograph. 3 pp. (45. 105.)

THE KING OF SCOTLAND TO ROBERT BOWES.

1596, October 24.—Being purposed long since to have spoken you for obtaining us a *Placat* to buy some horses in England, we will therefore effectuously request and desire you to send in and procure one for buying of so many horses as shall be necessary for our use, as you will do us right thankful and acceptable pleasure—from Dunfermline, 24 October, 1596.

Addressed:—"To our trusty and wellbeloved, Mr. Robert Bowes, ambassador to our dearest sister and cousin, the Queen of England."

Signed. ½ p. (133. 155.)

W. KNOLLYS TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 25.—Thanking him for having procured Her Majesty's hand to his commission of lieutenantcy.

Cecil need not envy his ease in the country, for during his abode there he has taken more pains than pleasure, and now is a concealed Londoner only to see his wife settled, meaning sometime this week to give attendance in Court, where he will rest as one who doth acknowledge himself greatly beholden unto Cecil.—This 25 of Octobre.

Endorsed:—"1596. Mr. Comptroller of the Household to my Mr."
Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 107.)

J. GUICCIARDINI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 25.—Acknowledging receipt by Mr. Reynolds, Essex's secretary, of his Lordship's letter to the Duke, and the other writings and instructions, and likewise honourable present, which coming from his Lordship he could not with good manners refuse howbeit he has in no sort deserved. Protests his readiness to serve Essex without any other respects than for deserving his good opinion.—London, the xxvth of October, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (45. 108.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Oct. 25.}_{Nov. 4.}—Le Cap. Baldy passant comme pelerin par ce pays, a desire avoir l'honneur de vous baiser les mains avant que continuer son voyage: et par mesme moyen vous faire quelques ouvertures dont il s'est advise depuis estre party de France, sur les affaires qui se traictent maintenant entre ceux de sa nation, pour en user selon que vostre prudence jugera convenir. Je l'ay connu des long temps fort affectionne serviteur du Roy mon Maitre, luy en ayant rendu de bonnes preuves par l'assiduïte de son service. Ce qu'il entend vous communiquer ne peut a mon advis prejudicier. Plustost, si la chose est bien mesnagee, pourra elle apporter de l'utilite. Il s'est voulu adresser a vous, tant pour avoir eu l'honneur de vous avoir autresfois veu a Diepe, que pour vostre reputation, qui a ce que je voy est aussy bien espandue parmy les caverneuses montagnës de Suisse, que dans les costes d'Espagne. J'en desire l'accroissement avec toute prosperite.—Londres, 4 Nov. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (174. 18.)

WILLIAM CYCYLL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 25.—Sends a present of a pair of table knives, four cases of fruit trenchers, and two dozen of meat trenchers.—Allterenys, 25 Oct., 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (204. 40.)

SIR GEORGE CAREWE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 26.—Writes to complain of Cecil's old servant, "that proud Welshman, Wynne," who when Carewe was ready to come to Court, has, with a servant of Lord North's to protect him, violently broken the chamber door of Carewe's lodging, and placed "another" therein, with scornful words. Pays for his lodging, whether present or absent, and although Wynne, of his abundant grace, says that Carewe shall be otherwise lodged when he comes, thinks he is only displaced because he has not given a bribe. Begs him to send for Wynne and tell him to treat his (Cecil's) fellows, if not with respect, at least with justice.

Has never been accustomed to be placed by the harbingers, and will feel disgraced if the party who replaces him be not of far better quality than himself. His trunks of apparel and other stuff are still in the chamber taken from him.—The Mynorits, 26 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Concerning the taking away of his lodging by Winne, the harbinger."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (46. 1.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 26.—"My lord, the enemy, it is said, maketh some head in these parts of Flanders, and 2,000 men are at Assenede, not far from Axel. The Margrave of Anwarp is passed into the land of Waes with 400 mariners, and there be thereaway 200 or 300 flat bottom boats. The States know not what is intended, but they fear Ostend, Bearfleet, Axel or Turneuse. The sailor is now sent into England whose 'refuse' I sent your Lordship some days since. Mine own matters I humbly recommend unto your Lordship. I understand your Lordship is desirous to obtain Sir Coniars Clyfford's company for Sir John Shelton. Your Lordship shall have my consent for it, though it be a cautionary company, and Sir John Shelton, being my old acquaintance, never sent word of it. I beseech your Lordship be good to Cap. Fleming for Sir Ar. Savage's company.

"Ships must go from hence to receive the D. of Bouillon at Brill if so (*sic*) carry him into France."—26 Oct.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 2.)

LORD HARRY SEYMOUR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 26.—If health had served would have been bearer of his own letters to Cecil's father and himself in favour of his nephew Mr. Edward Seymour in his humble suit. "I should be very partial if I should recommend him to his merits, but leave that to the world, who can testify his sufficiency every way in ability to serve his prince and country."—The Black Friars, 26 Oct. 1596. *Signed*, H. Seymour.

Endorsed :—"Lord Harrye Seymor."

Seal. 1 p. (46. 3.)

GARRETT DE MALYNES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 26.—Whereas by Mr. Henry Brooke I did understand partly your Honour's pleasure, in answer of my letter written the 14th of July last, I have tried to come to the understanding of that motion. Interim, Estucan de Yuara was constrained shortly [to go] for Spain, who went with a full resolution to make the king he had found to impart this matter of importance quietness of Christendom. And although those unlooked for by them have happened in the combination (as they call it) with France and the are nourished, which albeit they seem to be hindrances then tending to peace and concord, nevertheless was so acceptable, that every matter and accident hath the rather for being preferred by Don Idiaques and Xpouan the Governor of Calis, Juan de Ribas (unto whom the sequel of the recommended) received letters to the same

effect. And caused so much to be signified unto me, by a friend of mine called Estucan Nunes, dwelling at Calis, of whom I have received divers letters, recommending the matter in most vehement manner, assuring me that the Cardinal also is altogether inclined thereunto, and that the President Richardot at his last being at Calais was very glad of this introduction wrought in some good sort, that neither party did seem to seek one unto the other, and in such secrecy that none but the above-named were privy thereof. So that, in conclusion, in furtherance hereof it standeth me upon, to manifest some probability at the least, to have audience and credit in the cause, which appearing in some sort, shall presently discover a great part of the intent. The means how to work this are referred unto your Honour, for as I would not spare my blood and all my small means to the effecting hereof, so I would neither offend your Honour or incur any displeasure. And therefore I think it my duty not to proceed herein until your honourable answer.

The report of the Xpouan de Mora is not true. Also what preparation the Biscay and especially at Lixborne. Where they did Lucar and Seville, whereof the 22 are of the Bate, not unknown unto the right ho. Lo. lemons, from my friend of Calis, is committed being accused for a spy. I pray God to give me liberty shortly, whereof I doubt not if I may have [the result] that my cause both in equity and justice doth deserve, then, God willing, I shall come to wait upon your honour. King's bench, 26 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. Much damaged. 1 p. (174. 7.)

P. DE REGEMORTES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Oct. 26}_{Nov. 5}.—Touschant ma depesche et partement, lequel pour beaucoup des raisons n'oseroy volontiers prolonger davantage: considerant aussi que ce n'est pas icy la place ou V. Excel. poult tirer service de moy, et qu'ailleurs je le pourroy faire principalement en la conjuncture presente: en laquelle les nouvelles presentes pourrayent fleschir les humeurs a un dessein desiré; et les entierement confirmer par les bonnes resolutions qu'on pourroit entendre par dela la mer. Car les difficultes qu'on m'allegua y estant de vostre part la, sont quasi ou plutost semblent entierement ostees: lesquelles consistoyent qu'on n'oseroit declarer, en tel estat de gouvernement, aux villes la defence de la traficque. Et d'autant par la raison de l'utilite publique les a faict condescendre a ce point, lequel je n'osoy esperer, et tandis qu'on est icy en bonnes inclinations, il me sembleroit necessaire de haster ce faict entretant que les chaleurs durent. Et combien que par apres on entendat aucun dilay de la venue de l'ennemy le secours estant joint, il pourroit facilement causer un exploite de plus grande consequence que d'une defensive: et si la flotte est en chemin on gaignera autant de temps. Priant V. Excel. me, vouloir faire cognoistre quand sans molestation je pourray attendre sur icell pour y prendre conge, et vacquer a ses services ou icell me les plaira commander.—Londres, 5 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 19.)

HUMPHREY FOUNES, Mayor of Plymouth, SIR FERD. GORGES, and THOS. HARRIS to the COUNCIL.

1596, Oct. 27.—To-day arrived a ship, the *Fortune*, of Hamburg, laden with wheat, with a passport under the lord Admiral's hand as one of the ten to pass for the Duke of Florence. Considering the scarcity of

corn, by the furnishing of ships with bread from hence, have ventured to stay the ship, and ask further directions.—Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed :—"A letter writ by the l. Admiral and my master to discharge the ship, *primo* No: at Richmond."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 5.)

SIR FERD. GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 27.—Has conferred with Mr. Stallenge, who desires now to take another course in that matter. Asks him to take notice of "this letter," which they send to the Council.—Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed :—"At Richmond."

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 9.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 27.—By Cecil's letter to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and by one from Mr. Willis, understands Cecil's favour in dealing with Lord Anderson concerning the writer's suit. As he is indebted to others and might become troublesome to Cecil, desires the Queen's protection under the Great Seal, for one year, to be renewed year by year. If this cannot be, will desire Sir Ferd. Gorges "to send for him who hath me now in suit and to deal with him according to your Honour's favourable letters." Owes only debts made in Spain and acknowledged without compulsion here in England, and has paid, since his coming over, near 1,300*l.*, although he has no means but his service. Willed Mr. Allabaster to acquaint Cecil with the form of the letters to be written by him, lest afterwards they should be objected against him. "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and myself have called before us divers of those that have bought goods of the late action, and have required payment according to your Honour's instructions, which as yet none of them will yield unto, but do give their bonds to appear before your Honours, as I suppose all the rest will do the like."—Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed :—"At Richmond."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (46. 6.)

W. BOROUGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 27.—Sends bearer, Geoffrey Davis, as a fit man for the purpose Cecil spoke of. He has the Spanish and French tongues very perfectly, having been apprentice to alderman Sir Edward Osburne and employed in Spain 14 or 15 years and in France 4 or 5 years. In 1585, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, then Principal Secretary, introduced him, "to have been employed in Spain for a like service," but his business and troubles in the law were such that he could not go; he, however, furnished Sir Francis with a man to his liking. Now he will go himself.—Limehouse, 27 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (46. 10.)

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE QUEEN.

1596, ^{Oct. 27}_{Nov. 6}.—Extract from an advertisement from Luca, 6 Nov. 1596, *stilo novo*, to the effect that, 10 days since, six Englishmen shipped at Ligorre for Spain, "lately come from Rome and all sworn to kill her Majesty." One calls himself Bauchling or Barbar or Barkar, a

Lincolnshire man, sometime B.A. in Corpus Christi College in Oxford; another is Ferckox, son to a mercer in Cheapside; "the names of the other four he could not learn."

1 p. (46. 40.)

—— to ——.

1596, ^{Oct. 27}/_{Nov. 6}.—Has through friends received a proposition which Virginio Orsino, a Roman baron, has lately made to the king. Has made enquiries to find who this Orsino is. Gives the result, showing that Orsino is head of his house, allied to most of the chief families of Italy, and has been general of the Italian cavalry in France in this war. Risk of making the proposed enterprise directly from France. Suggests that as the Pope is the instrument of all our ills he should be deprived of his temporal power. Describes how this is to be done, with the aid of the Grand Turk, and by sending secretly some 1500 of our men, Grisons and Swiss, to the aid of Orsino; and as for money the Queen of England ought not to grudge 100,000 ers. for a matter so much to her advantage. Orsino, being servant of the French King, could not make the enterprise without his knowledge, but might take up arms in Italy as the King's lieutenant in the kingdom of Naples. For our security the King should give us his word and deliver one of his sons in pledge to be kept at Basle or some other safe place.—Dieppé, 6 Nov. 1596.

Headed:—"Copia d'una lettera di Mons. — scritta ad un suo amico in Inghilterra et tradotto in Italiano."

Italian. 5 pp. (174. 22.)

E., LORD SHEFFIELD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 28.—Sir, As in my court affairs I have ever found your friendly kindness, so now in my country's actions, to which now I wholly incline myself, I make bold to entreat the like, for both which I will rest ever to be commanded by you to my power. The cause is this. By reason of some suits I am like to have this next year, the appointment of the service of this country may either further or prejudice me much. Therefore I earnestly entreat you that you will do your endeavour that either Mr. Mounson or Mr. Pellam may be chosen, either of which being very sufficient and without partiality to any party. Yet I know that they both will work the best they can not to come within the bill, and especially Mr. Pellam, by my lord your father's means, except you do something therein. It concerns me much, therefore let me, I pray you, entreat your friendship therein."—28 Oct.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 11.)

RABY CASTLE.

1596, Oct. 28.—Annas Robinson's report touching the search of evidence in Raby Castle made by Sir W. Bowes and others.

This concerns a claim by Raphe Bowes to Nusan and Westholme, which fell to the Queen by the attainder of Charles Earl of Westmorland. "The parties abovesaid (seven members of the Bowes family named) hath taken upon them to make search within the castle of Raby, and there did embezzle her Majesty's evidences concerning Nusan and Westholme, to the end to disinherit her Majesty. And had all these

their servants in company with them whose names are herein written, and ever as they got any evidences concerning their turn they cast them down to Raphe Bowes. Also the said Annas did ask some writings for to . . . upon her chest, and they said she should have some, but as soon as they had done Sir William got them all up and cast them into the fire, and she got a few writings and claimed them of her chest, but as soon as Sir William heard tell he sent two men for to take them from her and to burn them."

Signed by Annas Robinson and five witnesses.—Oct. 28, 1596.

1 p. *Decayed*. (204. 41.)

—— to JOHN TAVERNER, Surveyor General of the Queen's woods from Trent Southward.

1596, Oct. 28.—Ordering a particular of Rudge coppice in the Queen's forest of Pewsham, Wilts.—28 October, 1596.

Unsigned. 1 p. (2295.)

J. WEMYS OF LOGYE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 30.—"Please it your Honour, the great favour and courtesy which it pleased the same to use towards me at my being in these parts, obliged me so far, that I left Germany, where I was in quiet, and repaired toward Brabant, duly to see wherein I could find any occasion that tended to her Majesty's service and weal of her Highness' country, wherein I might give the least proof of my humble affection." Having proceeded somewhat therein, imparted his intention to an Englishman to show to Essex, with what "misery, peril, and loss" to himself Essex knows. Desires to know, through bearer, how he may repair to Essex's presence to impart what cannot well be written. Bearer will show why he did not come in person.—Campheir, 30 Oct., 1596.

In slightly Scotch dialect.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 12.)

JAMES ANDERTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 30.—According to his letters received before last assizes at Lancaster, repaired to Mr. Hesketh, and the search was made as Mr. Hesketh will report. Will see the engrossing of Cecil's fines completed and exemplified (according to statute) upon the ending of the last proclamation, at next assizes.—Lostocke, 30 Oct., 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 14.)

SIR RICHARD BINGHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 30.—Begs to be remembered for his liberty, and for an indifferent trial of the imputations against him. Relies wholly upon Cecil's father and himself.—"From the prison of the Fleete (being most grievous unto me)," 30 Oct., 1596.

Signed :—Ry. Bingham.

1 p. (46. 15.)

TH. SMITHE to MR. SECRETARY.

1596, Oct. 30.—I send you the letters you commanded to be written, and would have come myself but that you were pleased I should stay

here. "The letters for the maritime counties are eight in all, whereof I delivered one to yourself yesterday, and my man now bringeth seven more with him. The rest are warrants for stay of shipping, and a particular letter to the lord Marquis and lord Mountjoye; and a letter for Mr. Seymoure to be made deputy lieutenant." As to the other letters to be written, Sir Thomas Wilkes, being there, or his man going from hence, will make answer.—Richmond, 30 Oct.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 20.)

MATHIAS HOLMES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 30.—Your favours have been such towards me, both in procuring my enlargement, being imprisoned by the bishops seven years ago, and likewise having been in Ireland with Sir Richard Bingham, your acceptance of me at my return, writing for me to Sir John Harrington, and accepting me for your chaplain, that I can but admire God's providence towards me in moving you to tender such a worm. The last benefit was the greatest, for after my return from Sir Richard Bingham, the bishops, incensed against me for carrying over Mr. Travers to be master of the college, put me to silence and sought occasion to imprison me. They imprisoned me not, because I was in your service, which shelter I acknowledge with all thankfulness: and though you procured not my liberty of the ministry, the prelates not regarding your letters, yet your writing was a benefit. For these honourable kindnesses I always desire to do you service. I was compelled by the rigour of the bishops to come over into Zeeland, where at Middleboro' I preach among the merchants and am well entertained; but the air is so pestilent that twice I have been sick and looked for no life. If by any means I could enjoy the ministry in England it were a benefit of God. I hear much news and meet with many who are able to inform perfectly of matters done in Brussels, Italy, Spain and France. Herein I have desired to serve you, knowing that your wisdom now is to acquaint yourself with foreign affairs, and learn the things done in the courts of other princes, especially enemies; and herein, as Cominaeus records, Lewes the XI. of France so excelled, that nothing was done in any prince's court nor hatched, which he had not certain notice of; and for this your honourable predecessor, Sir Francis Walsingham, was in estimation, nothing being contrived anywhere which he knew not by intelligence. Pardon Pan, if he sings before Appollo; love of you makes me bold. Among others here able to inform, is one who was employed a long time by Walsingham, and is able to inform of Spain, Brabant, Italy; of Jesuits and such like. Some of his informations I send enclosed, and if it seems good to you to have word from time to time, one word which you may send by the merchants' post of Middleborow shall command them.—Middleborowe, 30 Oct.

Endorsed :—"30 Oct. '96."

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 9.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Oct. 30}_{Nov. 9.}—Puys que vous juges estre expedient, et mesme neces-
saire, que je face un petit voyage suyvant ce que fut hier dit, je vous
suplie moyenner, par v^{re} dexterite et prudence ordre, que mon conge ne
fut plus longuement dilaye, et que je puyssse avoir promptement encores
une petite audiance de sa Ma^{te}, sur l'arrivee de ses troupes a St. Valery;

sur la revocation desquels je desirerois avoir v^{re} opinion, parce que tout presentement quelqu'un ma dit que sa Ma^{te} avoit aucunement change d'avis. Faites moy ce bien aussi, Mons., sil vous plaist, que je puyse avoir la lettre que me promistes hier, et, sil estoit possible, lestat de larmee d'Espagne et son desseing, selon que le flamand que messieurs des Estats ont envoye icy l'aura peu représenter. Je vous baise humblement les mains.—9 Nov., 1596, Londres.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 26.)

THE QUEEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Oct. 31.—Has, at the suit of Sir Robert Sidney, governor of Flushing, licensed Jacques Gele and Peter de Walcher, burghmasters of the same town, to transport, for their own use, 100 tuns of beer, from the Port of London, free of "any later duty or imposition" except the custom. Requires him to certify the officers of the port accordingly.—At Richmond, 31 Oct. 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. *Seal injured.* 1 p. (46. 16.)

WILLIAM CAMDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 31.—"Right honourable, I do fear lest in these few lines *in publica commoda peccem*; but fearing more to offend her most sacred Majesty and displease the humour of the Court, which I know not, I submit this enclosed to your honourable censure out of a chapter of Anagrammes incidentally to be handled after a discourse of English names and surnames in a treatise which would gladly pass [under] your patronage. Your honour knoweth t[hese] are matters of more difficulty than mo . . . yet in great estimation with the F . . . and others. Whatsoever they are, I refer them to your consideration, *sive legi, sive tegi jubeas*, and will attend your pleasure herein."—Westm. 31 Oct.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 17.)

SIR THOMAS WYLKES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 31.—As he was reading, to Cecil and the rest, the advertisement delivered by the mariner of Middelbrough, he was taken with a fit of an ague and forced to go to his lodging, where it has held him all this night past. Begs to be excused to the Queen and, if he miss his second fit to-morrow, will not fail to be at Court on Tuesday morning.—London, 31 Oct. 1596.

Signed. *Seal.* 1 p. (46. 18.)

BALDI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 31.—About 6 p.m. yesterday, two men came to my lodging, one of whom told me, in German, that the secretary of the Council, not feeling well and having to be very early at Court to-day, had sent them to deliver me the present which it pleased her Majesty to give me; which I received with great reverence. As this young gentleman, being of a good house and highly connected, has risked this journey with me and can greatly assist me, I have given him to understand that the present is for him, and he is coming to thank you for it; for myself it is enough to have kissed the hands of the most virtuous princess in

Europe, earnestly desiring to serve her against the pernicious practices of her enemies.' Coming from France, provided himself with money only sufficient to come hither, on account of the danger, and has now nothing left for his return to Switzerland. Asks for some money to provide himself and his men with horses and other necessities after they pass the sea.—London, 31 Oct. 1596.

Signed :—"Baldi du Canton de Glaris en Suisse."

Endorsed :—"Colonel of the Swiss in France."

French. Holograph. 1 p. (46. 19.)

JOHN GYLES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Oct. 31}_{Nov. 10}.—Mr. William Homes, preacher to our company in this town, counselled me to impart such intelligence as I had from time to time to you, I have many years done my duty, and had many promises of the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, while I dwelt in Antwerp, and in great peril. I was set out of my house and was prisoner with Mondragon in the castle of Antwerp, for suspicion of writing to Leicester and Walsingham. The Lord delivered me out of their hands, but greatly to my cost. For that you know me not, Mr. Attehow, who was here with Leicester, and those about Sir Francis, as Mr. Bownam and others, can inform you of me. I have written to Sir Robert Cecil, and by him encouraged to continue. But since May last I have not written him, for I have but travail for my pains. If it may be to your content, my travail shall be at your command upon answer hereof. Since the loss of Calais I dwelt in Antwerp 30 years, and sometimes have writings from thence, as from other places.

First, the effect this week of the occurrences out of Italy are as follows. The Prince of Ascaly upon his misdemeanour is confined and bound to continue at Orano for five years; and is to maintain nine lances against the Moors. Cardinal Joyeuse is expected daily at the Court of Madrid, his purpose being to treat a peace between France and Spain. A practice (is) in hand to create the Cardinal "Artsducke" King of Romanies, and by means of the Pope to have him discharged of his Cardinalship; which if it come to pass, as no doubt it will, then he shall marry the Infant of Spain, and this is earnestly working. There are 25 ships with merchandise arrived at Seveil from the West Indies, and have brought with them 6,000 "arobes" cochoniella. The treasure put into certain galleons at the Avano. Great preparation made through all Spain for an army against England. The ships of the quarter of Biscay are appointed to fetch part of the Spaniards out of Bretaine, and Don Pedro de Vellasco has charge to levy men in Andalosia.

In Constantinople is marvellous great dearth. The Turk's fleet sore vexed with the plague, and his land camp in little better case, so that it is thought it will not long continue together. The Antwerp post brings certain news that five galleons are come to Lisbon which were left at the Avano, and have brought 12 millions of treasure; of which five, one is cast away, with two millions, and four millions are for the King, and six for the merchants. In Bretaine, Don Ino Dell Aquila, governor of the Spaniards there, has fortified Blewet almost invincibly. They also fortify at Boner and Ambon, two ports in Bretaine, meaning, as soon as the truce is out with the Duke de Marcarý, to go into the field, having a good number of soldiers, &c. The Protestants make great instance to the French King, that they may not be excluded out of the government of the state, but have their part in the offices of the crown, the administration of justice and the finances; and by their

manner of fortifying divers places and providing armies, it is thought if they cannot have their demand they will raise a new trouble in France. The Cardinal Archduke is yet at Brussels, yet would he depart to his camp, which lies near to Ostend, but the States of Brabant will not let him depart. 500 boats and 3,000 oars are in readiness at Dermonnd, and had an enterprise upon Axesell; but being on both sides advertised, it is not put in execution. About 10 days past have arrived five great ships laden with sugars, and with them 80 Moors. They were hired by Spaniards in Spain to fetch their sugars at St. Toma, and returning for Spain, understood of the arrest, and so brought the sugars to this town. If they had been met with in the narrow seas they had been good prize. Here are merchants that would favour the goods, but the States have taken them into their custody. I hear from Brussels that the Cardinal keeps his camp lingering in Flanders only to find opportunity to clap before Ostend, if by any means any garrison depart out of it. Those of Flanders solicit hard, and make the Cardinal believe that they know a way how they may get Ostend. The council of wars have agreed to besiege Ostend if any mean be to effect it. I have writings from Lucke that they levy men in all those parts to make new regiments and strengthen the old; and the most that they take up are Luckners. The Cardinal expects many new Spaniards, and great quantity of money, which this winter shall be brought by shipping to Calais. The King of Spain has ready 6,000 men and store of money and means to land them in Ireland, or in these countries if he can. Their leaders are Don Sansyo de Luna and Don Sansyo de Leva. There have been divers captains of Spaniards in Ireland, and in some parts of Scotland, and are safely returned into Spain. At the Dutch posts in London there are divers letters brought which come to this town, and directed in Dutch according to the note hereinclosed, and are of this very hand that this note is of and within the letter written by me Simon Jobson. If the party be laid for that brings those letters to the posts you shall find out strange matters, for they come from Jesuits and traitors which lie in London, and by every post write two or three great letters for Antwerp. —Mydelborw, 10 Nov. 1596; stylo novo.

Endorsed:—"Advertisements from Jho. Gyle, Mat. Holmes, Phil. Honniman, Mr. Pheilles, Tho. Nicholas."

Holograph. 4 pp. (174. 28.)

ARMY.

1596, Oct.—A note of money paid to Sir John Stanhope for provision of light horse and petronels out of several dioceses, as follows:—

Lincoln, 23 light horse and 36 petronels, 643*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Ely, 2 l. h. and 24 p., 168*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Norwich, 7 l. h., 95*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Co. et Lich., 4 l. h. and 5 p., 140*l.* Llandaff, 6 l. h., 80*l.* Oxford, 2 l. h., 40*l.* Total 1197*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; whereof paid 1100*l.*

Endorsed by Cecil's clerks:—"Oct. 1596. A note of money &c." 1 p. (46. 21.)

MICH. STANHOPE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct.—"I performed the contents of your letter instantly. Her Majesty said that she was glad that you met them, and that she would not have you to return till something were concluded to purpose. She willed further to tell you that she was angry with my Lord your father

that he would jog (joghe) his body now, being in that case he is, and was angry with me that I did not stay him. This morning (?) these newses (?) bred work, and but that I heard my Lord of Essex say that he and my Lord Admiral were presently to go to my Lord your father, and that he would send to appoint the rest of the Council to meet there, I had sent you word thereof."

Endorsed:—Oct. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 22.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to LADY RICH.

1596, Oct.—Enclosing two letters received the other day from Count Ludwic of Nassow. "What there is in them I know not, only I know that he professeth himself to be very much servant to my cousin Elizabeth Vernon, and when I parted from him he demanded that trust of me that I would procure the letters he should send unto me to be safely delivered, and if any answer came to be in like sort sent unto him. It may be he is in earnest, and so I have some cause to imagine; it may be it is but gallantry. Howsoever I beseech you, Madame, let him know of the receipt of his letters, for he is a fine young gentleman and of a great house, and one that exceedingly honours my Lord your brother and yourself. This is all that your fair eyes shall be troubled withal at this time, saving only that I am promised my Lord Riche's arras shall be here very speedily, so as I doubt not but you shall have it before Christmas."—Flushing . . . Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 23.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct.—"My lord, you know Grand Jaws as well as I, and therefore I need say no more of him but that it is he that carrieth this letter." Begs favour for him as an old soldier for whom the writer has not been able to do anything.

Date cut off. *Endorsed*:—Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 24.)

HENRY DE BOURBON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct.—Vous m'avez déjà tant obligé par vos courtoises passées qu'il n'était point besoin d'ajouter cette nouvelle à celles que j'ai déjà reçues de vous: mais puis qu'il vous a plu me la rendre si entière par le temoignage de vos lettres, et des véritables assurances que Monsieur Riche et le Sr Emond m'en ont données de votre part, je m'en reconnais d'autant plus estroitement lié a votre service, duquel certes je m'attache plus qu'à nul autre ami que j'ai. C'est une vérité, Monsieur, qui sera autorisée par les effets et le dire de Monsieur de Bouillon, par des preuves les plus signalées d'une entière affection.

Undated. *Endorsed*:—"The D. Montpensier, Oct. '96."

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 10.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the LORD TREASURER.

[1596, Oct.]—My suit is that there may be a stay made of the sale of the little park of Otford, as being parcel of the said manor. There has not been any deer this 50 years, but I have ever paid the rent of 20*l*. with the rest of the manor. This was the reason I

offered not to buy it, thinking you and the rest of the Commissioners had not power to sell it. My father, brother, and sister have had it these 50 years, and now I have the lease I will give more for it than any man, or else be content to lose it. I beseech that at the least it may be stayed till the Queen may be made acquainted, for she will not make him my landlord who she knows loves me not.

Draft in Sydney's hand, unsigned and undated.

Endorsed :—"Sir Robert Sydney to the Lo. Treasurer concerning the little park of Otford."

1 p. (204. 42.)

(See p. 448, Oct. 22, for a letter on the same subject.)

GEO. GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 1.—"The Duke of Buillon hath despatched all his business, staying now only for wind and weather. The States have accepted of the league, and the acts signed on all sides, whereof I send presently over the one, and, at the said Duke his desire, was also firmed by me, whereof it may please your Lordship as occasion shall fall out to take knowledge, and favour me so that my dealing may be interpreted in good part. As for the particular points whereupon the said Duke hath agreed with them, I have read the same, and are divers, but the chiefest be these :—That, this spring, if the King shall come with his camp into Arthoys and those parts to make wars against the enemy, they will, with 7 or 8,000 foot and 1,500 horse, be ready to assist and join with him there; Item, for the year to come, will aid him with 4,000 footmen, to be paid monthly by their *pagador*, with this condition, that if the enemy should assail them so strongly that they should be forced to call away these men, in such case the King shall without difficulty suffer them to draw and send for the same away, to be used as they shall see cause; and if necessity should so require, and they desire it, that the King shall aid them in these provinces with 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse at his charges. These points are reciprocal for mutual aid, but I do not see any yott or sparcle in these men, and less in the people, to incline or affect the French, only to serve their own turns, and by keeping of the two kings at wars to be the more freed or eased.

"The Count Maurice is returned hither again, having deferred an enterprise he had of importance until another time and that the Duke be returned into France, to be seconded if need be. There are now certain troops of horse and footmen assembled in Barges opt Zoom to make a raid (roade) into Brabant, so to amuse th' enemy and stay him from sending of more forces towards the frontiers against the French. The Cardinal lieth still in Bruxels, busied to settle order for the reinforcing of his regiments, which are grown very weak, and the men very disordered, so as the country, wheresoever they come, cry out upon them. The payments fall out short, credit diminisheth, all things grow dear, the trade decayeth, great dearth and sickness, most towns infected with the plague and flix, and the disorders such that further inconveniences are very like to follow. The States' deputies that were in Denmark are returned, were well used, and sped indifferently. The two young Counts of Embden that came hither with the Duke of Buillon are departed more than half discontented, because he had put them in hope to be employed, and now, it seems, Count Lodowicke of Nassawe hath got the start of them."—The Haeghe, 1 Nov., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (46. 25.)

THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 1.—Recommending his chaplain, the bearer. “His audiences at Pawles can witness for his sufficiency in his function, his neighbours at the Bathe for his honesty and good life.”—Sion, 1 Nov.

Endorsed :—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 26.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

1596, Nov. 1.—News letter headed, “Nouvelles de par les Comptoirs d’Amsterdam, date du 11^{me} de Novemb. 1596.”

“Monsieur, nous avons de Roome du 12 d’October :—Ici sont venuez lettres du 22^{me} passato de Parys qu’il y avoit aulcunes astrologiens qui ont advise au Roy qu’il vouldist quicter tous ces entreprinses d’armes a cause de sa nativité, qu’il est apparant de ces jours venir en peril de sa vie. Et que est en la diete de Rouen seroit este traicte sur les moiens pour finer argent pour mener la guerre contre Espagne; et pour resoudre (vue la grande instance que sur ce faisoient les Hugenots sur les articles par eulx presentes, ayant entre eulx aussi tenu plusieurs assemblees) sont resolu de participer a tous estats et offices concernans la couronne, aians aussy cependant fortifiez les places qu’ils tiennent.” Also the duke of Mercœur had prolonged the truce for three monthes. Don Jan d’Aquila, the Spanish general in Brittany, (fearing an agreement between Mercœur and the King) had made Blauwet impregnable, provided himself with ball and powder, and was fortifying Vener and Ambon, the best harbours of Brittany. On Saturday night Captain Tarquino, in opening a window, fell out and was killed. Other Roman news.

News from Venice of 18 Oct. From Lyons the last letters reported that the Count of Soissons, having lost hope of marrying the King’s sister, was about to join the Huguenots as their leader and so force the King to give her to him. Thereupon the King had sent to the assembly of the Huguenots at St. Jehan d’Angel to ask their intention; who replied that seeing their enemies prevail with the King they had met to advise how best to defend themselves if attacked. News from Vienna of the 5th inst. of the siege of Agria; also from Cologne of the 2nd touching the same siege, the marriage of Count Hanau with the daughter of the late Prince of Orange on Tuesday next, the proceedings of the Prince of Orange, Count of Buren, and other German matters. The French fortify St. Pol, and live there in the country like enemies so that the peasants in despair say that if peace is not made with the King of France (for so they begin to call him) they cannot dwell there. They write daily from the Walloon towns that it is pitiful to see how the strangers are perishing of want and sickness, and that the soldiers “sont campez devant et soubz les villes.”—Amsterdam, 11 Nov. 1596. *Stilo novo.*

Below in another hand :—“I am bold to present your lordship with such occurrents as these parts afford, though I presume Mr. Gilpin’s copies of the same will prevent their arrival.”

French. 4 pp. (46. 45.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 2.—Learns by letter from my lord, Cecil’s father, his care of this place and favour towards him (the writer). Thanks him. Now

when it is certain, by report from the coast, that the enemy has assembled a great power against this place, a greater proportion of men should be resident to prevent sudden surprising. Shipping of all sorts comes here and lies three or four days together in Canson Bay, and there is no means to understand what they are or to command them. Some shipping of good force should be appointed to lie here always; or if it seem dangerous for the Queen's shipping to lie here for "the doubt of fire or any other misfortune," some other might be provided, for pay, with a reasonable company of men.—Plymouth, 2 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 29.)

THE QUEEN to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Nov. 2.—Has appointed Sir Ferdinando Gorge to take charge of the new fort at Plymouth and the island of St. Nicholas, for which 100 able men are required, besides the forces of the adjoining country. Gorge already has 50, and the Queen will allow the pay of 25 of the remaining 50, "not doubting but the rest of the charge for the other xxv will be defrayed by the inhabitants of the said port and by the benevolence and contribution of the richer sort dwelling near thereto, for whose safety the said fort and island, being defended against the enemy, shall serve for their security." Requires him to give order for the quarterly payment of 25 men, by the receiver general of Devon and Cornwall, or customers of the ports there.—Richmond, 2 Nov. 1596, 38 Eliz.

Countersigned :—Windebank.

Sign manual. Seal. 1 p. (46. 27.)

EDWARD CECIL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 2.—Has desired to write for more than five months; makes excuses for not doing so, and humble acknowledgments of the many favours bestowed upon him by Cecil.—Florence, 2 Nov.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Edward Cecil to my Mr., 2 Nov. 1596."

Italian. Holograph. 2 pp. (174. 13.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 2.—Jay traite une fois a Stretham les deutes de Messrs. les Estats (au commencement de leur venue); et les voudroy bien voluntiers traicter une autre fois (pour leur adieu) en mon petit logis a Londres. Qui me fera faire l'hardi a v^{re} S^{rie}, pour brimber d'elle une femelle de daim (qu'on appelle ung doo), car je les voudroi voluntiers faire manger de la venaison. Si v^{re} S^{rie} a affaire d'encores ung couple (ou deux) des jeusnes faisans, elle les aura quant il lui plaist en revanche. J'avoï presques prins l'hardiesse d'avoir faict mon adresse a Monseigneur le Grand Chamberlain (votre Beaupere), pour aussi par ce moien commencer a entrer en possession, puis que Monseigneur son predecesseur m'en fist p^{nt} tous les ans d'un Boueq.—Londres, 2 November 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 16.)

SIR GEORGE CAREWE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 2.—Ever since I saw you I have kept my house, troubled with an extreme cold, and have been in doubt of a fever. The remains

of the office of the Ordnance, unless I should deliver a lame and uncertain report, is impossible to be done in so short a time. Gives his reasons.—Mynoriss.

Endorsed:—"2 No. 1596."

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 17.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 3.—Enclosing minute of a warrant for a provost marshal for Picardy, according to Cecil's letter received this morning.—London, 3 Nov. 1596.

Not long since Cecil wrote to him to examine a matter between Sir Harry Norryce and one of Bryll. Sir Harry has been with him but not the other, whose name he takes to be Fryhe (?) Cornelyus.

Holograph. *Seal*. 1 p. (46. 30.)

The minute enclosed:—

Draft warrant for the payment of 6s. per diem to ——— who is appointed provost marshal of the forces in Picardy under Sir Thomas Baskerville, to keep the soldiers in better discipline and obedience. To date from 14 days before his arrival beyond seas.

(46. 28.)

WM. STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 3.—Since his last, of 27 Oct., has conferred with Sir Ferd. Gorges and acquainted him with Cecil's "pretence concerning matters of intelligence, wherein he hath promised to join with me; not doubting but to set down such a course as that your Honour shall from time to time be sufficiently advertised of all things concerning the parts of Brittany, and oftentimes from the coasts of Spain and Portingall. But, forsomuch as such like services cannot be performed without some extraordinary courses, as the times and places shall require, we humbly pray your Honour's warrant for the doing thereof, lest our good intents should be any way hereafter misconstrued. And for that there may be sometimes occasion, as well for that service as others in these parts, it were very convenient we should have her Majesty's commission for the taking up of any pinnace or other vessel, with men and victuals, for the better performing thereof, with authority to punish any that shall be disobedient or negligent in the service committed unto them." A pinnace is appointed for the Burlinges, and a carvell for Cape Finisterre, and a pinnace shall go to Silley with all speed, as notified in their general letter. Sir Ferdinando has doubtless written about shipping to remain here. If it were so, few ships could pass without being spoken with, and the enemy would not be so bold on this coast as of late he has been. If any provision is to be made in these parts, all grain which shall arrive here should be staid; and malt should be sent from Sussex, for the barley in this country is commanded by the justices to be kept for bread. Good store of beef can be had very reasonable, and there is sufficient fish. Has no great desire to be employed in victualling, but if he is, begs for a warrant direct from the Queen or Council, so that he may not have to give a reason of his doings to so many as in this last service.—Plymouth, 3 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. *Seal*. 2 pp. (46. 31.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 3.—“Sir, the Q. yesternight signified her pleasure to me that she would have a meeting of such persons as were experienced in martial courses, that by them some advice might be given her, as was in the year '88. She hath named my l. Willoughby, my l. Burrow, my l. North, my l. Norrys, Mr. Comptroller, Sir Fra. Vere, and Sir Conyers Clifford. These are named. I will move her also that Sir W. Rawleigh and Sir G. Caro may be named, whom I pray you to warn as men already appointed, for I will procure them to be so. The place I moved might be at my l. your father's, who shall be our president. The time is 3 o'clock this afternoon. I pray you signify thus much to my l., and hold me for your very affectionate friend, Essex.

“I am hoarse and almost dead of a cold, so as I have a privilege to be only a hearer.”—3 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 32.)

THE MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH, and others, to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 3.—Have taken order for three vessels to serve the Queen, according to their instructions. The one appointed for the Burlinges, a pinnace of 45 tons, owner and captain, Captain Legatt, is victualled for three months and sails to morrow. Captain Legatt adventures himself in the hope of the third part of what may be gotten in the journey, and it is not yet settled who is to pay for the victualling and men's wages. For Cape Finisterre is appointed a carvell of 16 tons, under Thos. Neson of Plymouth, which sailed last night, victualled, for the 18 men, for two months. The carvell and company “go upon their thirds only,” victualled at the Queen's charge. For Sillie a pinnace of Plymouth is taken up and shall be ready with all speed. The captains mentioned in the Council's letter are not in these parts, and the importance of the service would not permit of waiting their coming.

Hear that, 30 days past, 30 Spanish ships of war were at Baion in Galizia bound for Lisbona to join an army for England or Ireland, or, as some report, for Plymouth. They bring with them “at the least 40 seminaries priests, the most part of them Englishmen.”—Plymouth, 3 Nov. 1596.

Signed:—Humfrey Founes, maiore : Fard. Gorges : Wm. Stallenge.

Stallenge's seal. 1 p. (46. 33.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 3.—“My lord, there are no news here worth the writing. Count Moris maketh a head at Berghes of both horse and foot, to what intent I am not yet acquainted. By sea also the States make ready apace, and the general opinion in the country is that the Spanish army will be at sea very shortly. The enemy doth nothing. The last day he had an enterprise upon Axel, but that failed. I think this wind will carry away the Duke of Bouillon from the Briel. I cannot hear what the Count of Solms doth since he was discharged. Such an example I think was not expected from the States. This is all the news; but I wrote to your Lordship some days past to beseech you to

obtain a commission to go to sea for one of this town called Philip Vhan Shalck; I beseech your Lordship to have it in mind."—"The 3 of No. 93" (*sic*).

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 34.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 3.—Received by Colonel White the advertisement which Essex had order from the Queen to convey to him, and has looked to the strength of the guards, and keeps such a hand over the soldiers that none dare wrong any townsmen. "But I would it would please her Majesty to command them that gave her this advertisement to show unto her some more particulars, as either who shall be the instruments of making a quarrel between the townsmen and us, or by what means or at what times they will do it. For then, to the orders observed already, there might be some further watchfulness applied. And truly if the said advertisers can give no further knowledge, they say but the same which hath been ever said; for from the first it hath been known that the King of Spain would by his ministers seek to put us together by the ears, being indeed one of the best ways he can think upon to come by the possession of this town; but truly, as long as matters be handled as they be, and that the inhabitants be not too much wronged, either in the havens in England or at sea, I do not find any cause to fear a revolt in them. Yet, on the other side, I must beseech your Lordship to show her Majesty that to be well settled here she must not sit between two stools. For partly she trusts unto the contract, which is in this point often insufficient, and partly to the garrison she maintains, which is nothing provided as is fit. The defaults of the contract are many, and some I set down in the letter I wrote to her Majesty; as for the garrison, though against any ordinary occasion it be strong enough of men, yet is it unfurnished of all things necessary. Powder we have little or none; of artillery not store sufficient; no magazine of arms other than the soldiers carry; no victual at all; the fortifications very imperfect. All which wants being, and being known to all men that such are, how can opportunities fail of doing a mischief whensoever any such resolution shall be taken? Neither is it to be trusted upon that these things may in time be sent out of England; for the way is long and resolutions oftentimes slow, and the wind often such as either the news cannot be sent or the relief not returned, so as while the medicine is providing the patient is dead." Begs him to tell the Queen that he will look to the safety of the town more than to his own life, but that if there is danger of alienation of the people, she must provide for the garrison otherwise than hitherto.—Flushing, 3 Nov. 1596.

Signed. *Seal*. 2 pp. (46. 35.)

SIR E. NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 3.—There has been a great alarm that the enemy had an enterprise against this town, for they assembled men from all their garrisons towards Gaunt; but they are all dispersed again. Their design may have been against this town. "The Cardinal hath dispersed all his camp to refresh themselves upon the villages until the spring." News of a fleet of Spain is very fresh again, but there is little to fear if the Queen provide for it; "for these coasts are not fit for their great shipping, their lesser will be easily beaten."—Ostend, 3 Nov. 1596.

"The States have sent for three English companies and three Dutch, which I would not fail to send considering they write it is for some great service."

Holograph. 2 pp. (46. 36.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 4.—Three days ago one Paul, a Fleming, whom I have known these 3 years, "told me that your Honour employed him heretofore for some service into Lysborne, and that your Honour do send him thither now, to remain there as an 'intellenger' to certify from time to time of th' occurments thereabouts, and that your Honour do allow unto him 4s. per diem. He also told me that your Honour would have had him to bring hither a ship out of his country to be freighted and laden with English goods from hence into Portugall, and to discover the same whereby he might remain secure and with good credit there; which (as he said) he refused to do." Protests that he loves the man, but "being large of his tongue and given to drink," he is not meet for that service. "There are some advertisements come of late from my good lord the Earl of Ormond, touching his nephews and others. If it shall please your Honour to question with me concerning them, or any other there, or of any Irish suitor that shall come from thence, I will deliver my knowledge touching every of them plainly and truly, without respect of persons, which I hope shall be always to your liking. I have been this morning before day at your Honour's house thinking to deliver the contents hereof by word of mouth. Your Honour's porter told me that your Honour took physick and cannot be spoken withal this day." Writes this, as he cannot go abroad by daylight. Begs for protection for a year and meanwhile he will satisfy his creditors; also to be taken into Cecil's service and wear his cloth.—From my chamber, 4 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (46. 37.)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S VOYAGE.

1596, Nov. 4.—Petition of the Widows of Captain John Merchant and Captain Anthony Platt, to Lord Burghley, Sir R. Cecil and Sir J. Fortescue, Commissioners for the pay of Sir Francis Drake's last voyage for the Indies.

Ask for the sea and land pay of their husbands, who lost their lives and adventures in the voyage.

Endorsed :—4 Nov., 1596.

Various memoranda, and a certificate enclosed, as to the matter.

2½ pp. (621.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF CORNWALL to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 5.—Have, as lately directed, levied and armed 94 men in Cornwall and delivered them to Captain Covert for Ireland. Now,

hearing that the enemy pretends a speedy invasion of these parts, beg that they may be stayed for home defence, their country being barren and unpeopled and meanly provided of furniture and far from places where it may be obtained.—Bodmin, 5 Nov. 1596.

Signed :—Fra. Godolphin; He^{ny} Beryll; D. Hopcumb; R. Carew, of Antony; W. Harris.

Endorsed :—"Justices of peace of Cornwall."

1 p. (46. 38.)

WILLIAM LYLIE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 5.—Since arriving in France our troops have stayed at Arques, whilst the King sent for our general to consult where to lodge and wherein to employ them. The first is St. Valery, for no other place within our contract is free of the plague. The second seems doubtful, but apparently Dorlens is designed. If their bruits of Spanish weakness be true, our coming will profit the King; but the chief councillors are loath to do anything that would hinder the peace with Spain, and we are welcome only to such as can do least in the state. The King is troubled, in this assembly for the establishing of his estate, household, finances and men of war of both sorts, by some who cunningly devise for peace with Spain. Gives some of their arguments, but thinks they will not persuade the King, who is much troubled to satisfy them of the Religion. The Pope is content to have toleration of many things. The Legate and Nuncio "find St. Paul's sword to have hurt much," and show themselves very French. The King assembles a great Court. De Mayne is looked for every day. Momorency is there, but is become a financier and looks to nothing but his own profit and making love with Madame de Symyeres. "He loseth much reputation in so much as the French term him *un Busoa*." Espernon is there but does little. Joyeuse is "very contradictory in his actions to his old Capusinarie." Montpensier marries presently his daughter; and heir, because he cannot marry again. A marriage is talked of between Count Soissons and the widow of Longueville, but the ancient love "of Madame to him" breaks it off, whereat the King is angry with the Count. Essex's voyage is variously spoken of. Will write of it in his next. The treaty with the Savoyard is continued. Schomberg is gone to Angiers to conclude with Mercury.—Arques, 5 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 3 pp. [*Murdin's State Papers*, p. 741.] (46. 7.)

DR. JOHN JEGON, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 5.—Presents his duty to him, as it hath pleased God to appoint him Vice-Chancellor, and solicits their late petition on behalf of their privileges, much prejudiced by the town.—Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 5 Nov. 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (136. 44.).

LORD COBHAM'S HOUSEHOLD.

1596, Nov. 5.—“Names of my servants and their lodgings together”
? Cobham's).

1 p. (145. 188.)

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER CROFT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 6.—On the way down Captain Harper fell sick and had to stay at Crowthorne and it was Friday morning when I reached Plymouth, where I found Captain Leggett plying out to sea at the command of the commissioners who two days before had sent forth a small carvell, both which are driven back by contrary wind. A third bark of 30 tons will be ready in five days. It is agreed that Captain Harper shall go in the carvell and lie about the Northern Cape, Captain Leggett, in his own bark, about the Rock, and I in the other “to dwell in the Sleeve.” In that place “winter affordeth much foul weather and great storms, besides many enemies to the state will look there upon me, and being such as overtop me I can but gaze upon them, and therefore leave the consideration hereof to your honourable wisdom.” The day I came to Plymouth, Sir Ferd. Gorges, the mayor and masters “viewed the town and have appointed to barricade with all speed all places behowfull; this day they draw and mount the ordnance at the forge.” Commends their diligence.—Plymouth, 6 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 39.)

THE DUTCH DEPUTIES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 16.—Remind him of the instances they have made, by command of the States, for the deliverance of Pieter Olfertson and his men, who was compelled to serve with his ship in the Queen's army and was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. Ask that in the meanwhile his wife and children may have some relief. Beg also his favourable remembrance of the pitiable case of Captain Willem Henrich, who with his two sons and his ship was destroyed by fire, that his widow and orphans may have reasonable satisfaction.—London, 16 Nov. 1596.

Stilo novo.

Signed :—Sebastian Van Loozon; Jaques Valche; Aëran Leena.

Endorsed :—“Deputies for the States of the Low Countries.”

French. 1 p. (46. 58.)

COAST DEFENCE.

1596, Nov. 6.—Principal points contained in their Lordships' letters to the lords lieutenants of the maritime counties, the 12 November 1595 :—

The whole forces of the country of horse and foot to be reduced into bands, with all necessary furniture.

To repair to the sea coast where there may be any likelihood and appearance of the enemy's approach to land.

Choice to be made of a certain number, under most principal conductors and leaders, to repair to such havens and landing places as the enemy shall have purpose to attempt, to withstand the same.

The conductors and leaders to take with them so many of their own family, well armed and weaponed, as shall be necessary for the assurance of their own persons.

Upon signification from the Lord Lieutenant to the lieutenant of certain counties adjoining, he is to be supplied by them of certain numbers of horse and foot.

One hundred pioneers to be sent with every thousand foot, with necessary instruments.

Provision to be made of carts, carriages and small nags for the more speedy conveyance of the forces.

Some provision of victuals to be likewise sent with the forces, and of powder, lead, match and weapons.

If the Lords Lieutenants of certain other maritime counties require aid of him what supplies he shall afford.

All persons having habitation upon the sea coast or near thereunto, or being owners, farmers or officers of any castles or houses of strength, to reside on their habitations to attend the defence of the country.

Inquisition to be made of such as within one year have left their said habitations, that they may be commanded to return to their dwellings, or for default the same to be seized into Her Majesty's hands.

Direction given to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for ecclesiastical persons to find horse and foot, &c. according to their livings.

A list follows of various counties, with numbers appended.

"Extract out of your Lordship's letters written to the Lords Lieutenants of the 6 of Nov., 1596."

They are required to increase their provision of powder, match and bullet, whereof they may be furnished out of Her Majesty's store at the Tower at reasonable rates. No principal gent or others of ability to be suffered to depart out of the country but to reside there for the maintenance of hospitality and defence of the country. The armour and furniture of recusants and ill-affected persons, with their serviceable geldings, to be taken from them and put into the hands of others of better trust. Such as spread forth false rumours to be committed to prison. Such as do furnish horse to be commanded to keep them in their stables, and in state and readiness fit for service.

Endorsed:—6 Nov. 1596.

2 pp. (174. 20.)

WM. STALLENGE TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 7.—Received yesterday his letters by Captain Craftes, who is to take charge of a pinnace with 20 men for Silley, victualled for one month, which shall be ready in six days. Captain Leggat is still detained by contrary wind. The carvell that departed for the North Cape is driven back; so that if Captain Harper please he may go in her. The hulk laden with wheat which they released on Cecil's letters is still detained by contrary winds. "This country people do very much grieve that she should be suffered to pass, considering the want of corn in these parts, which is like to be much greater if from other places we be not relieved."—Plymouth, 7 Nov. 1596.

Signed.

Postscript in his own hand, on a separate slip.—"For the better effecting of your honour's commandment I have placed with Captain Leggat a servant of my own, and will take such order in the rest, that your honour shall be advertised the truth of what does pass. At this instant Captain Leggat is setting sail to proceed on his voyage. God send him good success!"

Seal. 2 pp. (46. 41.)

RICHARD CAREW, of Antony (Cornwall), to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 7.—Having notice of one Peter Lemmon's return from the coast of Spain into these parts, I sent for him and received from him the enclosed information.—Antony, 7 November 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Rich. Carew to my Mr."

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 25.)

THE TURKS.

1596, Nov. 8.—A paper headed, "Praga, 8 Novemb. '96," giving some notes of the movements of the army in Hungary from the capture of Agri by the Turk on the 14th Oct. until the total defeat of King Maximilian and the Prince of Transylvania on the 26th Oct. Concludes with some verses, "*In Javarini et Agriæ deditionem*."

Latin. 2 pp. (46. 42.)

SIR W. RALEGH.

1596, Nov. 8.—Lease by the Earl of Derby to Sir Walter Raleigh of the site, capital messuage, or farm of Hasilbertree *alias* Haselbery, to commence after the determination of Ursula Sidenham's estate therein.—8 Nov. 38 Eliz. (1596).

Copy. 2 sheets. (209. 6.)

DEFENCE OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

1596, 9 Nov.—Estimate of the cost of the 900 soldiers levied in Hants and Wiltshire and sent to the Isle of Wight, "to remain there for the defence of the said Isle, being distributed into six bands, of 150 in each band, under captains Lord Hunsdon, Sir Samuel Bagnall, Latham, Williams, Elmes and Cotton, each of whom is to have "by way of imprest" 20*l*. for himself and his officers, to be deducted out of their entertainment. Rate of wages:—Sir Samuel Bagnall, as colonel of the whole, 10*s*. a day; Frederick Genebelly, an engineer, 10*s*. a day; captain 6*s*., lieutenant 3*s*., ensign 1*s*. 6*d*., serjeant 2*s*., drums 2*s*., surgeon 1*s*., men 8*d*. Amount of each of these items for one month, the total being 14*l*. each for colonel and engineer and 970*l*. 3*s*. for the rest.

Signed by the Council, viz., Lords Burghley, Essex, C. Howard, North, and Buckhurst, Sir W. Knollys and Sir Robert Cecil.

1 p. (46. 43.)

ROBERT BOWES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 10.—As directed in the Queen's letter of 23 Oct., enclosed in Cecil's, sends an account of his proceedings in his letter to her Majesty "hereinfolde[n]." The King was purposed to have written, and prayed me to stay mine that he might send his with them, "but hitherto neither his letter to her Majesty nor for Border causes are ready." Pressed the King and Council for the execution of the commission for Border matters, to stay the present troubles on the frontiers and redress the wrongs done in England "since the publication of the proclamation in those causes," but can get no answer but that they will with all speed give their resolution in writing. Hopes to receive it to-morrow and will then write to the Lord Treasurer. "I have made known to the King and Queen that

her Majesty is pleased both to be witness at the baptism of the young princess his daughter, and also to direct me to be at his commandment in the performance of all things therein, in sort to be agreed upon, like as I have at length signified unto her Majesty. The solemnisation of this baptism is appointed to be at Holyrood House the xxviiij of this month, where the principal sort of the nobility, barons, and some burghs, shall be assembled, and it may peradventure be looked that her Majesty will employ and send some present to the child, and reward amongst the nurse, rockers and such like. Therefore, that all things may be done herein agreeable to her Majesty's pleasure and directions, I beseech you heartily procure, and send seasonably to me, all requisites in this behalf, and as I may well accomplish her Majesty's will in the same."—Edinburgh, 10 Nov., 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 44.)

THE BAILIFFS OF YARMOUTH TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 10.—In August last the Council ordered that their town should enjoy divers ancient liberties impugned by the town of Lowestoft until they should appear again before their Honours in the term of St. Michael. Now send the bearers to give attendance accordingly, and beg Cecil's favour that the town may enjoy the liberties confirmed to it by sundry acts of Parliament and charters which, in the opinion of the judges, remain "still in force," and that they may not "be drawn into further expenses and trouble by this occasion upon such frivolous questions as they of Lowestoft now devise," being such that their ancestors for 200 years have never pretended.—Yarmouth, 10 Nov. 1596.

Signed by John Coldam and Henry Ebbottes, bailiffs.

1 p. (46. 44 2).

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 10.—Since you left me I have thought of nothing but the charge you gave. I spoke to Giustiniano to know if he could make the journey, but found that he expects a ship from Zeland, to be laden for Italy, and is too much occupied to go. He does not think the matter of the passports, for the ships of grain to go to Genoa, a sufficient excuse. His going should both make sure whether the Cardinal is making naval preparations and serve to treat with some Genoese or Italian through whom to be advertised of affairs of Spain. For the first of these services I hope men will not be wanting who will do it more expeditiously; the second requires more time and I will write to find a suitable man at Antwerp, or Lyons, or Genoa. There is one William Spire, Fleming, ordinary post, who has a passport from the Cardinal for six months and offers to go to Ghent, Bruges, Dunkirk, and perhaps even to Calais, and return in a few days to report whether there are ships and boats prepared to transport many men, whether there is infantry moved near to the coast, and whether the Armada of Spain is expected at Calais. If this man does not please you, I am put in hope of one or two others, and I can also get a friend in Middelburg to send someone to Ghent. I have found a Frenchman who, under the name of Loreno, will go forthwith to Nantes, and thence into Biscay or to Santander, to learn what is intended. He is not a man of sufficient quality to be given the full charge, but will serve for the present. Considering when the

Spanish Armada arrived at the Grogne, it is either not ready yet or does not come hither until spring, otherwise it would be already come, having had a most propitious wind.—London, 10 Nov. 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 p. (174. 27.)

GEO. BEVERLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Nov. 12.—The whole money “imprest” to him between 1 Feb. 1594 and 30 Sept. 1596 for provision of grain and victual in England, to be shipped to Ireland for the victualling of the soldiers, is 9,248*l.*, of which he has delivered an account, ending 31 May 1596, for 8,248*l.*, omitting the entertainment of himself and two others, “measuring, grinding, boulding, lading and turning of corn and victuals in the store-houses in Chester.” Was referred, by Burghley’s letter, to the Lord Deputy and Sir Henry Wallop for this, and is now by them referred back to Burghley. Encloses an account of the bestowal of the other 1,000*l.* delivered him in September. Has certified Sir Henry Wallop that Chester and the countries round can yield no supplies of bread corn to Ireland, but only some butter and cheese.—London, 12 Nov. 1596.

Marginal note in another hand.—“Between Feb. 1594 and the end of May 1596, the account declareth 28 barks sent by him from Chester and those parts with corn and victual to be arrived in Ireland, the most part wheat and wheat flour.”

1 p. (46. 47.)

HENRY BROOKE to his brother-in-law, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 13.—“Sir, if I thought the Queen would not come on Monday I would wait upon you to-morrow to the Court. If my man mistook not your speech unto him, you sent me word her Majesty would not come at all. What you hear, I pray you let me know.”—My lodging in the Black Friars, 13 Nov. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 48.)

JOHN BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 13.—As yet there has been no service done, but their Colonel has just intimated that the King will be at Abbeville in two days and the companies are to be ready. “By reason the plague is so great in St Valleres, we are lodged in the villages thereabout, some three or four miles out. The people are all gone out of them, and have taken all the goods with them, saving their corn which we have good store of. Our men are yet strong; very few sick, and but one dead in all the companies.”—13 Nov., from Sheppi, four miles from St. Vallires.

Endorsed:—1596. Captain Brooke.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 49.)

MATTHIAS HOLMES to LADY WALSINGHAM.

1596, Nov. 13.—“It is not long since I wrote to you, knowing no better means for our letters to come to my lord’s hands. I humbly crave pardon of my boldness to your ladyship this way, and desire you to give my lord, with the other, the enclosed; and as occasion shall serve I beseech your ladyship to remember my lord and the countess of me, that if it may be, considering the craziness of my health, I may

live in the ministry in England." Sends duty to the countess. "God continue your favour and friendship to His church."—Middleborowe, 13 Nov.

Addressed :—"At Walsingham House by Market Lane."

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 50.)

MATTHIAS HOLMES to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Nov. 13.—On October 29 I opened by writing my estate here in Middleborow and the craziness of my health by reason of this infectious air, with a request that I might enjoy my ministry in England, which suit I still continue. I exhort you to be careful to take foreign intelligences, and to encourage one John Gyles to send his intelligence, which he did the 29th of Oct., I enclosing it in my letter. I rejoice at all your honourable proceedings, your fame abroad and favour at home with her Majesty. All men's eyes are upon you now at home and abroad, and your eyes must be upon all men, spying out home treasons and foreign plots. You are now expected to be as the steersman or master of the ship for counsel, if God call my Lord Treasurer. It behoves you to foresee tempests, which will hardly be without much intelligence. Your honour now is renowned for many outward things, nobility, age, stature, favour with the prince, valiant acts, and for many inward gifts, learning and such like, unto which if you add insight into men's devices within and without the land, knowing their secret thoughts, and seeing the things done in their chambers, your fame for wisdom will be greater, the prince's love towards you will abound, whom by intelligence you shall be able to inform and direct, your enviers will hold you like Joseph who could divine, and the enemies will more fear you. Therefore I have encouraged this John Gyles, who was much employed by Sir Francis Walsingham, to send you foreign occurrences. Send even two words by Middleborow post of liking or disliking.—Middleborowe, 13 November.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 30.)

ARMY.

1596, Nov. 14.—Some memoranda relating to war preparations commencing, "He hath delivered to the Ordnance afore the first of April xij last of powder, for which he had 1,491*l*." Among other items Evelynge "is to bring monthly" 20 last, and Furneis will deliver 6 last, and the ships have 36 last. One thousand men to lie at Chatham one month will require 125 qrs. of wheat and the charge will come to 1,053*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. "Another provision against April for 15,000 (?) men for 3 months for which provision is to be made in wheat 3,750 qrs.

In Sir Robert Cecil's hand.

Endorsed :—"14 Nov. 1596. Memoriall."

2 pp. (46. 51.)

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, AND SENATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596,] Nov. 14.—Thanking him for obtaining remission for them of certain taxation.—Senate House, 18 Kal. Decem.

Latin. 1 p. (136. 50.)

WILLIAM WALTHAM, Mayor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis,
to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 14.—I have received your letters, wherein you require to be certified what fire works were here provided in the year 1588, by your order then given, to be in readiness and employed as occasion should require. I have had conference with the mayor which governed in that year, as also all which have been mayors since 1588, who answer that they never received any such order.—Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 14 Nov. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (174. 31.)

SIR ANTHONY POULETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 16.—Learning, by letters from the Council, “of a pretended invasion and attempt of the Spaniard in this unseasonable time of the year,” would have immediately repaired to Court to learn Cecil’s commands touching the Isle of Jersey, but is unable from illness to undertake the journey, and therefore sends the bearer. Sends, too, a supplication to the Council to continue their favour towards that poor isle, copy enclosed.—My poor house, 16 Nov. 1596.

Signed :—Ant. Poulett.

Endorsed :—From Jersey.

Seal. 1 p. (46. 52.)

2. [THE SAME to the COUNCIL.]

To the same effect. Had come into “these parts,” for the ordering of his poor estate after his long absence, when by their letters to the lord lieutenant of the shire he heard of the pretended invasion of the Spaniards. Despatched a messenger forthwith to his uncle, his deputy in the Isle of Jersey, to see to its defence. The poor people there, never having seen an enemy, need the encouragement of some English soldiers. Encloses a bill of things requisite.

Copy. 2 pp. (46. 53.)

3. “Requests of Anthony Poulet, knight, unto the lords of Her Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council, of things seeming needful for her Highness’ service and the conservation of the Isle of Jersey in these doubtful times.” Viz. :—Considering the near neighbourhood of the Spaniards in Brittany, two or three companies of English soldiers should lie there in garrison, with a “proportion” of victuals for them laid in. Requests a warrant to the lieutenant of the Ordnance for guns, armour, powder &c. (*detailed*). Defers speaking of the completion of the fort lately begun at the Islet until he can speak with them.

Endorsed :—“Sir Anthony Pawlet to the Lords. With a note of necessary, &c.”

2 pp. (46. 54.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 16.—According to his letter of the 13th inst. has enquired the market price of corn and finds it 14s. or 15s. a bushel, which will rise to 29s. if this be not sold according to the former order. There is 166 tons and the ships burthen is 200; “so as it is supposed

that there is munition as well as wheat." It is hard to persuade people that it goes not to the Spaniards who let no man pass their coasts till they have served their own turns, and but for your warrant of stay the poor would have offered some outrage on the ship. Received other letters of the 13th, for raising of 50 men to make his number 100, one from the Council, the other from Cecil's father. The pinnace and carrell only wait for wind. Although no money can be got from the customer, does all he can to furnish the fort and island, but his means are quite exhausted. Desires an order to be taken for a regular supply of money.—The fort at Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1596.

As to the price of corn, refers to the mayor and others who know the difference between market corn and ships' corn.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 55.)

WM. STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 16.—On Saturday last Sir Ferd. Gorges and he received Cecil's letters of the 9th, for staying of the ship with corn, which, considered the want thereof, gave great satisfaction; and though Gorges has doubtless sufficiently answered Cecil's letters of the 13th, received this morning, the writer feels bound to add that "the ship, being of 120 tons, hath in her, by the master's confession, but 113^{xx} last of corn, and no other merchants' goods, which breedeth a general suspicion that she hath laden under her wheat some quantity of powder and other provisions, wherewith, under colour of the Duke of Florence's pass, she will go directly for Lisbon, where corn doth bear a greater price than in any part of Italy.

"By letters from Genoa of the xxvjth of September last it is here understood that there, and in other places thereabouts, there is order given to take up two thousand mariners for the furnishing of such shipping as is to be brought from thence for the King of Spain's service. It is also reported that the Adelantado of Castile lieth about the Souther Cape with 1. sail of ships, and taketh up all that cometh in his sight, of what nation soever, and sendeth them to Lisbon; so that, although there were never so good a will in the master and company, I cannot see how they can pass from the hands of our enemies, but shall be constrained to help to furnish them, to our great hindrance." Wheat is 15s. a bushel and will be much dearer if this be suffered to go. The carvel with Captain Harper for the North Cape, and the pinnace with Captain Crofts for Scilly, will take the first wind, victualled each for three months.—Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk :—Received at Whitehall, 19 Nov.

Signed. *Seal.* 1 p. (46. 56.)

THOMAS EDMONDS to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 16.—The stay of the Flemish hulk laden with wheat did much to stop the price of corn, but the dismissing of it (seeing that the want of corn in these parts cannot be supplied for any other place of England) will breed a mutiny in the country. His experience, being 70 years of age, urges him to be earnest, "for if any should want it were better the foreign nation should feel it than our own native country people." It is generally thought that in the end this corn shall come to the King of Spain, and the vehemency of the owners and merchants for its discharge suggests that he has prohibited things in his ship, indeed the

skipper "hath confessed that there is cask under the corn, as hogsheads and barrels, in the hogsheads being his beer and in the barrels water; an absurd thing in merchants' opinions that such things will be laden under a huge quantity of corn, who think it rather to be powder and copper, the certainty whereof cannot be discerned without unlading the corn." Asks that the corn may be put to sale here.—Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1596.

Signs as deputy to the mayor of Plymouth who is absent.

1 p. (46. 57.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 18.—Being now "plunged over the ears by that mastering disease of affection," he presumes to ask Cecil, among other his noble friends, to accord him the favour which men commonly afford to the dead—that is a good word. "If I had relied upon any hopes or haps in the place where I served I might no doubt have taken a course more worldly wise and behooful for myself than this marriage; but when I saw, even in very base and bare requests, myself often refused and my success fruitless, and that, by the tie of my pensioner's place, I was ever restrained from all foreign adventure for honour and good hap, which many inferior persons attained unto, it strake flat the sails of all my poor ambition, and converted in me all those frail desires of hap and honour unto the lowly humour of quiet and content." If he has done what is justifiable he hopes to receive the measure of a good subject, and he can allege twenty years of his youth faithfully spent in the Queen's service "without any manner of advancement or recompense." God himself ("whose image our divine princess amongst us doth so graciously represent") is slow to conceive a wrath and ready to forgive; and, at the worst, what he has done is but a love matter, and that of the truest kind, which is marriage; "but Truth is said to cut the throat of him that carries her, and so perhaps your Honour will think this hath done mine, which if it do, so it be not with a dull knife but that I may quickly know whether my part be comical or tragical, I care not."—18 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 59.)

THOMAS NICOLS to PETER HALYNS.

1596, Nov. 19.—"My good friend, your wool cometh slower than Mr. Hodges desireth. The last note that came from you touching it was dated 16 Oct. *Stilo veteri*." Often the mariners "play the jacks" before delivering wares committed to their charge, and wind and weather do not always serve. "My host sent the Holland cheese by such shipping and mariners as ye gave direction. It could not be done so convenient by Mr. Cosby as I thought. I trust it will arrive safe as it is sent. If that way prove good, the other cheese shall pass in like manner. I have in my hands now," &c. [*continued as on p. 491, with this addition, before the last sentence but one,* "The season of the year is so foul as all soldiers are retired to garrisons. They prepare men for the spring. For that purpose is come hither one of the dukes of Saxe who hath served this king sundry times with regiments of horse and foot. Here are come (but not to the Cardinal, as I hear, as yet) good news of an overthrow given to the Turk of late in Hungary. If it be confirmed or the contrary ye shall know it either in this letter or from my host.") Adieu 19 Nov. 1596.

Addressed in Dutch: "at London."

Seal broken. Holograph. 2 pp. (46. 62.)

SIR HORATIO PALAYICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 19.—I have spoken at length to the person you sent me. He is a man who has seen the world but has not engaged in matters of state. He has, however, good wit and understanding and can serve in a private capacity as well as another, provided he prove willing and faithful. Considering the scarcity of capable men I think a few months' trial might be made of him; for in things of this kind much money is thrown away, but one service done pays for all. I approve his returning by way of France and going to Brussels by way of Lorraine, but the way is long and expensive. He must be given a horse, and if yours are too good, I have a gelding which he may take. For the journey 150 crs. is too little; it will need 200 crs., that is 60*l.*, and other fifteen for a dress when he arrives in Brussels. He can then begin at a crown a day, that is 6*s.*; which would be little enough where living is so dear, if he were not diligent in introducing himself so that the tables of others might maintain him. The chief point is fidelity, and of that no one can judge, it must be proved. Please tell me if I should despatch him on Monday that he may go with the ambassador.

Asks remembrance of his own payment in the instructions of Mr. Bodley and Mr. Thomas Wilcks.—London, 19 Nov. 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 2 pp. (174. 32.)

JEHAN DE DUVENVOIRDE ET ALROUDE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 19.—Thanks him for the chain of gold and diamond ring received “pour ma compagne.” Expresses his desire to serve the Queen under the leadership of Essex. Remembering Essex's experience, dexterity and conduct in matters of war, he will be happy to chance fortune against their common enemy.—La Haye, 19 Nov. 1596.

Endorsed:—Admiral Duverworne.

Signed. French. 1 p. (174. 33.)

NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.

1596, Nov. 19.—Sir John Luson to be sent for.

Sergeant of the Admiral to take up 3 hoys of 100 tons.

*Sir George to provide demi culv., and whole culveryns to be in the three.

3 ships to lie ag(ainst) Cockanwood.

To Mr. Burrow. The great black galley to be made able to lie in the river of Medway only, to carry good ordnance and to be well manned, and to certify by what time she may be ready for the service, and how many men may serve for the same.

For the Thames.

Sir Edward Norrice and Caron to be required that the engineer of Ostend might be licensed to come over.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—Memorial, 19 Nov. 1596.

In Burghley's hand. 1 p. (174. 34.)

SIR GR. MARKHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 20.—Offers services, but has no news to write as his stay here has been so short, and he does not mean it to be long.—Paris, 20 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 63.)

The MASTER OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, to SIR ROBERT
CECIL.

1596, Nov. 21.—Your letters delivered the 20th of this present, concerning one Clement Corbett, scholar of our College, I published the very next morning to my company, now come home, but proceeded not then to make trial of any joint election, for that the Fellows by their own voluntary default of over long absence have lost all right of choice *pro hac vice*, and the full interest, by lapse of time, now devolved unto myself. What comfort may accrue herewith, I dare not conjecture, being mightily perplexed betwixt Her Majesty's gracious pleasure, iterate and made known now this second time by your letters, and my duty on the other side towards our Founder's statutes. Election is an act religious, heedfully to be undertaken, *medio juramento*, and your father being made acquainted even with this particular, by a few lines in June last, hath always been pleased most tenderly to respect University men in this business, to solicit seldom, ever to leave us to the freedom of our own consciences, which memorable dealing will justly eternize his Lordship to deserved fame with all posterity among the ages to come. Your Honour representing, both in sustentation of this Commonwealth and other renowned virtues, the lively image of your worthy father, I cannot but conceive much hope of your like respective favour. If ever obsequiousness hath or shall be found wanting in any my poor services towards the least of Her Highness' commands, let me be mulcted with loss of reputation and life, nay, if that have not been my whole meditation and practice. True it is, Her Majesty recommended Corbett in April last to be chosen into the next voided room, but exceeding untrue is the ancient man's suggestion of our Society that Corbett was the fittest. Mr. Beache was then admitted by warrant of Her Majesty's former letters, surpassing infinitely this youth in any requisite that belongeth a scholar. Divers others of our own breed are yet remaining unprovided and in expectance, some bachelors of laws, some very poor and far more toward scholars than Corbett is, towards whom I beseech you to extend compassion, and upon me also in sparing my travel up this foul season, being unfurnished of my gelding, which were unkindly stolen out of the College stable. Three I have elected into fellowships of Trinity Hall within a short space, and in our small number upon Her Highness' mandates, whose indignation I devotedly deprecate as the insupportablest punishment of this world, and trust she will not take offence with me for due observance of her statutes. Corbett is but a bare triennial, sundry others have served an apprenticeship, it were far more commodious for his exercise and profiting in study to stay a longer time.—Trinity Hall in Cambridge, 21 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (136. 45.)

Probably enclosing :—

Statement by the Master and Fellows as to the reasons why they do not consider Corbett eligible for a fellowship. Signed :—Thomas Preston, William Barlow, Martin Berye, John Butts, Thomas Beech.

1 p. (136. 46.)

CONFRATERNITY OF PRIESTS.

1596, Nov. 21.—A document endorsed, "A writing found in Mr. Swyfte's house in Yorkshire," consisting of a scheme for a confraternity

of Catholic priests. "Among other things which in these unfortunate days of heresies hath been wished by many good zealous persons, as convenient for better promoting our country's salvation and setting forward God's holy work, the Catholic cause, within this realm, it hath been much desired before all other that Catholic priests sent into this harvest of God would unite themselves and agree upon some sweet course and order such as their own wisdom might judge expedient." With this object in view, the persons whose names were subscribed had, "upon mature deliberation," agreed to the orders following, "in which enterprise, as we condemn nor dislike none that upon reasonable causes known to themselves join not with us, so we hope again none will uncharitably judge or condemn us herein. *Unusquisque in suo sensu abundat modo pax et fraternitatis charitas sollicitè retineatur.* For ourselves, we wish and intend no other thing hereby but God's honour, the furtherance of His church's cause with perfect unity and concord among ourselves, by mutual offices of love, comfort and concord one towards another."

The rules are set out in detail under various heads.—Dated, *Die Presentacionis B. V. M.* 1596.

[It appears to be a copy of the original, no names being appended.]
6 closely written pages. (139. 61.)

JOHN GYLES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Nov. 21}_{Dec. 1.}—I was encouraged to write my letter of the 10th of October by Mr. Holmes, preacher to the merchants in this town. Though I might stay till I heard answer, yet the occurrences are such that I thought it my duty to write this present, purposing not to trouble you farther, if I receive no answer. First, out of Italy they write that the Indian fleet is arrived. The Adelantado of Castilia has embarked at Lisbon 6,000 Spaniards and 2,000 Portingals, in 80 men of war, and is to join with the General of Biscay, who has 3,000 old soldiers fetched out of Bretaine, where he left as many new soldiers: besides, there are on the fleet a great many of voluntary gentlemen out of all parts of Spain: by which preparation it is thought there is some damage intended towards the Queen of England, and first towards Ireland, by reason of the intelligence which the Spaniards have there with the papists of those parts, and Scotland. The India fleet arrived with 12 millions of gold and silver at St. Lucars, whereof five are for the King, the rest particular men. Besides, there is 20 millions in merchandise, a thing which hath not been known in many years.

From Antwerp I have writings that the Cardinal is at Brussels, and all his forces sent to Slues, Newport, Dunkirk, and Calais. The men of war at Dunkirk are in readiness, and as yet none may go to sea until further advertisement from the Cardinal. At Decmound and all Flanders over still as many boats made ready as they can get together.

For the news of Germany, from the camp by Rombo Hurbo they write that after the Turk had besieged the strong fort and castle of Erlaw, and in 14 places undermined the fort, the soldiers, seeing the great danger, did stand in terms, and constrained their generals to agree with the Turk: notwithstanding the generals, falling on their knees, prayed their soldiers to continue constant. But all would not help, and the 14th October they abandoned the fort and town, the Turks having promised them free passage. Notwithstanding, when they were past the town half a mile they were all slain by the Turks.

We look for the Sevenburg de [blank] and for the Lord of Deesenburg to take order what were best to be done. The great Turk is marching towards Offen and then means to besiege Gray.

From Prague the 21st Oct. we have the bad news of the loss of Erlaw, but must be content, accounting that we have lost a far greater matter than Raab, which those of the land of Meerheren and Sevenbergen will feel to their sorrow, and our grief. At the meeting of the States of Germany at Breslau the nobility and commons have bound themselves to prayer and penance. If Ween be besieged they are content to give, above their former agreement, 20 $\frac{1}{m}$ rixdollars to the furnishing of horsemen and footmen.

From Collen [Cologne] the 9th Nov., we hear that 400 horsemen of the States lay hereabout, but do no harm. The Prince of Orange is returned again towards Brussels, after he had spoke with his sister and Count Hollack, and had been in their company 5 days. He was met at Arenbergh and at Acon upon his journey to Brussels. It is reported and accounted true that he shall marry the Countess of Gullycke.

Middleboro', 27 Nov. 1596, "still novo."—Through Lorraine there passed 8,000 Switzers levied for the service of the French King. It is written out of Spain by way of Geneva that by means of the arrival of the King's treasure, he has made a party of 3 or 4 millions with Ambrosio Spinola, to be paid in the Low Countries in the term of 15 months. The Marquis of Warranbone taken prisoner not long since by the French, ransomed at 10,000 ducats, and most paid. The Queen of England, in the confederacy between her and the French King, has promised to send him 8,000 Englishmen, paid, and the rest of the confederates have promised as much.

By letters of Oct. 2 out of Spain, the Adelantado of Castilia lay ready at Lisbon to put out with 120 galleons and other ships, with 20,000 footmen and 400 horse, 2,000 saddles and as many more bridles, the opinion being that he is intended to invade Ireland. The Great Master of Malta has sent a precept to 150 knights of that order, all Italians, warning them to be at Malta within 6 months. They say that they are to go into Spain for the service of the King against England.

Written out of the camp before Wannoeh in Hungary, 18 Oct. 1596.

The servant of Marry Paulli, who is come hither, certifies that the Turk on Friday last gave a great assault upon Wanoche, and although they were beaten back with our folks, yet on Saturday they brought store of powder to the walls, meaning to blow them up: but after our folks perceived the intent, and that they were not to be resisted, they came to a parle with the Turk to depart with wife and children. But the genissaries, perceiving the contract, fell on the Christians, and smothered and drowned in the town ditches 400 people. Those that were not put to the sword fled to Villeg and to Budnack, but what is become of the general of the soldiers is not known. Yesterday is the noble Sevenberg come to the camp. So as we lay but 3 miles from the Turk's main camp, the Turk has put great garrison into Erlaw.

From Prague, 28 Oct. 1596.—Eight days past we sent you the bad tidings of Erlaw. The Emperor has received more bad news: that our people, being come together of some good force, the Turk has set on them and separated them.

From Coullen, 16 Nov. 1596.—The States' horsemen are come again into these parts, and above 300 horsemen are gone towards the Effell. Two days past 40 horsemen showed themselves near this city. About the Mousell is a new gathering of soldiers for the Cardinal, which

M. de Barbanson gathers, and are not above 800, so it is thought the States' horsemen are gone to overthrow them. The Marshal is not yet departed for Holland. The money for the Lady Nives is not yet ready.

From Brussels, 20 Nov. 1596.—Mr. Moody is banished out of the K. Low Countries, and the Frenchman that accused him was condemned to die, but by means of "Lades" he hath pardon, and is sent to the galleys, where money can redeem him. Father Holt of Brussels is in disgrace, and complaint made to the Pope. So that all our Englishmen are at strife, and cannot agree. So as the Cardinal must hear the matter. By order from the Pope one Jno. Udall is fast in prison and none dare speak for him, seeing the matter is before the privy council. There is a new book made to be sent for England, and much ado about the last book, that it is so disclosed. The Marquis de Cywasto [Cuasto] his brother is departed for Italy to levy horse and foot. The Duke of Luenborghe is at Brussels, and hath "westeling" for 4,000 horse. About Lucke are 3 new regiments, and reinforced all the old. It seems the Cardinal has a meaning to Ostend and the instruments made to stop the haven. By a letter out of Spain from Sir Francis Ingelfeld, that 12,000 men are embarked, some to land in Ireland and in Scotland and some for Calles. If Scotland lack money the Jesuits will furnish a hundred thousand crowns for the enterprise. The 16th Nov. the Lord Dackers returned from Luck to Brussels and promised his old pension. Anglese(a) in England a good place to fortify, and so propounded in the council at Brussels.

Mydleboro, 1 Dec. 1596, styll novo. From Eashthaw in Hungary 30 Oct. 1596.—After the Christian camp had parted their army in 3 squadrons and were marched within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Earlaw, about the half way hath the enemy showed himself in battle array, in good order and great force, meaning to cut off the Christians from that passage, which our people maintained. Till after midday the 2 camps skirmished very fiercely, and at the last is our camp got through the passage, and forced the Turks to flee and took their great artillery. The Christians being earnestly hot of the spoil, fell to ransacking the Turk's camp, and their generals could not cause them to come in order and to follow the enemy. The Turks, seeing this, gave a new charge, and the Christians fled, with loss of all their carriage waggons and artillery, and loss of a great number of noblemen, and good leaders, whereof two young lords, sons to the Duke of Holstein, the chiefest Marshal Dittmaer of Conigsbergh, Wensell Poepell, the Lord Pietersey, the Baywische and the Swabishe lieutenants, and in effect all the Christian noblemen and leaders, with doubt of Duke Mathias and other, all slain. There is accounted of our people to be slain 6,000 and of the Turks 9 or 10 $\frac{1}{m}$. The Turk's chief lieutenant taken prisoner, and Mary Paull, who was governor of Erlaw, being prisoner in the Turk's camp, is in the battle broken out, and it is found that he was in no fault of the loss of Erlaw. We understood out of Sevenberge that many thousand Tartars were arrived, which meant to march to Offen and Temswors: but as soon as Michel Weeda understood thereof, he marched to encounter them, and hath taken and slain 800, and in fleeing at least 200 drowned in the Donnuu.

From Coullen, 23 Nov. 1596.—Not long since were here about 300 States horsemen which were marched towards Busdorp, 3 miles hence, but the Spaniards met and slew all, saving 26 which are taken. It is said they were of the garrison of Breda.

Out of Italy.—Matters of the Pope's court, as entertaining of cardinals, creating of new bishops, and of ammunition sent into Poland

and Transylvania : and that the Great Turk is returned to Constanti-
nople ; his sea fleet, by reason of want, not able to effect anything.

1 Dec. 1596; *styll novo*, in Midleboro.—By a Spanish bark arrived yesterday laden with bastards and raisins which came from St. Lucas in 13 days, and being demanded of the Spanish fleet, says he could not tell where it was. But at St. Lucas the report went that the 22. Oct. there departed from Lisbon 72 ships, and to them went from St. Lucas 25 sail, and the presumption was that they went for the Groyne and for Froyolle, from which place it is easy known how soon they may be in these parts. From letters out of Spain, the 24 Oct. the Armado was departed from Lisbon to the sea, and with them is embarked an Irish bishop, whereby they presume that they are bound for Ireland. Also that the navy was so badly provided of victuals, that they had want before their departure. Divers of this town have writings out of Spain and Portugal that the 4 Nov. the Spanish fleet, with the forces that were at Lisbon, were departed towards Biscay and the Groyne ; and the news is come that they are in the sea and making their course for Ireland ; but I hope it is not true. God grant them to find good encounter, and defend all good Christians from their tyranny, for I have felt the smart of their tyranny. News by a Dieppe boat that Mottrell is taken by the Spaniards and surprised by force, and all put to the sword : but I hope it is not true.—Mydedew, 24 Nov. 1596, *styll novo*.

Holograph. 6½ pp. (174. 35.)

PORT OFFICERS OF IPSWICH to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Nov. 22.—Mr. Cleere, their searcher, 10 Nov., seized in three small barks laden with butter and cheese for London, 300 firkins of butter and 180 weys of cheese “unentered and uncocketed.” For his energy in this and other cases he is threatened to be carried to sea, or beaten and thrown overboard, with like intolerable threatenings ; and the owners of these goods say they will procure their return, which would be a great discredit to the searcher. Beg that his lordship will give the searcher warrant to keep the goods until the matter be determined, all other warrants notwithstanding. As the charge for entry of a large quantity is the same as for a small, there is in this case “an apparent intent of other meaning, which we leave to your Lordship’s grave consideration.”—Ipswich, 22 Nov. 1596.

Signed by Edmond Jenney, collector, He. Goldingham, comptroller, Arthur Worliche, surveyor, and Benjamin Clere, searcher.

1 p. (46. 65.)

Certain FELLOWS OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 22.—Their answer to his letters is that, for their part, before and since the receipt of Her Majesty’s letters and before, they held Corbett very eligible, but by lapse of time, the places which have fallen void were devolved to the Master, who by himself has placed two fellows since the Queen’s letters for Corbett, and reserves two other fellowships, at this present vacant, to be disposed of by his own authority.—22 November 1596.

Signed :—Go. Bellis, Robert Turner, Edward Catcher, John Bloomfield, Christopher Wyrell.

Seal. 1 p. (136. 47.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Nov. 23}/_{Dec. 2}.—Recommending “ce petit homme,” of whom he spoke to Essex yesterday, to Essex’s protection: that he may be guaranteed from the hindrances which he may meet with in the exercise of his calling, while awaiting Reau’s return.—[? Londr]es, 2 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed:—“Recommending a Frenchman.”

Signed. French. 1 p. (174. 42.)

G., LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 23.—“Sir, the flush of our island business, by the time of my having been here, now over shuffled (overshoofed), and all courses thoroughly resolved how to entertain to our greatest honour the Spaniard, give me leave in my own particular to solicit you, in my behalf, humbly to beseech her Majesty to confirm by her hand what by her word she hath been pleased to grant,—my bill, whereof if it shall please you to present, I cannot be persuaded her Majesty will either reject or think unworthily bestowed on me. For it is neither new nor unusual for princes to yield more plentiful sap to the small twigs of their own branches than ever my hopes shall aspire unto, my ambition reaching but not to be thought unworthy to succeed my father in the office of justice *en oyer*, which I hold shall be honour for her Majesty to give and disgrace for me not to receive, being so with a general allowance named to it, that none was held so little respecting her Majesty and hers (amongst the noble born) that would either oppose themselves against me or stand competitors with me.” Has always esteemed an ounce of honour more than a pound of profit, and his full age of 50 years and long administration of justice qualify him to succeed his father.—Carisbrook Castle, 23 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 66.)

2. Copy of the preceding. *Signed by lord Hunsdon.*

Endorsed:—“The copy of mine to Sir Robert Cecil.”

1 p. (46. 64.)

WILLIAM LILLÉ to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 23.—We left Arques, 6 Nov., and have since lain between Faux and St. Valery, and joined the other troops which landed a week before us. The bands are very full, and there are many others not in charge maintained by captains. The plague was here very great last summer, but has ceased and we have no sickness. 3000 Swiss have come to the King. His French regiments march towards Picardy, and he will come to Abbeville and probably besiege Dorlens. They have put men in La Rue for fear of a surprise, the enemy having made ladders and other provision for war. On the 16th, we lodged at Osemount, where, the troops being strailly lodged by the marshal (being French) and the houses thatched, the town caught fire and a third part of it was burnt, though the general and we all did what we could to save it, as Mons. Fouqueralles will testify. Next day we came near to Aumall and the day after entered Aumall, where we remain. Every day we see the men of war marching towards Picardy, and 30 pieces of cannon are already at Amiens, and Count Lodovick, with his 2,000, presently expected. Mons. de Fouqueralles desires infinitely to speak to your Lordship about the ease of taking Calais and how the Religion

think it the only means to assure themselves. He says he knows it best of any Frenchman. Doubtless your lordship has seen how glorious a thing it would be. I thought to have mentioned the "Discourse of your lordship's voyage to Caliz, but my good hap was not to be there, nor was not therefore able particularly to answer it in all points, but left the same to Captain Wilton to answer, who did it more fully than I could, and therefore, as a right to him, leave the same to his own relation." The two Davers have suddenly gone towards Italy. The elder is a most excellent man. Would have ere this returned to Court but waited to perfect his muster books, and to have a convoy through this dangerous country, where the peasants are the greatest thieves.

The Cardinal has burnt all the mills near Dorlens, up to the gates of Abbeville and Amiens, and the King thinks it will be easy to win it or "put the Cardinal to some hard accident in the winter after this wearisome summer." Certain artillery is also sent from Rouen to Abbeville by water. The King thinks it some four days' work. At this assembly are almost all the nobility except the duke of Guise, who stays in Provence to guard against a descent out of Spain, which was feared until this army naval was found to be for Ireland. The treaty with Savoy, broken off because the duke would only give little towns on the borders of Dauphiné for the marquisate, is renewed, and favoured by the Constable and Digueres, the one a near kinsman and the other desirous to increase his estate and assure it with the Catholics.—Aumall, 23 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 3 pp. (46. 67.) [*Murdin's State Papers*, p. 743.]

IPSWICH.

1596, Nov. 24.—Note by Benjamin Clere, searcher of Ipswich, that the cheese he hath seized is in all 178 weys and the butter 309 firkins, the Queen's part of which, being one half, shall be safely kept, in good order "until it shall please your honour further to command."—24 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 70.)

LORD COMPTON.

1596, Nov. 25.—Warrant granting to William, Lord Compton the reversion of the manors of Scotton and Brereton, Yorks: of the manor of Deancourt, Bucks: of the custody of the place called Pottells, alias Longford Place, parish of Chikwell, forest of Waltham, Essex: of the manors of Chobham and Risshams, Essex: of the manor and castle of Maxstock, Warwick, which were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Compton: the whole being of the yearly value of 132*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* In consideration of which Lord Compton assures to the Queen the reversion of the manors of Compton Windyates alias Vynyats, Warwick: of the manor of Whattcote, Warwick, for default of heirs of Henry Lord Compton, deceased: also of the manor of Tyshooe, Warwick, for the same default: the whole being of the yearly value of 132*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*—Palace of Westminster, 25 Nov. 1596.

Signed by the Queen.

1 p. (174. 39.)

Abstract of the above.

Signed:—Windebank.

1 p. (174. 38.)

LADY MARY WILLOUGHBYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 26.—In behalf of her servant, “who is persecuted by the greatest devices and practices the enemies can devise, to take away his life.” The Queen has promised that the matter shall be duly examined. Begs him to call and examine the coroner, and then write to the lord Chief Justice the state of the case, that it is the Queen’s pleasure that her said servant “shall be used with all the indifferency the case will afford.”—Barbican, 26 Nov. 1596.

Signed. (46. 71.)

THOMAS NICHOLS’ LETTERS.

1596, Nov. 26.—An explanation of Thomas Nichols’ letters as follows:—

“After long writing to and fro they fell into the Byas at last on this fashion and wrote vj Octob. 1596 in cypher:—You shall have a pension procured you and good payment always aforehand. Write often. Send your letters as you have used, till you have a direction to one that shall go to remain at Middelburg for that purpose. When the direction is sent you then use it. Some, your illwillers, have given out that Wade should say how you had promised to find Father Garnett and deliver him to Wade’s hands; but let not that trouble you. If you answer my expectation as you have promised, and that our affairs speed, you are sure to do well. Advertise me, as you know, how the nobility and people are resolved for the succession, and who, as you think, would be for us, *et contra*. Trust me, the Cardinal is a rare prince. Let me have your opinion how we were best to proceed when they go about it. If there be any noblemen that would be for the party Catholic, and would be contented to treat, they shall have money given them aforehand; so assurance be given that there is no treachery nor cozenage meant, &c.

“Upon receipt hereof I thought fit to seek more light of their proceeding. Occasion was taken upon the general report here of so many ships in readiness, to challenge them that a matter so handled as it was come to the Council’s knowledge should be kept from their friends, thereby disabled to advance the business. It fell out well that before these came, the party, the better to sound them, had written that the Cardinal was held in great admiration here. For the rest he hath taken day. In the meanwhile arrived that ensues:—

“*Inter cetera*, 31 Octob. 1596.—I would gladly know your opinion where *rawhides* (ships) will be best tanned, and whether is the best workman *Peter* (Milford), *Roger* (Thames), or *Christopher* (Hull). So you promise me to be secret I will show you somewhat of *Fr. Yonges* (K. of Scots) trade, whereby you may make some profit to yourself and credit with *Harry Jobson* or *his brokers* (the Q. or her Council); but you let none know you have it from me. Make you your commodity of it without making mention of me. For my part, to be plain with you, I have no fancy at all to meddle with *shoemakers* (Scots). It is an occupation I like not and *Fr. Yonge* (K. of Scots) is far so little and unable as he will never be good *chapman* (king). He is so *hard* (Protestant) as he will never be made *soft* (Catholic). Some have been dealing for him with *Mathy Harris* (the Pope). The particulars you shall know, I mean for what kind of wares, by my next. If you had rather trade with *shoemakers* (Scots) and *Fr. Yonge* (K. of Scots) than with *Peter Dobs* (K. of Spain) and *Mr. Hodges* (the Cardinal) then I take my mark amiss and am in a wrong box; but in hope

that you like better of the *Adventurers* (Spanish) you shall have part of such ware as is come to my hands. Howsoever you be affected to one ware or other, I desire but that you be true to me and so make me no author of it. By so doing the *shoemakers* (Scots) would persecute me *in seculis seculorum*. You know it is an old proverb, one can never make a straight bolt of a pig's tail, nor find a shoemaker to have a soft hand. Withal the knaves are miserable poor, over *hard* (protestant) and yet would presume to be *trim* (puritan). With the next you shall have good stuff with the *Adventurers* (Spanish). There is store of *Holland cheese* (money): with the *shoemakers* hunger and cold; and some pitch will stick to such as touch them.

"In cipher at the same time.—I have in my last to you sent a note in cipher for points you should have care to advertise, as to write often after the direction is sent you. To be diligent in learning the harms intended against us. The circumstances, how, in what manner, where and when to be attempted; and to be done in such time as it may be prevented, otherwise it profiteth not nor deserveth thanks. Therefore you must have a friend to let you know when things are first propounded in or to the Council. Next, when they be concluded and determined to be put in execution. All these things must be advertised, with circumstances, from time to time. Also their practises with France and the States. Fail not to write Irish and Scottish affairs. To discover some of their spies. You should attain to great credit and gain, if once you could discover a point of importance to be prevented, and that it fell out just as you had given notice. Send, I pray, a note of the muster roll of all shires and towns in England.

"For answer hereof he hath promised all secrecy and that he is Spanish for life, what, &c. For other matters, that he will do his endeavour to deserve, as time and means will permit. But for answer of his demand touching the havens, it was thought fit to sound their intention and so hold being taken thereof for the present service, answered thus in substance:—That it cannot be said which of the three, Milford, Thames and Hull, are best, unless it were known in what manner and with what force they would assail. If the preparation be royal and sufficient, the Thames is best as nearest the heart. Otherwise, and if they depend upon English assistance, the other two are fitter. But Milford seemeth far from the Cardinal. The other, that is Hull, though it be in a Catholic country is hard to be gotten. And so their further advice is required. In the meanwhile that ensues cometh:—

"xix Novemb., from Nichols.—I have now in my hands the things I promised to send touching *Mr. Yong* (K. of Scots), which shall go alone by itself with the next post. If you be acknown to any *brokers* (Councillors) to deal with *Mr. Potters* (Low Countries), or with any that dwelleth with *Mathy Harris*, then you may be bold to say it was sent you, not by *Guillaume de Boys* (Owen), but the party you shall think good to name; for De Boys would not meddle in those things for nothing.* If you have given over the traffic with some *brokers* then let it be given or left by an unknown person in *Jenkin Werd* (my 'l. Treasurer) or *Rafe Jones* (Sir Rob. Cecill) house, so you must use your discretion as *Guillaume de Boys* be made no author, who trusteth you much as you may perceive. If you think not good to be a doer or dealer therein yourself then give it a single cover over to either of the

* In the original (see succeeding paper) this reads, "for not going to law with Francis Yong."

last named. Truly I do not know *Mr. Hodges* (the Cardinal) mind, whether he could find it in his heart to be a *chapman with John Eston* (K. of England) or not. He never dealt so far with me nor I with him. No doubt but any of *Paolo Sochi* (the Emperor) sons can be contented to be a *chapman* (king). That is their profession as being brought up in it. You know *John Eston* (England) to be a good companion as any man may be contented to join with him. Of one thing I can assure you, and pray you to believe it, *Mr. Hodges* is one of the honestest men that ever I knew. Withal is very sufficient to understand well what belongeth to his trade. Further, I know he would adventure all he is worth, and himself, to do good to *clothiers that make good soft cloth* (Catholic English) and the contrary to *all workmen that are hard* (Protestants), but would make nor enter no *suit in law* (conquest) for it against *clothiers* (English); yet can be contented to *make an especial adventure against* (overthrow) such hard fellows as are niggards and would do *soft clothiers* (English Catholics) nor no man good, nor suffer it to be done by others. Of my faith I showed *Mr. Hodges* what you wrote of him, and he willed me to send you thanks from him, and promiseth well if you send good *wool* (intelligence) or other wares whereby *John Eston* (England) may again be restored to former credit, and so use the old trade of *ginger* (religion) and leave his traffic in *sugar* (heresy), for that in this [ill]* world no gain can be made thereof to any purpose. And for the better helping of *John Eston* desireth to know *Peter Hallin's* (the intelligencer's) opinion where the best *tan fats* (havens) are to *tan bare hides* (land soldiers) withal, to know what store of *bark and lime* (horse and foot) were necessary for those *tan fats*. Desireth also to know his conceipt whether *chanlor* (earl), *cope-man* (lord), the *haberdashers* (gentry) and the *felt makers* (commons) will venture aught in the bargain, and who hath the better stock of them, for with him will *Mr. Hodges* join. Wherein I pray you to do your best, and so we will put all our stocks together. It is here much talked and disliked that in England a picture of this Cardinal is made and publicly sold, with horns and the devil behind. Some intend to make one of her Majesty in a dishonest sort as they say.

"xxvj Novemb. 1596, from Nicols :—I promise you of my faith that I know nothing of those *raw hides* (ships) that came from *Mr. Steward* (Spain), nor what *suit in law* (enterprise) is intended about it, nor whether it† belong to *John Eston* (England) or *Franklin* (Ireland). Withal I assure you I think *Mr. Hodges* is not acquainted with that *suit in law*. If he were he would have better provision of *lime and limestone* (footmen and small shot), *green hides and bark* (pikemen and horsemen), whereof he will have better store the next year. If they had meant to *enter a suit in law* (a conquest) *Mr. Potters* (the Low Countries) would have furnished his purse better to bear the suit.

"In cipher at the same time :—I hope of no good for *John Eston* (England) and *soft clothiers* (English Catholics) by *Fr. Yong* (K. of Scots) nor from *Powell* (Scotland), therefore discover this thing to put debate and distrust amongst them. Trust you me it is true, the manner of *Ogilbye's* going from *Steward* (Spain). Sir *Fr. Englefeld* wrote to me, not to *Baynes* as is laid down in my letters. If you like not to meddle with the matter as not profitable or secure, then I pray you to write it out in some unknown hand, saving the beginning, and give to all a cover and find means it be left in *Rafe Jones* (Sir *Rob. Cecill*) house, for if this be not delivered the like shall be sent another way.

* In the original.

† "they" in the original.

If the Q or the *brokers* (Council) be privy to Pury Ogylbye's proceedings for *Fr. Yong* (K. of Scots) the matter will be the less esteemed; if not, it is worth thanks and more. I deal with you confidently, therefore doubt not you will answer my expectation or say plainly you may or cannot, &c.

Two leaves bound in wrong order.

[*The symbolic names in italics, and the original explanations in parentheses.*] (46. 60.)

THOMAS NICHOLS to PETER HALYNS.

1596, Nov. 26.—“I received this packet for you out of Italy, which I thought good to send, as well for that it concerneth her Majesty's service, as my friend writeth to me, as also to please you and him. Here are news come that the Christians have lost a battle against the Turk, and a town called Agria.

“Mr. Cosby's friends will deliver no wares but to the parties it appertaineth. It seemeth the brokers, for their gain, have made the bargain so. If you can find some trusty friend to receive your wares and cheeses for you from some of Mr. Cosby's friends it shall be delivered him, so you send his right name. The other cheeses promised are sent already as you appointed, which is for wool. In the latter end of January we will knit up all accounts, and what ye have laid out shall be answered. If you take great travail I hope to get for (*sic*) a pot of wine for the recompence.” [*Continues as in the preceding paper, with the differences noted.*] Middelburgh, 26 Nov. 1596.

Addressed in Dutch:—At London.

Seal broken. Holograph. 1 p. (46. 72.)

WM. STALLENGE to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

[1596, before Nov. 27].—There is in the harbour a bark of St. Jean de Luce which some of this town wish to send to Averro in Portugal with “corefyshe,” to return with salt and such intelligence as may be had. Sends a note of the master's name, who is of a town near St. Jean de Luce, where Mr. Pallmer dwells. Asks him to signify his pleasure to Sir Ferd. Gorges and the writer.

Holograph. Fly leaf, with address, gone. 1 p.

ii. *Note, in Spanish, enclosed:—*Martin de Marsanals (?) de Cubibura. Ship of 30 tons named the *Maria de St. Vencente* (?), 10 men. (46. 75.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 27.—“Sir, I thought good to give you knowledge of such things as passed betwixt the French ambassador and me, because if there be not some care taken there may be some *mal entendu*, and when you shall know what it is that troubles him you can easily help it. I find by him he hath not received the Queen's letter to the King. He is out of countenance, jealous and discontented with it. I did excuse it, that I knew it was written and durst undertake it was sent, but these waters were so great as the messenger might be either staid or miscarried, which if you once heard of you would quickly renew. I could wish you would examine it, for I find the man well affected and amazed he should go thus away, because it is undesirable in these cases. I find

also that he did expect to have heard somewhat of those things which her Majesty had understood from the princes of Germany ; for, as he saith, the Queen promised to send one to him to declare it. I refer this also to your consideration, whether you will write anything to him of those matters. News I can send you none, but that I have had hitherto the miserablest journey that ever I went."—Hyde, 27 Nov.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 73.)

B. COUNTESS OF BEDFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 27.—In favour of a poor man, John Wheatley, the bearer, to receive some reward for his service done "in the discovering of divers seminaries." Staying in the writer's house (though not as her servant) he governed himself well and religiously.—Cheynis, 27 Nov. 1596.

Signed. *Seal*. 1 p. (46. 74.)

WM. STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 27.—Learns by Cecil's of the 13th inst. the hard success of Captain Legate's voyage, and that Cecil has given his servant 3*l*. towards his charges. Captains Croftes and Harper are ready, waiting only for wind, and victualled for three months, Harper from the 8th inst. and Croftes from the 14th. Certifies my lord of it herewith, and will by the next send particulars signed by the commissioners. The customer of Plymouth, whom Cecil wrote to to defray expenses, says he has not enough money of the Queen's; so that Stallenge has had to supply most of the victuals. The captains desire their victuals made up so that they may sail with three months'. Dare not grant this without authority unless they are delayed much longer than he hopes they will be. The pinnace for Scilly may be supplied at all times, and if the carvell have victual for two months it will be as much as she can spend. Divers small barks are arrived from the coast of Spain, but can tell only that the king of Spain's fleet has left Lisbon. They say Spanish ships of war are lying about the North Cape to intercept such as pass that way. "In my last I certified your honour something concerning a Frenchman of St. John Deluce, wherein I humbly pray your honour's pleasure, for that the merchants desire to understand the same."

Letters have just come "from your honours" for the landing of 100 qrs. of wheat out of the Dutch ship, which Mr. Bagge's servant will see done. The master refuses to deliver any till he be satisfied for the freight, which should be done by the merchant or his factors that receive the corn. Concerning this ship I verily believe the duke of Florence's name is but a cloak for others.—Plymouth, 27 Nov. 1596.

Signed. *Seal broken* 1 p. (46. 76.)

CAPTAIN EDMOND MORGAN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 27.—Of his lifelong services to Essex. Prays for advancement.—27 Nov.

Endorsed :—"96."

1 p. (174. 40.)

BAL DE MOUCHERON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, ^{Nov. 27}_{Dec. 7.}—Jay receu celle qu'il a pleu a V. S. m'escire par mon nepveu, de laquelle je n'ay peu tirer aucune intelligence sans ayde d'amis, daultant quelle estoyt escripte en lange a moy non intelligible; tellement que j'ay este contrainct de apeller a mon secours Mons. de Sydene, gouverneur de Flessing, lequel certes m'a fayt ceste faveur, de me dire la substance et la translater. Or, respondant a icelle je diray a V. S. que veu que ainsy est quil a pleu a icelle de en partie advertir a mon dit nepveu nos dessains, que ainsy j'ay trouve bon de changer mes resolutions, et ainsy luy ay adverty et declare ouvertement ce que en partie il suspetchoyt, et come je l'ay trouve plus covingieux que je nestimois moy mesmes, et entierement delibere de se employer au service de sa Mag., il m'a senble convenir de lenvoyer a Monsr. Gilpin, pour et afin que il prenne entiere instruction de luy de come il se devera gouverner, et qu'ils prennent piedt p ensemble pour le courrespondance; car, veu le susdit, il la pourra tenir avesques le dt Sr. Gilpin mieux que avesques moy. Il est doncq party passe deux jours, a son retour je le depetcheray le plus tost quil me sera possible.

Et conbin que j'estime que par la voye de France V. S. aura les nouvelles du succes de larmee espaign, si este que je ne puis lesser dadvertir a V. S. ce que nous avons perdeca. Cest que par lettres de Bayonne et de Bilbau du 14, 15, et 16 du mois passe on escript que entre le 25 et 26 du mois doctobre partie de larmee cest perdue a la coste de Biscaye par la tourmente que il fyt alors. Aulcuns escrivent de 47 navires et 30 aultres de moins, entre icelles 17 galions et 30 aultres, mais uneniment escrivent que le plus part des gens se sont perdues, tellement que ma presuposition de laquelle je faysois mention par ma derniere senble aulcunement estre veritable. Du despuis, sont arives pardesa 7 maistres de navires, Hollandois enfuis de la dicte armee et abandonnes leurs navires a St. Lucar, lesquelles jay particulierement examinees, et m'ent asertene que ladicte armee estoyt composee de plus de 120 navires, et que les 17 dicelles preparees en St. Lucar estoyt munies chascun de environ de 150 a 200 hommes, la plus part bisoingues, sans armes et fort mal en ordre, et que sur chascune dicelles il ny avoyt que environ de 8 a 10 maronniers, voire sur toutes les 17 navires que 5 pilottes, et point munies daultre arteliere que celle que ils estoyt costume de mener, sans ladmirael qui avoyt 4 pieces de fonte verte, brief peu de vivres ny amonitions; adjoustant cela que deux navires de sa Mageste les ussent tous deffayt, tellement quil est bien croyable que, veu le mauvais esquipage, que en la susdicte tourmente ils se sont perdus. Et despuis, sommes advertis par la voye de Lions par lettres du 28 de Novembre et de Madril du 20, que 15 gallions et aultres navires se sont perdues en la susdicte tourmente, et que toute larmee estoyt disipee, tellement que nous ne doubtons point que le choyse ne soyt veritable, dequoy louons Dieu, et a la veritte cest choyse de consideration de ce que nous voyons que par deux fois Dieu a abisme telles armees par la foudre de sa tenpeste.

Et conbin que je ne soye point suffisant asses de conseiller le prudent conseil de sa Mageste, je diray cecy en passant, que cest ungue choyse fasible de aschevier a ruiner la reste de larmee qui est en la Corring, car elle est en povre estat et fort descouragee, et ayant fayt celle lon fera en Espaigne ce que lon voudrai.

En oultre sommes certain advertis de come le Roy a lesse protester toutes les lettres de changes du Cardinal enportant ung milion et demy, tellement que il y a grande alteration en Brabant et Flandres, tant

entre la noblesse que marchants et general tout le pais, disant que ces estats despanes ont declare au Roy de vouloir plus contribuer aux gerres foraines, et que ils se trouvent asses enpesches, a garder leurs pays.

Plussieurs conjecturent par ceste protestation le desses du Roy, mais il ny a nulle certitude. Si nous en entendons quelque choyse nous vous en ferons part.—De Midel(boro), 7 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—"New style."

Holograph. 3 pp. (174. 48.)

THOMAS FANE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 28.—This day after 12 p.m. received Cecil's letters, with an enclosure for the French King's ambassador, which he forthwith caused to be delivered to his own hands, who is like to be at Dover so long as the winds continue in the south, "where it hath blown so long as we expect no alteration until we shall see it something settled." Has delayed some few hours to give the ambassador time to write.—Dover Castle, 28 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 77.)

JACOME MARENCO to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, ^{Nov. 28}_{Dec. 8}.—Whilst I was in Genoa I kept Dr. Henry Ocinz, in Venice, informed once a week of the news of Spain and elsewhere, to be forwarded to Essex, according to agreement. On leaving left that duty to a trusted friend Gio. Girolamo Giustiniano, who writes that he has done it but has never received any reply from Venice and is therefore anxious. Begs that if the service is acceptable his friend may have his letters acknowledged. In proof of his own devotion to the Earl's service, refers to Antonio Perez. Since William left there are no letters from Italy or Spain, and no news but of the defeat of the Imperial Army in Germany and of the Spanish Armada off Brittany, with the loss of fourteen large vessels and over 3,000 Spaniards, among them ever so many bishops and many Theatines (Teatini) whom they were taking to plant in other realms.

P.S.—News has since come from Lyons of the 3rd of letters from Spain which confirm the defeat of the Armada, but report nothing more except great preparations of money.—Roano, 8 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Novo stilo."

Signed. *Italian*. 1 p. (174. 50.)

THE QUEEN to LORD BURGHLEY, Lord Treasurer.

1596, Nov. 29.—Has licensed the export to Scotland, for the use of the King of Scots, of 20 tons of beer, 4 hampers with pewter, 2 hampers with glasses, 2 chests of sugar, 2 barrels with boxes of all sorts of comfits, confections, and banquetting stuff, and pack of rugs and upholsters' ware, and 2 trunks of kerseys; to be carried in a ship of Disert, master Andrew Jak. Directs him to give order that the stuff may pass free of custom.—Westminster Palace, 29 Nov. 39 Eliz.

Endorsed with a note of the stuff.

Sign Manual. *Seal*. 1 p. (46. 78.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 29.—“Sir, though my hand be so weak that I am scarce able to write, yet, this matter touching a man that I honour and love so much, and my nephew, though rash and young yet whom blood maketh to have care of, I have done what I can to procure him to know his fault.” I have drawn a letter, copy enclosed, to be sent, if you like it to my lord. On hearing your pleasure, I will cause him to write it, and will send it to you to deliver, but would first know from your honour that in doing this, “which I think is as much as can be desired,” he may be assured that my lord will hold him as before and forbid any followers of his to renew the matter.

Endorsed :—29 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 79.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 30.—Thanks him for his willingness to “deal in this.” Returns, written with “his” own hand, what Cecil sent. Trusts that by Cecil’s means “he” may again find “my lord’s” favour and be saved from danger of my lord’s followers and friends. “The fact was very rash; but seeing he had once entered into it, he should by my advice have swallowed any pill rather than have made this satisfaction to any that I know but him that it is done unto, who is a man I love and honour as much as I can do a man.”

Endorsed :—30 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 80.)

LORD HENRY HOWARD TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 30.—I have this morning “perused your judicious and and grave writing to the Western knight,” and hold that person blessed that has such a friend and that prince that has such a counsellor. Your judgment has “confirmed that to him which was before assured by my love. God make his son as wary as the father is sensible. I have heard much of the person whose indiscretion causeth all this stir, and of his humours since I saw you yesterday, and am sorry with my soul for his idle habit invested by singularity. If this letter of yours written to the father teach not a wiser course, consisting wholly upon arteries and sinews without any idle word, I will despair of the son’s discretion.” They are much bound to Cecil for his trouble taken.—Tuesday at 7.

Endorsed :—30 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 81.)

PORT OF LONDON.

1596, Nov. 30.—A note of the number (129) of ships which arrived in the port of London in November 1596; with the amount of grain (wheat, rye, meal and oats) and wine (330 tons). “Entered by Plumton.”

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 82.)

ROBERT VERNON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 30.—Of the duty and service he owes Essex, and the latter's encouragements delivered to him when he was at the University, and especially Essex's last speech to him at his departure out of England.

Our arrival hath been so lately here in France and my French is yet so small, I can yet learn but little news. There is a common speech in the French Court, that the King will send the Duke of Bullin presently to command his army, which if he do, it is thought that he which is yet with it will find himself very much grieved at it. The Cardinal that is here Leager for the Pope is at this instant greatly expected here in the Court. I make no doubt but Mr. Nanton will have certified you better of his affairs than I can. I find the Duke of a most honourable disposition towards me in regard of your Lordship. But I perceive by the speeches of some of his gentlemen that he will think much to horse me, especially when I shall go upon any service. You well know what sudden alarms often fall out here, and it would grieve me to be left behind for want of a good horse. The Duke has asked me twice or thrice if I should have horses come from you.—Roan, 30 Nov.

Endorsed :—1596.

Signed. 2 pp. (174. 41.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to MR. SECRETARY.

1596, Nov.—The bearer, Captain Cuny, comes to sue for money taken from him by your warrant. If his cause be not very ill he deserves favour. "He was now lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, and in the last encounter with the rebels in Ireland he was wounded almost to the death. He is as honest a tall man as followeth the wars."

Endorsed :—"Nov. 1596. My lord of Essex to my master touching Captain Cunye. At London."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (46. 83.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov.—Captain Nicholas Baskerville has delivered Essex's second letter in his favour. Begs him to accept the answer made before; "for truly if either my promise sundry times made within these three years (for so long it is since I did pass my word), and confirmed by divers letters, or desert of a friend must have any force, I must strive what I may to make good what I have said to Captain Brown." Baskerville is himself content, if it be Essex's pleasure, and the writer promises to show him such kindnesses while "here" that he shall see the value of Essex's recommendation.

Endorsed :—Nov. '96.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 84.)

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALEYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov.—"Sir, it is true when a man is at charge he would such were present to grace his charge as he doth most esteem. So was I desirous of your presence, Sir, not of your present I assure you, a thing that might methinks be as well left as new year's gifts, though, Sir, I take your bounty now to both my daughters as an assured argument of your favour to me." Has made an end of feasting for seven years.

Endorsed :—Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 85.)

SPANISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[1596, Nov.]—Gio. Girolamo Giustiniano writes from Genoa, 29 Oct., that twelve Neapolitan galleys, under Don Pietro di Toledo, and eight Genoese left on the 26th, having on board Don Pietro de Medici, the Count of Fuentes, the Dukes of Feria and Pastrana and the Vice-roy of Sardinia with part of the Spaniards of Naples, for Flanders. Letters from Naples of 28 Sept. report that the Governor has 100 vessels ready in which to embark 10,000 foot and 600 horse to join the other vessels of Biscay, in which should be other 3,000 foot. They are only waiting for money from the Court, and as they have provisions for two months it is thought they may be for Ireland. They have taken up 3,600,000 crs. to be paid to the Cardinal in Flanders at 300,000 a month.

Endorsed :—"Por vie del amigo."

Italian. 1 p. (174. 8.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 1.—"Sir, the letter it pleased you to send me to deliver unto my l. of Essex, being assured of his stay, I do return you again."
—Portsmouth, 1 Dec.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 86.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Dec. 1.—Wrote in his last of the shipwreck of the Spaniards upon Cape Finisterre. News from Seville of 20 Nov., new style, "which after our reckoning is the 10th," is that 15 galleons were lost, of which neither cat nor dog did escape. The rest of the army is dispersed and not like to do hurt this year. The King has licensed all persons to trade into Spain as before, which is thought to be a device to bring shipping into his havens, of which he may serve his turn. "The protesting of the Cardinal's bills of exchange doth very much trouble all the Italian merchants, and all other, as well at Antwerp as at Amsterdam and Middelborough, which have any dealings with them. The colour, or at least one of them, which the King took to suffer the said protest, was that Ambrosio Spinola, a banker of Antwerp, who had made the party with the King of Spain for the 2500 thousand ducats, failed at his day of the payment at Lisbon of 400 thousand, the want whereof had kept the army from going forth a month longer than was determined. The Cardinal upon the news of it (I think to give some time for the passing over of choler) gave liberty that for 12 days nobody that had lent any part of the said sum should be demanded payment." There are other news from Spain, that the States there are willing that the money they granted for the war of England should be so employed, or else used for defence of their own coasts, but refuse to contribute any longer to the war of Flanders.

"In these parts hath been discovered, which if it had taken place would have put the whole country in confusion. The lord of Luggy, the Scot of whom and his being in this island in my former letters I wrote unto your Lordship, lying at Camphire, fell into acquaintance with a captain of the regiment of Zealand named Roley and, thinking him fit for his purpose, practised with him to deliver the tower which commandeth the haven (for Roley's company lieth in the town) unto the enemy. Roley bare him in hand he would, and should have had 10,000 ducats in hand and 40,000 more when the matter had been

performed, but, it seemed, he could not dissemble well (for so some of the States told me) so as he touched none of the money ; but Luggye is taken, so as the States do determine to draw forth the truth either by fair or foul means, for he yet denies all notwithstanding that they have the writings of the agreement signed with his own hand, and they have sent to examine him straitly, and the hangman to bring him to the rack. I have desired of the States that he may be examined of all things that may concern her Majesty or her dominions, and consequently of this town of Flushing ; which they have promised shall be done, and I will see it performed accordingly. If there be anything your Lordship will have particularly enquired of, if it please your Lordship to let me know it, I will enquire it of them. The further particularities of this matter I will certify your Lordship of as soon as I have them myself ; for as yet the examinations have not been brought in, for it is but two days since he was made prisoner. It is thought here that the keeping of the ships of Dunkirk, which I heretofore wrote to your Lordship of, was to have seconded this enterprise ; and I think they would have sought to have brought the whole Spanish fleet thither. I heard this day that the Cardinal should be looked for at Bridges, and at Sluce there should be great troops of men, from whence they were to make the enterprise. Calewart, the agent of the States, sent them word the other day that the Marquis of Warembone, who is prisoner in France, should say to one, in confidence, that he thought that the forces which were in Flanders were not intended for Ostend, but for an enterprise upon this town which had been long in hand. Other particularities he wrote not : and the States of Zealand (I mean the Council of Zealand which are continually resident at Middelborough) sent me presently an abstract of the said advertisement. Whereupon I took occasion to go to Middelborough unto them ; where I dealt very earnestly with them, both for the restraining of the free passage which they grant through this town, as also for the fortifications of it, both which points they have desired me to deliver unto them in writing." Will do so and send you a copy. The fortifications they will see to, but other provisions for resistance must come from England ; though upon a necessity they would not leave us unprovided, and when they resolve to make defence no State in the world is less sparing than they. I have written also to Count Moris ; but until spring I think nothing will be done. I will write shortly to the Queen the particular needs of the town and beg your favour therein.—Flushing, 1 Dec. 1596.

P.S.—"I understand from Middelborough that upon sight of the rack the Scot confesseth all, and hath taken upon him this night to set down in writing all what he knoweth. It seemeth he was set on unto it by one Do. Hamilton and certain other Jesuits."

Copy. 2 pp. (46. 87.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 1.—I beg you to be a mean for the delivery of my plate which Mr. Middleton, by your warrant, took out of my house. "All hath been mine these six or seven years at the least, and some of it more than ten years since. There is not amongst it above x l. or xx mks. worth of broken plate cast in unclean places at Cales." Needs it both in his house and to raise money. Begs also to be reconciled to the Queen's good opinion.—From my poor house in Holborn, 1 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 88.)

FRANCESCO ALVARES to CAPTAIN JEREMY JUANES.

1596, Dec. 11.—I wrote to you by two Irish ships which were here and took away fourteen of the Englishmen who were taken at Lisbon. I showed them every kindness, but it was ill requited, for, impoverished by the trouble and lawsuits I have had for you, I was at Calis when you and all that armada came, and my friend Captain William too. I made every enquiry for you, but could find no one to defend my house from pillage, or prevent Catalina, your daughter, and her sisters and mother being taken from me; whilst you were pillaging the land and making banquets and feasting harlots, forgetful of your daughter and of him who had reared her with so much pain. “Mas no ai que maravillar que lo haga ansi quien tan malos pasos trae como V. M. Dios le alumbre su alma y entendimiento.” Has lost everything. If you write let the letter come “al Puerto en la calle Delpo suelo en frente de la igelesia de la Madre de Dios,” or to Calis whence it will be sent to me. Suggests some things (a mantle and the like) which he may send to his daughter, Catalina Borbon, and which should be sent by Irish ships or through Flanders or France. Among the captives carried from hence he might find means to negotiate.

Among the captives carried from Calis are eight priests whose church is too poor to ransom them. Asks him to get them sent back.—Cadis, 11 Dec. 1596.

Spanish, Holograph, 3 pp., Addressed:—“A Geronimo Juañes capitán ingles de uno de los navios del armada de Inglaterra, sobrino de Juano Flecher ingles vezino de Xeres en Bristol o en Londres; y en su ausencia se le de a Mastre Paulo Aleman en Bristol para que se la enbie.”

(47. 18.)

ARTHUR WARWICKE to MR. PERCIVAL.

1596, Dec. 1.—Sends the “drawn work and verses” he promised. Thanks him for his kindness and offers services.—Winton, Dec. 1.

On the next page are Latin verses (46 lines).

Endorsed:—“1 Dec., 1596. Warwick with Mr. Hoskin’s verses.”

2 pp. (204. 43.)

ALDERMAN HENRY BILLINGSLEY and RICHARD SALTONSTALL to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Dec. 2.—In answer to his letter of the 1st, it will be difficult to find the full value of what the five merchants undernamed trade for, but from the customs books it appears that they have shipped since May last above 1,300 cloths, and the two Freemans have since Michaelmas brought in over 1,300 qrs. of corn. It seems they are to supply certain wheat for the Queen’s service, and demand an imprest of 5,000*l*. If the bargain were with merchants they could raise so much upon their joint bond.—London, 2 Dec., 1596.

ii. *Names above referred to:* John Jolles, Wm. Freeman, Raphe Freeman, Simon Furier, Wm. Doggett.

1 p. (46. 89.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec 2.—His delay in answering Essex’s last letter concerning the Ramekins, and his lordship’s words to Rol. Whyte about it, is due to

a report that Essex had gone to view the south coast of England. Explains at great length his refusal to allow Sir Thos. Baskervyle to transfer the government of the Ramekyns to his brother Nicholas Baskervyle. The Ramekyns is not a separate government, but is under the government of Flushing, and the writer kept Sir Thomas' company in it as a suitable place in which to keep a company. Hears that Sir Thomas, upon his going to France, has sold his company to his brother for 500*l.*, a very high price to pay for a company of 250 men. As to the 80*l.* which Sir Thomas paid to Mr. Ernigton for beds for the soldiers, he may either have the beds back or the money. Neither the writer nor the States know of any other expenditure made or needed at the Ramekyns.

Holograph. 5 pp. (46. 90.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 2.—The journey which I understand you have taken to view the south coasts makes me only send the copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer. "Your Lordship in it shall see a fair scape we made here at Camfire. If there be anything that you will particularly have Luggy examined of, if it please you to make me know it, I will cause it to be done." News of the shipwreck of the Spanish fleet is confirmed, and it is thought that if those ships that be left should be met withal, all Spain would be open to the spoil. Begs leave to come over for two months, as there is now no danger out of Spain, and the discovery of this practice upon Camfire, which was to have been executed from the Zass of Gaunt, "will make the States lay ships of war before all the places where any quantity of boats can come forth, which with one labour will prevent any purpose upon this town also." The sooner he comes over the better, as he should be back in spring to set forward the fortifications, for which he hopes to take order before going over. "But if I may not have leave, I beseech your Lordship to send me freely your opinion what I am to trust unto at the Court; for if nothing will go forwards there then must I seek to make the best of this place." Asks credence for Rol. White. Has no news but what he wrote to the lord Treasurer. "Upon the resignation of Sir Art. Savage I have bestowed the company upon Captain Fleming. I beseech your Lordship that he may ever have your favour as long as he shall deserve it." —Flushing, 2 Dec., '96.

Holograph. 2 pp. (46. 93.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 2.—Want of news and the understanding that Essex had weightier business have made him delay writing, and he only writes now because Mons. Regemorter has asked him to convey letters of importance. As Regemorter was believed to be entrusted with some great matter, divers courtiers about his Excellency, and others, have asked the writer's advice, who, having no instructions, has only left them in their opinion that Essex was minded "to attempt great matters against the enemy. The States' deputies have returned, and their entertainment and favour received there very well liked, though they could have wished an answer more to their contentment. Her Majesty's purpose to send over again (which they imagine will be to insist upon former demands) doth very much trouble them, knowing their present state such as will not suffer any great charge unless they should lessen it

another way; and that would not be without danger of further inconveniences, which by all means must be sought to be avoided; and do not see any likelihood that they will alter former resolutions, yet if they would come to a certain sum and time of payment, without limitation of her Majesty's life or person, methinks it could not harm them greatly and might the sooner yield her Majesty's contentment, and move others with more reason to further it. The issue time must discover." There was hot news of the King of Spain's death and his son's poisoning, but it wanes again and is thought to have arisen by the Cardinal's bills of exchange for a large sum "being returned out of Spain with protest, the cause whereof is not yet certainly known, but hath made a foul stir in Andwarpe amongst the merchants, and will crack his credit shrewdly and undo many negociants." The loss of galleons about the North cape is still hoped in as there is nothing to the contrary. By way of France, it seems the navy was intended for Ireland "in hope to be there received and seconded." It is thought that the best way to overthrow the King of Spain is to go towards him with a force, and as for the Cardinal, the King of France will find him work, nor do we hear that he makes any preparation for sea, except of small boats, for an attempt upon Camphyre, "where a certain Scot, called the lord Loggi, is taken prisoner, and discovered to have been employed and a practiser how to take that town, whereabouts he had been plotting these 2 or 3 months, and breaking at last with the captain that lay there in garrison, whom he sought and hoped to win with promises, all is come forth and he like to pay for it dearly. The horsemen of Breda, having been abroad so seek adventure, took sundry prisoners, and amongst them an Irishman who saith his name is George Barnal, lieutenant to one Captain Clermont (?), but others confess him to be a captain having charge of two companies. His Excellency hath promised me he shall be examined thoroughly, and not released without my knowledge."—The Haeghe, 2 Dec. 1596.

Seal. Holograph. 3 pp. (46. 94.)

OFFICERS of the PORT of IPSWICH to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Dec. 2.—Have received his letter of 27 Nov., directing that the moiety of the goods growing to the searcher is not to be sold or disposed of, but that growing to the Queen is to be delivered to Mr. Querles and Mr. Dorrell. Also another letter of 29 Nov. directing them to permit one of the merchants to look to the butter and cheese; but as this would be a possession to them they have refused. The searcher will presently repair to his Lordship with further evidence. "It will be in vain for any searcher to prosecute any concealment of entries from port to port, and we, the other officers, being both bound and sworn to do her Majesty true service, must be content to accept of such entries as the merchants shall prefer whatsoever, without contradiction, and our poor searcher, not able to wage law with them, if they be admitted to have possession of the goods."—Ipswich, 2 Dec. 1596. *Signed*:—Edm. Jenney, collector, He. Goldingham, comptroller, A. Warlich, surveyor, and Benjamin Clere, searcher.

Seal. 1 p. (46. 96.)

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER of WESTMINSTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 2.—Enclosing a paper of reasons against granting a lease of Godmanchester rectory to Mrs. Hide, in whose favour the Queen lately wrote.—College of Westminster, 2 Dec. 1596. *Signed*:—Gabriel

Goodman : Ric. Banerofte : Thomas Ranis : Edwarde Bulkley : Richard Wood : Thomas Monfords : Percival Wikary : Ed. Grante : Rich. Webster.

1 p.

"General reasons, touching the state of the whole college, why the Dean and Chapter of Westminster may not well yield to the grant of a lease in reversion of the rectory impropriate of Godmanchester to Mrs. Hide.

"The great charge of redeeming a lease for the provision of corn toward the hospitality of the college, and the building of a school for her Majesty's scholars at Chesweeke in time of infection, costing us above 800*l.*, have greatly impaired the state of the college.

"The ordinary allowances allotted in the beginning of her Majesty's reign to the singing men in the choir, scholars and servants, being insufficient to maintain them, we have been enforced to increase to the value of 250*l.* by the year, and yet there must be a new supply presently to the choir, or else we shall be destitute of fit and able singing men.

"The continual and necessary repairing of the fabric of the church and other of the college houses is very chargeable, so that some years there is spent upon them 200*l.* at the least.

"The maintenance of daily hospitality is grown to be so great as without further present provision we cannot be well able to continue it."

To supply these charges, their best things being leased before the Queen's reign for 99 years, when smaller leases expire they turn them, not to their own benefit, as in other churches, but to the provision of the college. Also the lord Treasurer gives them, out of certain grounds let to them, 20*l.* yearly.

Particular reasons concerning this lease : The present farmer of the rectory, the only good thing like in our times to come to our hands, and yet there are 14 years of his lease to run, has long laboured to have his lease renewed for 21 years, offering "present provision." Do not presume to allege that, by statute, churches and colleges are forbidden to let in reversion until the old lease be within the third year of expiration. Quote one of the statutes of the College to which they are all sworn, "penned by Mr. Dr. Byll in the year of the new erection of this her Majesty's collegiate church, *anno* 1560," to the same effect.

2 pp. (46. 97.)

P. DE REGEMORTES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Les occurrences a ceste heure ne me donnent argument d'escrire amplement. Car par les nouvelles de la perte d'une grande partie de la flotte, et des bruits de la mort du Roy, nous ostent la chaleur des alarmes par mer. Pleut a Dieu, si les affaires sont tels, qu'on pourroit user de la bonne occasion, et parformer ce que dernièrement a este essaye, devant que l'ennemy auroit mis ordre en son faict. Si je puis entendre l'intention de V. Excell., je m'employeray avec toute debvoir possible afin qu'icelle soit secondee par deca. Touschant le point des vivres et amunitions, lequel V. Excell. m'avoit donne en charge, je trouve qu'il ny aura difficulte : moyennant quelles soyent achetees : et si on viendroit jusques la, ce point debvroit estre esclarcy, ains j'estime et j'espere que ce sera vostre tour de les aller visiter a melieures marques.—La Haye, 12 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Sr P. Regemotes."

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 51.)

NATHAN BUTLER.

1596, Dec. 2.—Petition to Lord Burghley, for a lease of part of the ground called Patrick's garden, part of the possessions of the late Abbey of Graces, near the Tower of London, upon which he has built a tenement.—*Undated.*

Certificate by William Necton, deputy supervisor, as to the case, and recommending the grant upon a rent.—2 Decr. 1596.

2 pp. (634.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 4.—“This last day arrived a Breton boat with some English merchants which left Morles the 2nd inst., where it was reported that, of the Spanish fleet, 38 sail were cast away in Arcaxon Bay, in Biscay, and 30 sail upon the Sems. Encloses the examination of one of the merchants, but none of them can tell how the news was brought to Morles. Captains Croftes and Harper have as yet no wind to depart. Upon Cecil's letter the Fleming is contented, and has unladen part of his wheat upon condition of being paid his freight for the amount delivered. This seems reasonable, as the Duke is only bound to pay for what he receives, and they desire Cecil's letter to James Bagge, or his servant Thomas Glanville, who receives the corn, to pay the master his freight. Of late here arrived a bark of Hampton which about xxx^{tie} days past met with xiiij sail of Hamburgers going in to Lisborne laden with corn, of which she took one of about iijc. tons. The hulk that is here hath charter parties in Dutch, Italian and Spanish. That in Spanish we have seen; whereby the master is bound to go with his lading directly for Leghorne, and not to enter in to any other port, but keep the sea unless upon very extreme occasions; but with these conditions that if, at his coming to Leghorne, his corn by long lying at the sea, or other mishaps, be not such as is meet to be received, the Duke may leave the same, and not pay him any freight or other duties. Further, if the master, by force of weather, or other ways, should enter into any other port and there unlade his corn, that then he is to seek his freight of such as shall receive the same and the Duke to be freed thereof; without any further condition, to bind the master to make certificate or use any other diligence to prove by what means he was enforced to come in to any such port. So that the master (if he please) may as well go for Lisborne as the rest, and not thereby incur any danger at all against the Duke of Tuscan.”—Plymouth, 4 Dec., 1596.

Worded as if from more than one person.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (46. 99.)

T. LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 4.—Hears that the deputies of the States have moved for the grant of certain demi culverins. Is loth to oppose them, but the Queen is in this kind of suit much abused, “and the patentees, whose whole interest is now in Mr. Nevel and my son, being to suffer great prejudice thereby, I do propose to move her Majesty therein for the stay of the grant thereof.” Ordnance formerly so granted for the use of the States and of Count Moris has been openly sold; and to prove this the patentees have bought some of it, who have beyond sea over 250 tons of ordnance, “and cannot sell it, for so long as they may buy

great pieces they will not buy the smaller." Asks him, if such a bill comes up to be signed, to stay it till the writer has spoken with the Queen.—4 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Concerning the artillery granted to the States."

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 100.)

DR. THOMAS PRESTON, Master of Trinity Hall, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 4.—As his former letters reach not to the contentation of her Majesty and a sufficient answer is required to divert indignation from himself, he begs but for an adjournment of time, whereby he may feel the disposition of the other fellows in the matter of Clement Corbett, and arrive at a more advised resolution.—Trinity Hall, 4 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (136. 48.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 4.—Encloses a petition from a number of traders and others of the towns of Holland, who are interested in the three ships which were met at Cape Finisterre. It is addressed to the Privy Council, but it seems to him that it concerns rather Essex and the High Admiral. Prays for their influence with the Council to settle the matter. The trouble which the States have by the continual complaints made by the above persons, causes them to write daily letters to him. Hopes Essex will take the matter to heart, as it is of great importance, and merits a settlement to Essex's honour. He has said the same to the High Admiral. "Car étant vos Excellences des plus grands seigneurs d'Angleterre, je m'assure qu'ils ne voudraient jamais endurer que leur nom (pour quelque argent) qui comme je suis aussi certain ne leur touche en particulier aucunement, mais aurait été (comme j'entends) employé pour le service de sa Majesté, serait mise par tout le peuple de cet Etat en question."—Londres, 4 Dec. 1596.

French. 2 pp. (174. 43.)

HENRY SADLEIR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 5.—Has received letters from the Privy Council blaming him that the forces sent out of this county to the Isle of Wight, were "unhable persons, ill armed and appavelled, and long a coming," as Lord Hunsdon had reported. Upon 4 Nov., late in the evening, received, at the same time, a letter from the Queen, dated 2 Nov., and another from the Privy Council, dated 31 Oct., commanding him to send 450 men out of the trained bands of this county into the Isle of Wight. Sat up most of that night writing out copies of these letters, which on the morrow, with a letter of his own (copy enclosed), he sent to the four colonels of trained bands, viz. Sir Henry Knyvett, Sir James Mervyn, Sir Thomas Wroughton, and Mr. Edward Penruddock, requiring them to meet him the next Monday at Sarum. On that day came only Mr. Penruddock's men, and next day Mervyn's and on Wednesday Knyvett's, —and considering the extremity of the weather they could hardly come sooner. Of these bands sent off 340 men on the 10th. and 11th. Nov. (as appears by his indentures with the captains that led them), "to Southampton wards, for it was not then possible to pass to Christchurch for waters." The rest, whom he expected to make up 450, Sir Thomas Wroughton being in London and having left no sufficient lieutenant,

went confusedly the nearest way to Southampton. Did not see these, but the men that went out of Sarum were able bodied and well equipped. "By reason of the great abundance of rain that happened then the waters were so risen that no man could pass either on horse or foot, which caused them to stay long by the way before they could get to Hampton, and when they came thither there were no captains to receive them, which was another let."—Hungerford Lodge, 5 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp.

Enclosed in the above:—

Copy of his letter to Sir Henry Knyvet forwarding copies of the Queen's and Council's letters, telling him that the best way to execute them seems to be to take 100 men out of each regiment and 50 out of the city of Sarum, and asking him to have 150 men at Sarum on Monday morning next.—5 Nov., 1596.

Copy in Sadleir's hand, 1 p. (46. 101.)

THE QUEEN to LORD BURGHLEY, High Treasurer.

1596, Dec. 5.—Understands that the citizens of London and other corporate towns are willing to provide wheat and rye out of foreign parts, if they may do so free of custom or other duty; and, "considering the great comfort that may hereby come to our people in this time of want and dearth," commands him to direct the officers of the ports to permit this, and to certify what corn shall by these means be brought into the realm monthly. This discharge of custom to date from 25 Oct. last, to continue during the Queen's pleasure.—5 Dec., 39 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Privy signet. 1 p. (46. 103.)

G. LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 5.—The Queen's letters commanding him to return the 900 soldiers that were here in garrison, with their armour, to the places whence they were levied, though dated 28 Nov., were not delivered by the pursuivant who brought them till 1 Dec. at night. Next day, called the colonel and captains and took order for the bands to be delivered over to Hampton, to be there received by indenture; and wrote, by the same pursuivant, to the lords lieutenants of Hampshire and Mr. Henry Sadler, late high sheriff of Wiltshire, to appoint such as had delivered the troops out of their several shires to meet the colonel and his captains at Hampton the Monday following, which seemed the shortest time that could be appointed, as it was then uncertain when the paymaster would be here to pay them and discharge their victuals. Omits to write "how great an appalment" it is to the island to be thus left destitute, considering the continued reports of Spanish preparations. Highly commends the conduct of the colonel, Sir Samuel Bagnall, and the captains while here, and hopes that it will win them preferment in the next employments.—Carisbrook Castle, 5 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (46. 104.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 5.—Encloses Loggy's confession "which he voluntarily offered to make upon sight of the torture." Knows not whether he would say more "if well put to it," but hitherto this is all. Has spoken to the Council of Zealand that he be neither executed nor discharged until the Queen's further pleasure be known. Has written the like to

his excellency. "They here would make quick work with him to take away all intercession for him." The loss of the Spanish ships is generally believed, but some think it a report spread by the King of Spain to make them careless. "Yesterday came in hither a ship of war of this country who met at sea a fleet of Hollanders newly discharged out of Spain; whereupon some do ground judgement that the King of Spain doth not for the present intend anything, since he dismisseth part of his forces; others, contrariwise, think that these ships were not of those which were arrested for the fleet but others which went since with corn into Spain." Sees no extraordinary provision in these countries for the war of next year. The companies, especially the horse, are very low, and no order taken for reinforcements. The King of France expects succours from here, as Calewart reports, under Count Ludwig of Nassau, with Monsieur de la Noue as his lieutenant, but he does not desire so much succour but that the States may be able to keep an army in the field, holding it best to make war on both sides. Has no news of Holland, for he often knows as little here as they do in England. Labours about the fortifications, but fears it will be in vain if the Queen do not "interpose her authority towards the States."—Flushing, 5 Dec., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (46. 105.)

THOMAS LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 6.—"Sir, I am much desirous to speak with you touching the matter you dealt me (*sic*) with me in from her Majesty. I do feel myself nothing near recovery, and therefore would be glad to deliver my mind at more length than as yet I have done unto you, for I know it is matter of importance and requireth some speedy resolution."—6 Dec., 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (46. 107.)

DR. JULIUS CAESAR and H. THORESBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 6.—Yesterday, upon information of divers of this precinct of St. Catherine's, we called before us Thomas Addiquot, upon suspicion of certain demands he enquired of them, concerning the Tower of London and other parts of the realm, which by his examination here enclosed more at large appears. Albeit we find no great cause long to detain him, yet think it fit to commit him till such time as you be therewithal acquainted and your further pleasure known.—St. Catherine's, 6 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (174. 46.)

The Enclosure:—

1596, Dec. 5.—*Examination of Thomas Addequot, of Halberton by Tiburton, taken before Dr. Caesar, Master of Requests, and Mr. Henry Thursby, Justice of the Peace, in Middlesex.*

He says he comes now from Ireland, where he has served for 14 years under divers captains, and in these last wars he served in the islands of Arran under the constable of the castle there, against Mark Williams and the "Fleartickes" and divers other rebels of "Connogke." He landed at Milford Haven 10 weeks since. Touching certain questions he asked concerning the Tower and the river of Thames, with the gates of the Tower, and the ports of the land, with such other like questions, in the presence of William Butler, John Snowe, Markes Signett and Robert Allen

and Anne Chamberlayne, who are ready all to depose the same, he says he asked some such questions only for his further instructions of knowledge, being a stranger in these quarters, and not otherwise for any ill intent or meaning to this state.—5 Dec. 1596.

Signed by Addiquot. 1 p. (174. 45.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 7.—“The wind hath been so long contrary that I have not written as often as I would, for though I doubt not but your lordship, amongst these great bruits, is advertised from Spain itself of the certainty of things, yet will it not be unwelcome to hear what is given out in these parts; where of late it hath been very credibly written and sent from Brussels to all places that there were ten thousand Spaniards landed in Ireland, and that they had already taken Waterford and Dublin; and reported with such assurance that I was afraid of it lest it had been true, till I heard out of England that there was no such thing. Here is also great expectation of a fleet to come to Calais with 6000 Spaniards, whilst the Cardinal doth here make great levies of men. It is said he hath given commissions to xxij regiments, what Almaines and Walloons. I believe his first enterprise will be Ostend, which cannot be before the end of March. I think it will be a step to your greatest honour, for I hope the place will be made such by that time that, by the grace of God, you shall have the glory to ruin his army. I will provide your chamber, and all things fit for you, as well as I can and as this poor place will afford. I will not write so much of these things as is reported for I know there are enough that will give the alarm; and, besides, methinks this success of the Turk is like enough to alter their purposes.” —Ostend, 7 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 3 pp. (46. 108.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 8.—I understand by my wife that upon Pilles' complaint to her Majesty of me, she commanded my Lord Admiral and you to deal with me about it, and that it was your pleasures, for my weakness, to come hither. I beseech you that I may not put you to that trouble, for though I was never so weak in my life after a sickness and can by no means get up, yet if I may wait upon you at Harises, I shall be able to creep thither either to-morrow or on Friday, because upon Saturday I would fain go to “Greenwige” to change air, hoping upon no strength till then. I hope you shall find that I have more cause to ask justice than he.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 1.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 9.—I doubt not but that you have delivered to Her Majesty the humble and faithful desire of my heart to do Her Majesty any service that is within my power to perform, and that no travails, pains, nor expenses should or can withdraw me from undertaking the same; whereof, if my former services abroad, the one in France, the other in the Low Countries, and all my dutiful desires to do some acceptable services here at home, do not make sufficient testimony for me and clear all doubts thereof in her Majesty's royal

heart, I have little hope that any other service future may attain it. For my present state of body I protest before the Almighty God it is so far from health, as being always subject to rheums and colds in the winter, and thereby forced to defend myself with all warmth and to fly the air in moist or cold weathers, I have not been fit for such a journey as this in this winter time, no, not in my best health, and much less now being possessed with an extreme cold, and the rheum and the cough so increasing upon me as I take not rest above two or three hours in the night at the most. Of these things I thought fit to advertise you, to the end her Majesty may know the same and not to expect that state of body or ability in me the which I feel and know is far from me.—This 9 of December, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Lord Buckhurst to my master. To be excused from going his journey."

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 2.)

ROGER, LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 9.—On Saturday next, God willing, I purpose to perform some duty at the Court to her Majesty, assuring you, good Mr. Secretary, in the word of an honest man, that my heart hath been more grieved with this my absence from the presence of her Majesty than my limbs have been pained with the gout; for the true joy of my heart consisteth more in her Majesty's eyes than in all worldly things else. I have not been idle nor unmindful of her service in that place which I hold, wherein I will serve her faithfully, though I do and shall receive slander and discontent many. I have in this my vacation laboured minutely to understand and make up the account of her Majesty's household charges for the 38th year of her reign, now past, as by a note here enclosed you shall well perceive what hath been spent and spared this year past in every office, which haply you will not suddenly conceive. There is a comparison between the expenses of the 37th year of her reign and this last 38th year. Shortly you shall know her Majesty hath abated her charges and saved 1,217*l.* odd money. Beside the charges she sustained about the Duke of Bouillon, which amounted to 1,600*l.* or better, she hath spent 4*l.* a day more by keeping her four houses than she doth by one house. The Lord knoweth I have care to do her service, yet dare I not entreat for my lodging at Court nor diet; notwithstanding, if of her Majesty's great goodness she would for my health grant both, I durst say that I would save my diet and do her honourable service. I pray you keep these two papers safely for me till I come; the foot of each paper will certify you of all the contents.—At Charterhouse, 9 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 3.)

DR. EDM. LILLY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 9.—I cannot sufficiently render thanks for your great favour of late in my suit commenced to you at my last being at Court, wherein I doubt not but before this time you have good intelligence of her Majesty's inclination and disposition touching the same. I am and shall be ready to perform all due thankfulness to you if God shall give success. I rest the better in hope for that I am advertised by some that her Majesty hath not been moved as yet in behalf of the adverse part since the death of the party late deceased. If it please you to have any conference with the Lord Buckhurst, our Chancellor, concerning

this matter, I think you shall find him very ready to employ his best strength and furtherance in this course.—From Balliol College in Oxon, 9 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 4.)

FRANCIS CHERRY and the MERCHANT ADVENTURERS trading to
MUSCOVIA.

1596, Dec. 9.—Petition to the Queen. About three months past, upon the arrival of the ships from Russia, the officers of your Admiralty did make choice out of their lading of several quantities of cordage made in cables, cablets, and cable yarn, to serve your Majesty's navy, and have sithence received the same into your storehouses at Deptford; the price of which doth amount unto 9,254*l.* 8*s.* As the same sum for the most part belongeth to young men and others of the company, not able to forbear the use of their stock which chiefly lieth in this commodity, who have been enforced to strain themselves to the uttermost of their credits to pay freight, men's wages, and other ordinary charges, and yet yield your Majesty the cordage at so easy rates as they hardly save their principal, although it exceed in goodness all other by 6*s.* 8*d.* in the 100, brought hither at their proper adventure, to the great strengthening of your Majesty's navy and the disappointing of foreign princes of so needful a provision, beg for letters of privy seal for payment of the said sum, and of 658*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* behind and unpaid for cordage delivered of the last year; making together 9,912*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Otherwise your poor subjects shall not be able to provide the cordage bespoken the next year, nor continue their traffic into those countries, which were their utter undoing and discredit for ever.

Endorsed :—"To be paid the money due to them for cordage delivered unto her Majesty's store."

1 p. (47. 5.)

THOS. PHELIPPES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 9.—It is now above five years ago that, finding an old decayed intelligence between Sterell and the fugitive traitors on the other side, I did, for the Queen's service, accept an offer made me of restoring the same; knowing much good might be wrought thereon. But as for want of such supplies as mine estate could not afford whilst it was in mine own hand, so through divers errors committed by those your lordship used for the managing of it after I put it over from myself, it was in effect lost and quite overthrown: no good coming of his travails, and the party himself suspected without cause, which should never have troubled me, but that it was told me the Queen, being distasted with the man and the matter, seemed to impute it to weakness of judgment in me, that anything should be expected of the party's endeavours. Whereupon, notwithstanding that my afflictions and griefs (to see all my former services forgotten and those courses held with me which both friends and foes do wonder at) did mightily distract and hinder me, I resolved to make it apparent where the fault was, and that if the intelligence miscarried, it was but for want of good handling. And so in the midst of my troubles, with my carriage and care, together with the party's patience and travail, after many a point doubled, like one that sailed against the wind for a long season, I have recovered a port where I hope your lordship will find this traffic may be both safely and profitably exercised. Which if it be so, I beseech you to recommend my poor industry and devotion to her service unto her most

excellent Majesty, in disproof of such most slanderous and false suggestions and reproaches touching my dutiful mind. My good lord, let my fault of falling into her Majesty's debt be what they can make it (although I could, if I were at a point for it, say that for myself which I must now smother) I have been reasonably plagued with one whole year's imprisonment almost, the utter overthrow of my estate and loss of my whole best time. That remains will be short to repent my errant folly in not judging aright of the courses of the world. It is now the question whether her Highness would have her own or no. Her wisest councillor cannot but say the offer I have made is for her best service. I know not how it is crossed, but I can never believe that some say should ever proceed or be bred in her Highness's conceit, that nothing will content her but my ruin, though it be with her own loss. I hope rather to find her most excellent Majesty of Assuerus' mind, and beseech you to vouchsafe your good word for one abandoned of all men almost besides. But to return to the matter whence I have been thus bold to digress, I will pawn my poor refuse credit that is left and my life too, that if it may be carried with that secrecy and caution which is requisite, there shall be as much service drawn out of this intelligence as any of the like nature did ever yield, wherein, since I have brought it thus far, I will by your direction and leave bestow my poor travail, fully knowing the humours and veins of all the parties. You may see how Mr. Wade was overtaken in discovering the promise of taking Garnet. It set Garnet and his crew against our man, so as it cost six months writing to and fro to salve that suspicion though they never charged him with it, or wrote of it, but that by some letters from hence, shewed me by Mr. Wade, I found they accused our man as a dealer with the state, which in some sort at his first going over he did not deny; whereupon your lordship may see the letter from Petit is grounded. But I have conceived it the better way for him now to disclaim you all, and to answer that he hath found means to possess one amongst you of this matter by device; wherein I pray your pardon that I asked not advice, for that he was necessarily to go with his lord out of town towards Wales, whence he will return very shortly, his lord's business being despatched, in the mean season having taken such order as I by an appointed person can continue the intelligence as well as if he were here. Only I must press your lordship to forbear acquainting Mr. Wade with this employment, or that any mention was made of him; for though he be my good friend and an honest faithful gentleman, I know he lies too open to these crafty fences and was kindly overtaken in this action, as when time serves I will more particularly inform you.—This 9th of December, 1596.

[P.S.].—Touching the truth of this negotiation your lordship is best able to judge by your other intelligences. But Owen's meaning is apparent to make debate and mistrust by publishing thereof in this manner. Yet I thought good to send you herewith a few shreds of the same matter out of certain letters sent me to decipher the last year by my Lord Treasurer, written by Dr. Gifford to Thos. Throgmorton, both of the Scots faction.

[*Extracts*].—“Here is a proper lord of Scotland come over, called Ogilby, who saith to Paget in secret and assureth him the King of Scots is well inclined, and if he may see men in the field he will venture all to be free. He will be shortly at Rome to talk with the Pope.”

“Uxor Regis Scotorum pro certissimo est reconciliata, sed id est valde secretum, tamen 113 dixit pro compertissimo Pagetto.”

“I have made an abstract of Parsons' book and given it to the Nuncio, who is mad at Parsons, and bid me write to the Bishop of Cassano and

assure him that Parsons had ruined himself, and that the Pope would detest his behaviour, and that he could never have done anything more disgustable to the Pope."

Touching this Pury Ogilby Mr. Archibald Douglas can inform your lordship, who won him to be a spy for Sir Fr. Walsingham, and Mr. Lake who deciphered the letters that came from time to time. I remember he got good store of coin from Mr. Secretary.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (47. 6.)

SPANISH NEWS.

1596, Dec. 9.—From St. Malo, the 9th of December, 1596.—Fifteen days past came an honest man from Bilbao, who did see letters which came from the general of the Spanish army, wherein was declared that of the fleet were lost 40 ships men of war and 10 or 12 victuallers of St. Lucar; so that of 98 ships they have lost 52, with more than 4,000 soldiers, besides mariners, which certainly were going for Ireland. There was in them in all 7,000 or 8,000 soldiers, 150 horse, 50 long carts, 200 oxen. There were also a number of artificers for building of holds. The loss was at Cape Finisterre. The general was saved and the rest of the ships dispersed. This is of a certain truth. Directed to Mons. le Fort.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 8.)

THOS. PHELIPPES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 9.—Here is one original more which come with the last (for all your Lordship hath of that kind with the relation from Petit came by one post), which I marvelled the party should have carried away leaving the rest, but it was stuffed under other papers. But that you desired them for the Queen, I could wish they should, so soon as you be satisfied, be suppressed, for fear of discoveries which may overthrow all your courses. They have promised him fair; if they perform your turn may be served without charge, and then it were a good bargain. If it please her Highness to vouchsafe me an end, I will deserve it by my industry, not only herein but otherwise for the same purpose. I hope I shall not be quite forgotten and thrust out of service and favour without some consideration. I must, if all fail, get some of our clergy to preach her Highness a sermon upon the sixth of Esther. But my good lord, in the meanwhile I beseech you to afford your honourable word, which, God willing, may prevail after so many repulses and delays of others.—This 9th of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 17.)

Examination of JOHN WEMYS, LAIRD OF LOGIE.

1596, Dec. 9.—Joannes Wemys, Scotus ætatis annorum viginti et septem, filius nato major Baronis de Logye apud Scotorum regem consiliarii regii, examinatus coram prudentissimis et magnificis dominis et consulibus urbis Veriensis, præsentibus clarissimis dominis consiliariis ordinum Zelandiæ dominis Jacobo de Maldere et Caspare Vosbergio, declarat jam annis ab hinc duobus se excessisse patriam eo animo ut uxorem in Holsutia degentem inviseret. Qua non inventa dicit se ulterius profectum, ex mandato regio peregrinari coactum propter

familiaritatem initam cum Comite Botiello, ejus tamen partes nunquam fuisset secutus, publice asserens sibi injunctum a Rege ne rediret in patriam rege ipso inscio et sine ejusdem speciali permissu et licentia. Adeo ut modo jam dicto relegatus pertransierit ipsam Septentrionalem Germaniam, deflexerit in inferiorem Brabantiam, ibique appulsus Bruxellis dicit se incidisse in suspicionem apud hostem ex causa literarum quas dicit se conscripsisse ad Comitem Essexium ejus tenoris, ut eo graviter commoti (dum fraude cujusdam Angli in eorum manus incidissent) ipsum conjecerint in carcerem, donec post menses novem isthinc liberatus intercessione Episcopi Rossensis tandem evaserit. Ita tamen ut dum jam sub egressu conveniret Præsidentem Richardotum pro impetrando salvo conductu, graviter ab eo sit increpatus quod nimirum Regiæ Angliæ ea per prædictas litteras declarasset quæ Regi Scotiæ in maximum præjudicium et detrimentum cedere possent. Tandem tamen dimissum cum literis clausis et consignatis pro suo salvo conductu servientibus ad præfectum in Ordam, dicit se ab hinc mensibus duobus, si recte meminerit, in has partes appulisse, et ab eo tempore se ut plurimum in hac urbe diversatum, quo cum appulisset dicit se scripsisse ad regem pro impetrando in reditum commeatu et licentia, ejus se dicit literas aut nuncium expectare: negans sibi in istis partibus aliam prorsus rem intercessisse nec publice nec privatim. In ejus, &c., nono Decembris 1596. J. Wemys.

Endorsed:—"Loggy's examinations and confessions."

1 p. (47. 14.)

Confession of JOHN WEMYS, LAIRD OF LOGIE.

1596, Dec. 10.—Joannes Wemys, virtute sententiæ in ipsum latæ ab amplissimis dominis Senatoribus urbis Veriensis qua, adjudicatus torturæ, negotii et prodicionis a se conceptæ esset expetenda plena veritas; jam deductus in ipsum torturæ locum et vestibus nudatus (extra tamen omnem torturam) de supradictis propius rogatus, declaravit se jam solum de juramento quo se obstrictum tenebat, de non revelanda animi sui conceptione nisi ad similem extremitatem reductum, et proinde se paratum rei totius puram veritatem prædictis dominis Senatoribus indicare, modo et terminis subsequentibus: Nimirum Episcopum Rossensem Scotum ante vitæ obitum intercessisse apud Cardinalem Albertum pro reo tunc temporis captivo Bruxellis ex causa in confessione sua præcedenti contenta, atque eo mortuo reum instituisse apud Ferdinandum Carillum rerum criminalium apud hostem Præsidentem Hispanum, quo ejusdem Rossensis intercessione interposita dimitteretur, qui non de dimissione sed de vita retinenda ipsum agere debere respondit. Quo motus exhibuit ipse reus libellum supplicem prædicto Alberto Cardinali pro impetranda sua dimissione. Tandem dicit summo quodam mane ante horam septimam ad se in carcerem venisse Doct. Hamiltonium Jesuitam Scotum aliis duobus ejusdem ordinis Hispanis comitatum, qui proposuerunt captivo reo unicum superesse remedium quo et vitam conservet et carcerem diurniorem fugiat, si juramento interposito se substringat se profecturum in Zelandiam vel Hollandiam ibique indagaturum in quavis urbe maritima, aut Veriensi, aut Flissingana, aut Briliensi, aut Bergensi, virum aliquem fidum, aut suæ nationis Scotum aut Anglum aut cujusvis alterius ad hoc aptum et commodum, qui possit aliquam istarum urbium in ipsorum potestatem reducere. Hac interposita stipulatione, ac super ea sua interposita fide ac juramento dicit se dimissum, ac in hanc urbem appulisse eo animo ut quod supra ad amussim exequeretur. In quem finem se dicit compellasse præfectum

militarum Zegerium Rolleum cum quo inito contractu de prodenda in manus ac potestatem hostium urbe Veriensi se fatetur transegissee. Et duplicatam a parte prædicti Rollei in hanc rem obligationem se obtinuisse quidem et sinu circumgestasse, atqui se eam ipsa nocte captivitatis suæ subsequente dilacerasse, ac ejusdem frustra devorasse ac comedissee integra. Cujus actionis remunerationem prædicti Hamiltonius et cæteri ratam et firmam se facturos affirmaverant, etiamsi ad centum ducatorum millia ipsius remunerationis promissio sese extenderet. *Rogatus quæ ex causa Bruxellis fuerit detentus captivus, dicit se concepisse literas in diversa capita distinctas quibus inter cætera nitebatur persuadere Comiti Essexio ex usu esse rerum Anglicarum fovere Scotos, nec ulterius serenda inter ipsos dissidia, aut procuranda magnatum exilia, sed potius eosdem Reginæ intercessionem apud regem esse sublevandos et patriæ restituendos, quo sibi eos in posterum obstrictos habeat : nam se videre ea nobilium virorum nominis Scotici exiliis, et relegatione, regni vires maximopere debilitari, nec Reginæ quicquam accedere quam eorundem odium extremum, utpote qui suæ calamitatis causam in eandem conjiciant. Addidisse insuper ea quæ privatim e patribus quibusdam ordinis Jesuitici intellexerat de obsidione tum instanti, et proxime subsequuta urbis Caletensis. Se præterea hoc subjunxisse, obiter tamen, quosdam nationis Scoticæ esse dimissos a patribus ejusdem ordinis, qui ad hoc mandatum receperant a pontifice, qui regem ad pacem religioni pontificiæ in suo regno concedendam exhortarentur, atqui non explanasse ulterius ea quæ hac de re latius jam declarabit : adnotasse tamen in margine ipsarum literarum nomina eorum qui ad regem Scotiæ forent ablegandi, nimirum dominum Zachar Crichtonium et alium quandam Elpiston, cujus primi se dicit post appulsum in Scotiam vidisse literas, quibus iisdem patribus significabat se ea quæ apud regem procuranda suscepserat exequi adhuc non potuisse, reservanda in tempus et occasionem magis commodam ; finem vero hujus legationis ad Scotorum regem fuisse quo, ut supra, pace religioni pontificiæ concessa, singulis mensibus aureorum millia decem a pontifice sibi erogarentur, ac in belli subsidium, quod ad juris sui prosecutionem sibi ad Angliæ regnum competentis necessario suscipiendum foret validissima præsidia militaria retenta, ac in regis usum transmittenda, quibus et ea subsidia inter eosdem patres ferebatur promptissime debere accedere, quæ ab Anglicis Catholicis offerrentur, ad decem ut minimum millia militum, et centena millia coronatorum, quo sic tandem ipse rex a captivitate qua ipsum detineri causantur emancipatus liberius Regem agat. Rogatus quam urbem istarum partium sibi dedi præ cæteris exoptaret hostis, dicit aut Flessinganam aut Brielsenem sed se nihil de istis egisse.* Ut vero hosti de eo quod in hac parte executus fuisset potuisset significare quam occultissime, dicit se in hoc convenisse cum prædicto Hamiltonio et cæteris, ut postquam huc appulisset quidam ipsis fidus huc transmitteretur cum hoc nuncio sibi pro tessera serviendo : se nimirum venire missum ab Hamiltonio pro negotio sibi noto ac idem fuisse commonstrandum ac in ejus præsentiam deducendum eum ipsum, cum quo de deditione alicujus prædictarum urbium egisset. Hunc vero istorum emissarium nondum comparuisse ; fieri tum posse ex nunc appulisse, at vero per ejus captivitatem adventum et mandatum celare. In cujus fidem et testimonium istis subscripsit præsentibus amplissimis dominis Senatoribus prædictæ urbis Veriensis, et amplissimis dominis ordinum Zelandiæ consiliariis ad hoc specialim deputatis decimo Decembris, anno millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo sexto. J. Vvemys.

[For a copy of the portion of the above between the asterisks, see S.P. Dom. Eliz., Vol. 261, No. 4, in the Public Record Office.]

SIR ANTHONY COPE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Dec. 10.—For the restraint of the recusants in the Castle of Banbury, I have taken order that the house, with provision necessary, is ready whensoever you send them into it. I have drawn myself also with my family to a house I have near unto Banbury, to attend your further pleasures. For their diet I have enquired the rates. The gentlemen paid weekly 12s., and for their men 5s., which at that time was thought very small. They had officers to attend upon them, one of good credit in our absence to see their letters and to hear their conference with such as resorted to them. They had likewise a porter at the gate. These officers, being very necessary, had no allowance from them either for their pains or diet, insomuch as myself was enforced to consider the porter out of mine own purse. Some consideration might be made by the gentlemen weekly for their chambers, which in my opinion might be converted to the maintenance of these officers, or such others as by you shall be thought fit for their better safe-keeping.—From Hanwell, this 10th of December, 1596.

Endorsed :—"For increase of allowance for the Recusants."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 11.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 10.—Since my last of the 4th there are arrived certain ships from Rochelle and Bordeaux, whose companies report that in those parts they heard say that divers ships of the Spanish fleet were cast away within the Bay of Aragon, but where or how many they cannot certainly declare; so that it appears by means of extreme foul weather the fleet is dispersed, particularly in what sort I cannot certify you.

Captain Croftes and Captain Harper remain still in this harbour for that they have not had any wind to depart from hence. I have here delivered unto Captain Harper 3*l.* upon account of his entertainment, but mean not to deliver him any more without further order.—Plymouth, 10 December, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Your honour's servant Mr. Stallenge."

Holograph. ½ p. (47. 12.)

THOS. PHELIPPES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 10.—I have sent you these originals, which by good hap the party left with me, deciphering them in my chamber here, which I was never wont to seek at his hands, being mixed oftentimes with frivolous matter and private; in truth because I would not seem to distrust anything but deal confidently with a man whom I had not mean, either by authority or benefit, to hold more than himself should like, and I found that men made no difficulty to betray them whom they saw did not trust them, according to the saying, *fides obligat fidem*. Yet [I] handled the matter so from time to time as I took the things I thought necessary to abstract beforehand. The manner and the reason I will, when time serves, impart to your lordship. In the mean season, if you think there will be use of him, he prayed his lord might be written unto to let him come up the sooner. And I beseech you to make my peace, if it be possible, the difficulties whereof my wife, that had followed the

suit this twelve months, can inform you. But one especially is that one man hath vowed to be my ruin. If I were at an end I would say more, but if I had never done that I did about the Queen of Scots, I had not had some enemies I have.—This 10th of December, 1596.

[P.S.].—That concerning the King of Scots I hope your lordship conceives not but it is the same was sent, and the meaning of the writer was that if he had given over intelligence with your lordship he should put in another hand the effect of the letter to Robinson.

Endorsed in a modern hand :—"The man who deciphered the intercepted letters to and from the Queen of Scots, acknowledged, or at least referred to, by himself in this letter. *Vide* Echard's History of England, p. 853."

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 15.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 10.—The 8th of this present here was a man of Rotterdam whose name is Peter Fecke, master of a ship called the *Black Eagle* of the same town, that was taken sounding of the harbour from the one side unto the other. What his meaning was therein I know not, but the time being such as it is it cannot be but suspicious, wherefore in discharge of my duty I thought it meet to advertise you of it. I have examined divers that have known him a long time, both Englishmen and his own countrymen, of the manner of his life and conversation heretofore, and they all do seem to protest much for his honesty and simple intent as having a desire only to acquaint himself with the harbour, taking it to be a thing belonging unto him as he was a mariner, not thinking he had committed any offence. I have taken order for his forthcoming and do mean that he shall rest here until I know farther your pleasure. The shipping that cometh from Rochelle and Bordeaux and those parts do all of them confirm our last to you concerning the casting away of the Spaniards, and all of them after one manner.—From the fort at Plymouth, this 10th day of December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 p. (47. 16.)

JACOMO MARENCO to the EARL OF [ESSEX].

1596, Dec. ¹⁰/₂₀.—Has written all he has learnt since coming to this Court. Has since learnt from a friend two important things, one that Mons. Amalteo, who was secretary of the legation in Poland, returned to Rome at the time two couriers arrived from Spain with orders for a peace with this Crown; and the Pope thereupon sent him (Amalteo) to France, as secretary of this legation, secretly to commence a treaty of peace. He has arrived in Paris and commenced the practice with Calvezza; and thereupon the Legate came hither eight days ago and yesterday presented a brief to the King's sister. They are now meeting to discuss the particulars of the peace.

The other thing of importance is that a friend in blaming Spain for sending out such a strong armada and leaving Portugal defenceless, says there is not a single arquebuse left there, so that a very small armada could there meet with no resistance, and the men who have escaped of this armada are too terrified to be feared.—Roans, 20 Dec. 1596.

Address mutilated. Italian. 2 pp. (174. 56.)

J. GUICCIARDINI to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Almost entirely in cipher.—21 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 40.)

(i) Decipher of the above. With more haste than good speed I find my going into England, how secret soever I thought to have kept it, was by some Englishmen that met me on the way openly published in Florence, and by that means notice thereof given into the Inquisition, from whence I had long since received a precept not to return into England without leave; and now, as I hear, they have in my absence framed a process against me and already laid wait for me. I had at Venice advertisement given me not to come into Florence by any means, but not knowing from whence they came, I imagined it to be but a practise of my adversaries to keep me from thence; but at my arrival in Florence, I found the intelligence I received in Venice was sent me by the Duke of Florence's order, by whose direction likewise I did retire myself presently into a place of more safety, where I do yet remain, doubtful what will become of this matter, for that in causes of this nature the authority of these princes doth very little avail, and therefore [they] do not willingly interpose themselves to make trial thereof. I have not as yet spoken with the Duke, so as I cannot advertise your lordship of matters as I would.

[P.S.].—I beseech your lordship let this matter be kept secret, and if you send any letters unto me, that they may be delivered to Hicks the mercer, and the superscription made, "To Lewis Caddi."

In the hand of Essex's secretary.

Endorsed :—"Mr. Guicciardini's letter deciphered."

1 p. (47. 39.)

FELICIA VASQUES to CAPTAIN JEREMY YUAÑES.

1596, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Sends him news of herself and of the little Catalina, his daughter, and of their poverty and difficulties since the sack of Cadiz.—Cadiz, 21 Dec. 1596.

Begins :—"Brother." *Addressed* :—"Jeronimo Yvañes, yngles, natural de Bristol, capitan de la armada yngles, en Londres."

Spanish. Holograph. 3 pp. (47. 41.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Cest honneste homme present porteur ma mis un peu en peine a mon arrivee en ce lieu, parce qu'il ma dit que vous m'aviex fait une depesche qui estoit arrivee a Douvres mecredy dernier, deux heures apres mon embarquement. Lequel a este si disgratie que des le jour suivant, je fus contraint de relascher a Margat sans avoir este seulement possible de gagner Boulougne, quelque effort que le Capitaine Bradghaett y ayt seu faire: qui ma assiste, comme il fait encores, de tout son pouvoir: et m'en retourne presentement a Douvres, attendre une meilleure fortune, s'il plaist a Dieu me lenvoyer. De quoy je n'ay voulu faillir de vous donner advis, afin que si ladite depesche estoit esgaree, ou quelle vous ayt este reportee, et que ce soit chose que jugies necessaire ou importante, vous y puissiez remedier a votre commodite. D'autant que les maistres en l'art ne me donne pas esperance de me pouvoir rembarquer que la lune ne soit plus forte. A l'aventure sera il survenu quelque nouveau/e, sur laquelle la Roync sera bien aise de me

rafraichir la memoire de ses voluntez et m'honorer derechef de ses commandemens. Comme je vous supplie aussy me donner les vôtres et mesclaircir sil vous plaist par mesme moyen d'un bruit qui court de ca de quelque trouble arrive a Paris contre les Tresoriers, ou le Roy sest achemine en toute diligence, qui est a mon advis la raison qui m'arrete de davoit depuys ce temps la de ses nouvelles.—Sandwich, 21 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 p. (174. 58.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 12.—Captain Berry's lieutenant brought me word from you that you would move my leave. I thank you for it and send over this bearer of purpose to bring me an answer from you. I beseech you that you will despatch him whether it be obtained or not. I do make a small start into Holland about some things that concern the general, for I would fain put the fortifications of this town in some good way against the spring. Some other occasions have I also for myself, but as soon as I hear from you I will presently come away.—At Flushing, the 12 of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 20.)

PEDRO DEL CASTILLO to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. ¹²/₂₅.—Reminds him of his word given in Cadiz, that when the prisoner whom Don Guillermo had at Dunkirk should have his liberty, the writer would have his. That prisoner is now free and here in London.

“And since the letter of the Duke of Medina for the Cardinal does not come in time for me to avail myself of it, I am ready to seek means to satisfy and pay the amount which the said prisoner might have (*huviere*) paid for his ransom.” Was the first after the fall of Cadiz to put himself under English protection, and it was in his house that Essex lodged. Great men like him are wont to reward their hosts: asks him therefore, as he could not do it in Cadiz, to do it in England by not permitting Don Guillermo to delay his liberty.—Plamica [Plymouth?], 22 Dec. (?) 1596.

*Addressed:—*Captain of the Royal Armada, at London.

Spanish. Holograph. 1 p. (47. 46.)

WILLIAM LILLY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 13.—I have been at Rouen this last week past, from whence the King was parted that morning we arrived, but found the same place governed and the whole assembly by the Constable and Villeroy, or rather by Villeroy who in truth swayeth all: the assembly there being the cause that the King parted thence, he having demanded of them some days before his parture 6 millions to be delivered to himself for the charge of his wars in ready money, and 3 millions towards the payment of his debts, and all to be levied this year, the same assembly grew so insolent upon him in other demands to him as he [was] weary of them, and of a nature good and not able to endure much consultation and less importunacy, determined to fly all and absent himself for certain days, whereto he took occasion upon a certain stay of money which was made at Paris. This parture was thought strange to every man, and the Constable dissuading him from it, he answered that he had rather die in the field than be tormented amongst them as he was, and

be brought to that which he could not endure. They are in this assembly infinitely confounded amongst themselves. The King and his party, I mean the most honestest, desire the wars against Spain and the continuation of our league and the States; but the greatest part that now seek ease, and to enrich themselves seek peace with the King of Spain as the most immediatest way thereto, respect no future to enjoy that presently. Those of the religion they content for the present, but certainly all this cannot be but greatly to their prejudice, albeit it is thought that the best of them concur in this desire; some with the wearisomeness of war, and others drawn by other means. It is thought now at the King's return that they will 'unimamentlie' demand this peace, and for this cause have made the legate come to Rouen, who from his master hath charge to offer peace and rendition of all towns and places in France saving Calais. What reason the Pope hath to solicit this your lordship may judge, and to obtain it at men's hands thus disposed, I think it not hard. There is nothing that may hinder this but the King's own good nature (which the contrary faction term *trop bon*) and some of his, as the Marshall Biron who is all his and stands upon most honest terms for all, and especially for the league with us and for the respect the King ought to have for Her Majesty. My lord, I am not able to assemble all the reasons that have been given to me to prove the necessity they will bring the King to this peace by constraint, but this one, that they will break up this assembly without effecting anything, and that if that he call them again, they will not come. But now to prove unto you how much this is contrary unto the King's nature and will to grant unto, this you shall see, at this time he treateth with oyzete (*Ursini*) about matters of the kingdom of Naples. This man hath great credit in all Italy, and hath intelligence with all the princes there; he is infinitely ill handled of the Pope, and by all means seeketh revenge of him. At this time the King is in hand to send to the great Seriphe [*Shereef*] which is the King of Morockes [*Morocco*] to treat a conclusion of a war against Spain, for that the King of Spain hath assisted his brother against him. I know the present he will send him is ready, and his ambassador named, and the instructions written. Besides this, Lesdiguières is now ready to receive money, viz. 300,000 crowns, to return into Provence and to make the war upon the Duke of Savoy by Shombery and those parts: and it was determined that Marshal Biron should take the other side, Brescia and those parts, and so charge him every way. These are sufficient proofs of the King's will and intent. Diguières is furnished of this money because he is a man of counsel and they would have his absence, withal he shall be made Marshal of France to content him farther. They use this end to draw Biron from the army here, and have placed lieutenant St. Luc, a man infinitely inclined to this peace and a protested enemy to our league, Ferragues and he having in public assembly protested the same, and Ferragues at our arrival demanded what this maudite nation did here now; and the other spake so much as the King rebuked him therefor; the taking of an English merchant which was somewhat rich, being the greatest subject (it is thought) that he is thus angry with us. The King being now at Paris he received the money that could not have been received without his presence, and thereupon hath promised them to return to them before Twelfth tide and bring both the Councils with him and stay with them. If you had heard the rumours that were cast out at Rouen of his parture and the several opinions thereof you would have wondered. Now if he fulfil his promise, of this assembly we shall see the fruits very shortly. The legate arrived thither, as it is said, by water entreated by these men to assist them in their intents. Howbeit that he is esteemed

bonne personne and a Florentine, yet is he and his master desirous to have a peace amongst his Christians. This man is old and no statesman, but the nuncio, who is of the same nation, is. The legate hath spoken to Madame and delivered her the Pope's letter. They had great discourse together, but yet we hear not what the letter was, because upon the present she read it not, and after was so troubled with learning new dances against these holy times as we could not before our parture hear nothing of it. Now she is despatched of Montpensier her heart is eased, and albeit Montpensier is well matched with Joyeuse's daughter, yet I think it grieveth him that he should be drawn to the first and now by the King himself appointed to this. This match doth infinitely strengthen the Constable's house and Epemon's amongst the rest. This young prince is much aliened from the King, and begins to make a faction, and it is thought he affecteth Spain. Soissons keepeth at home at his house discontented, and the more his mistress loves him the more the King hateth him; yet is he infinitely beholden to the people for love. The Constable doth follow business as Constable and not of his own affection, in which and his desires he is licentious and altogether given to his pleasures, for which the King railleth at him infinitely and he at the King. He is esteemed a weak man, his only endeavour now is to make his house strong by marriages, and his love is devoted to Madme. de Symyers. De Mayne is at the court obedient to the King's pleasure altogether, and when question was made that the Protestants should dismantle their towns and quit their garrisons, he offered to do the same and put himself in his cape with rapier as the King should command. I hold him well instructed by Villeroy his old friend. Epemon is at Rouen also and as familiar with this King as ever he was with the other, and holdeth his estate excellent well and best of any man here. He gropeth into the finances, and if the establishments of the King's receipts be once made, he will obtain a chief command there as the place of most gain; he is esteemed the best *économique* of all France at this day. He playeth much and keepeth greatest cheer; in th'other King's time he laid up sufficient for this hard time. Villeroy and Lesdiguières both now court him every day, and both have sought to make him away. The negotiation of peace with Mercury is come only to a truce of three months, and that is only to attend the King's pleasure whether he will enter into treaty also with the King of Spain, without whom he will do nothing, albeit Shomberg and Plessis have threatened and persuaded all that they can. The Duke of Florence hath lent the King men and gallies to keep the coast of Provence and those parts near the Mediterranean Sea, and Alfonza di Scorsa his brother is sent to Marseilles to correspond with the Duke for the safety of the same place and the rest of his business in Italy. The Duke of Savoy is thought will presently in arms, and it is sure that of the levy of 12,000 Suisses the King of Spain hath made now he shall have 4,000, and the rest shall go the Cardinal for the Low Countries. It is assured from Genoa that the Cardinal hath sent to Prince Doria 300,000 crowns to provide timber, forsats, and shipwrights there, to send them into the Low Countries, which is without doubt to make gallies and use them in the Narrow Seas. It is also assured from thence that this army from Spain was certainly for Ireland, for that, say they, all the Irish priests of Italy and Spain and some out of France and the Low Countries were sought up and placed therein. Of the wrack thereof they speak diversely here; out of Italy they say he lost 14 ships, and here 60. It is assured that he never made so great levies in Italy or Spain as he doth at this present, and that Spain is full of soldiers. The said King going about to make a partie for 6 millions with the Genoese, 3 for Lisborn, and 3 for the Low

Countries, for that they granted to furnish th'one and refused th'other, he hath seized all the merchants' treasure of the Indian fleet, which was 9 millions and 4 of his own, which is 13, which he hath in his hands now to use. He payeth the Genoese nothing upon this discontent and referreth the rest of the particulars to the spring for payment. Upon this all Italy crieth out upon the bankrouths, and at Lyons all those who meddled with Spain are undone. Upon the assurance of this messenger I have sent you two discourses; the one I am sure you already know, the other should have been sent you by another means, but the secretary of the said Italian, my old friend and acquaintance, hath desired me to do it and to understand your will therein, which I beseech your lordship to do with some speed, that he that hath long believed in me may see I have some credit with your lordship. Besides, my lord, this man will always advertise me all th'occurrences of this Court and those of Italy and Spain, being an Italian jealous of Spain and long practised here. If I shall entertain his endeavours you must give order for some little present to be made to him. I have another who doth acquaint me generally with all the King's finances and those practices which depend of distributions of money, besides can and will inform me all the secret actions of the iotznghel (*Constable*), and his name is Zgyketc (Sardini). Your lordship may enquire of Sir Edward Stafford whether he be not one of the wisest men in France. This man much honoureth you and so do many more here at this Court, amongst whom Fouquerolles much preacheth your praises. But this other man beseecheth you not to measure the French after your own bounty, but after their own worth, and that is nothing; but if it please you to know them and so to use them as the greatest infidels you shall give them their right, for he hath known them impairing these 45 years, and now so bad as they cannot be worse, and of their actions attendeth nothing but confusion. He esteemeth the iotznghel (*Constable*) a buso and worth nothing in counsel. These men in general desire our nation hence, for that the King and those of the religion rely upon our valours and have a strange opinion of that may be effected by us, which is contrary to their desires that treat this Spanish peace. I am assured that if these men do not fail of their purposes we shall come into no towns for garrison, for that they think us too strong. At our parture [from] Rouen the King's mistress went to Pont de larche to meet him (she being after her travail increased in beauty), accompanied with all the gallants of the court. This woman doth him infinite wrong in his reputation, for that she effects great things at his hands, and by them Sancy and Villeroy both deceive him, her, and the people. My lord, I have understood by Wylz (*Peres*) that nbghzgzky (*th'ambassador*) is neither your servant nor friend, that in discourse he should say that you zunbnuhlwnwooly (*sought to be popular*) and had the men-at-war at your command, with a hard conclusion. And another told me that nbldeta (*the King*) should find that he was not to you as the rest had been. Iufhly (*Combes*) speaking in your lordship's praise, he willed him to leave speaking of particulars and follow the general. That man is secret and honest and frequents many good places, the loves and duties he bears you will command him to do anything; I leave the rest to your lordship. St. Aldegonde is here and is going, as they say, to Orange for the Count Maurice, whereat I marvel, he being not heir thereunto. Between him and Calvart, the States' agent, there is no good intelligence but as it were some piques, which makes me think he acteth somewhat where-with th'other is discontented.—Omall, this 13 of December 1596.

[The words in italics in brackets are written over their ciphers.]

Holograph. 4½ pp. (47. 21.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 13.—Encloses the form of a letter, according to his desire, which he is to alter as he shall think good.—From Lambeth, 13 December, 1596.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (47. 23.)

ENGLISH TROOPS IN FRANCE.

1596, Dec. 13.—“A certificate of the present, absent, and deficient of the 13 foot bands serving in the aid of the French King in Picardy, thereby to make payment of a week's imprest, beginning this Monday the 13th of December 1596.”

The total officers, soldiers, and dead pays to be allowed for are as follows:—Sir Thos. Baskerville's regiment, the Colonel general's company, 208; the companies of Sir John Aldrich, Captain Arthur Chichester, Henry Power, Rafe Boseville, John Berkeley, and Edward Gorges, 158 each. Sir Arthur Savage's regiment, the Colonel's company and the companies of Sir Jarret Harvey, Sir Francis Ruskè, Captains Edward Wylton, John Pooley, and John Brooke, 158 each. Examined and certified by Sir Thos. Baskerville and William Lilley, and presented to Sir Thos. Sherley, her Majesty's Treasurer at wars for France and the Low Countries, or to his deputy for Picardy.

Copy. 2 pp. (47. 24.)

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SENATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TO
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 13.—Letter of compliment—Senate House, Cambridge, Id. Decem., 1596.

Latin. 1 p. (136. 49.)

SIR JO. ALDRYCHO TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 13.—I cannot advertise you of any matters of service in the wars, for as yet we have been called to none. We have had opportunity in this idle time to make our men perfect in martial exercises, which we have not failed to do, and have bred so good an opinion in them of themselves, that they desire to put in execution and make proof what they have learned, which we all wish might be where our earnest desires might be seen to do your honour the Queen and country that service which we think this ungrateful nation not worthy of. This is both a dangerous and wavering kingdom, as I fear by some presumptions ere long will be seen.—Beaumalle, 13 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—“Sir J. Aldrege.”

1 p. (174. 52.)

CAPTAIN ED. WYLTON TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 13.—I met with Sir Charles Davers at Court and found him much discontent with your Lordship for not accepting his service this last journey to Cales. He extenuateth your actions there as much as may be, but I think rather suggested by others than of himself. He is now wholly for the Treasurer, who finding his sufficiency maketh no

small account of his service, and hath sent him (as I suppose) to the frontier of Savoy to attend and advertise him of the designs of that Prince and of the King of Spain. I have been with Senor Perez and offered him my service: he is now as well known in France as he was before in England. Mons. Sancy hath entertained him since his last coming over for the discovery of your Lordship's secret courses only (as it is thought), and now he hath gained what he can at his hands, hath quit him again.

The K. in this Assembly purposeth to cut off the superfluous number of the financiers and other officers, meaning to tax the Crown with as small a charge as may be, the better to furnish himself with money for his wars.

But it is said they have urged him to such an inconvenience touching the Spanish affairs that he was glad to apprehend a feigned occasion to go to Paris and Fontein Bleau, from whence he is not yet returned, and that except he condescend unto them in that business, they mean to conclude nothing in his behalf. The Marshal de Biron is returned from the border of Artoys, leaving the army between Amiens and Corbye full of plagues and miseries. It consisteth of 7,000 French and 1,500 "Swish," as they say. Mr. Constable goeth shortly into Italy and meaneth to lie at Rome; your Lordship may have his service at your devotion if you please. I have not seen the Marshal de Buillon since my coming, but desired Mr. Lyly to offer him my service as you willed me. He told me he answered that he was going to Sedan and that the occasions now were not great. We begin to have some sickness among us but hope our men will shortly be past the worst.—Aumale, 13 Dec. 1596.

Partly in cipher, with contemporary decipher.

*Endorsed:—*Captain Wilton.

[See Birch's Memoirs. Vol. 2. p. 229.]

Holograph. 2 pp. (174. 53.)

EMANUEL MARTINEZ to —————.

1596, Dec. $1\frac{3}{3}$.—The great desire I know you have to serve God and the lord our King doth embolden me to write, being matters none may know than God and you and these two men. I go to give the King some letters, upon the point that some Hollanders have promised me to deliver 300 mariners, upon condition that they will accommodate his Majesty; whereupon I pray you to do me the same, which unto you shall be well rewarded, and also unto those which shall do it. That they should know it in the Canal of Spain I will advertise the same, and they will do the best and all that shall be possible. You shall endeavour to get some ships or people if it possible for it be matters [in] which are bound unto our King. I am of the house of his Majesty and am named Emanuel Martinez.—Out of Calis, the 23 December, 1596.

Headed:—"Translated out of Dutch."

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. (47. 49.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. $1\frac{3}{3}$.—Asking him to obtain from the Queen her licence for the bearer to export some geldings from England.—The Hague, 23 Dec. 1596.

Signed. Seal. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (147. 126.)

CAPTAIN ARTHUR CHICHESTER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 14.—Pardon my bold adventuring to entertain your leisure with my unworthy scribblings; it may chance in time I shall become a better secretary for striving to write something worthy your view. I beseech you to excuse my not doing my duty unto your lordship before my coming over, for though I bought it with as many weary steps as are betwixt Nonsuch and London, yet I failed of my desire, as I did in following you in your late most honourable action, when, God knows, I was desirous to quit all actions once to have adventured my life for your service. We are here like wandering pilgrims, every place thought too good for us till necessity make them know we are their best aids. For my part, I could wish you had occasion to command my services to the Indies, where we should be still in action upon hopes of something. The wars have brought all things here to so extreme a rate that though we have honourable entertainment, we shall return poor men. Our best hopes are that the King will shortly draw us to some of his intended services, and after have mind of Boulogne and Moustreuil. —De Aumale, this 14th of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 25.)

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BAYONNE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.—Concerning the capture of a ship of 50 tons belonging to certain merchants of Bayonne and Capbreton when the English "naval army" was last at Cadiz, the ship with its merchandize being carried to London by Captain Treve, brother of the Secretary of my lord Admiral. Points out how different has been the treatment of the merchants and subjects of the Queen of England on their side. Commanding in the town and country adjacent in the absence of Monseigneur de Gramont, could do no less than represent the matter and begs Essex's aid to obtain redress.—Bayonne, 24 December, 1596.

Signed. French. 1 p. (47. 37.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to the LORD ADMIRAL and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 15.—I beseech you to move her Majesty of one thing which I had forgotten yesterday-night when you came hither; that it would please her Majesty, as I have willingly satisfied that bad fellow (for in my soul so he is) upon her sending only, either to command you to tell Pilles somewhat roundly, or else if it pleased her Majesty to favour me so much, as seeing she received of him the complaint against me, she would deliver him her pleasure herself, that as he hath received more than justice, considering the equities of the cause (though I was bound), that she will see me have justice, and if I cannot be satisfied otherwise, that she will write to the King to desire him to give me justice. This is but justice and equity that I ask of her, and without you I know this bad fellow will make his profit to my discredit of the favour he hath received.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 26.)

DR. JULIUS CÆSAR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 15.—I have, as this shortness of time would suffer me, set down so much as I can find fit to be observed, touching the injustice offered by the French against Thomas Bramley and Henry Farington, of London, merchants, and likewise concerning this last unjust arrest and stay of Englishmen's goods in Rouen; and also a

brief note of such spoils as the French have made on the goods of the English since May, 1586, whereof, notwithstanding long and chargeable pursuits, no restitution or satisfaction can be procured. All which conjoined may give sufficient cause to the French King to stay this late arrest granted without any just ground of his own law, and contrary both to the civil law and to the league between these two kingdoms.—From St. Katherine's, this 15th of December, 1596.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 27.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 15.—I have been now a week imprisoned, for the most part close, or at least at the discretion of the keepers; I would not endeavour to sue for any lightening of my punishment for fear it should prove a delaying to my entire delivery. My offence you know, and I protest I have concealed nothing, my reputation in the world, as I hear, much impaired, for being before my arrival slanderously reported, this imprisonment hath coloured a confirmation. If I were faulty I protest I would not sue, but my offence proceeding rather from an intention to do good than any young curious conceit or searching humour further than to enable myself to her Majesty's service, I rely of her gracious clemency, and your favour.—From the Fleet, this 15th of December.

Signed. 1 p. (47. 28.)

DOROTHY, LADY WILLOUGHBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 15.—I have emboldened myself, in regard of your protection of me and mine in my late troublesome suit in the Court of Wards, in case of a very undue attempt and ungodly practice put in use by Percival Willoughby and the other late feoffees of Sir Francis Willoughby, my late husband, not only to disinherit the child I go withal, but also to prejudice her Majesty of the wardship thereof, contrary to the true intention of Sir Francis. For whereas he in his life time about the year 34 Eliz., having then no issue male of his body, did by indenture convey to feoffees and their heirs his chief mansion house and lands, to the value of 2,000*l.* by year, to the use of himself for life and after to the use of his first son to be begotten and the heirs males of the body of such first son; and so successively to ten sons; and for default of such sons then to the use of Percival Willoughby and Bridget his wife, one of the daughters of the said Sir Francis, and the heirs males of their bodies, then to the use of Edward Willoughby and Winifred his wife, another daughter of Sir Francis, and the heirs males of their bodies, and afterwards to his own right heirs. Sithence which conveyance Sir Francis died leaving me then and yet great with child. Howbeit Percival Willoughby, in whose possession the lands remain until the birth of the said child, and the said feoffees by his persuasion, go about now, before the birth of the child, to make feoffments and levy fines of the lands with intention to destroy the estate limited to the son, which by extremity of law they may do (as my counsel learned inform me) for that the estate in the lands is limited to the son by a contingent use; which evil practice, if it take effect, will be a remediless disherison to the son and heir of Sir Francis and my child; which will also defraud her Majesty of the wardship appertaining to her by the birth of the son. For prevention of which great extremity I am advised by my counsel to seek relief by petition to the lords of the Privy Council, no other means of relief being left to me. And having none amongst them upon whom I may be bold to depend, but only you, my humble suit is,

for your futherance in commendation of this my suit to their lordships, that it may please them to call Gilbert Littleton, one of the surviving feoffees, now in London, before them, and to grant their letters to Percival Willoughby and to George Littleton and Samuel Marrowe, two other feoffees, to enjoin every of them not to do or attempt any act whereby to frustrate the state and use limited by Sir Francis in the fore-mentioned conveyance until the child shall be born, when it may be known whether it be a son or not.—15 December, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (47. 29.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 15.—Thanks for a favourable report made of him to the Queen. Sends the letter for Massentio Verdiani at the Red Lion in London. Fears that if he delays there he will spend all his travelling money. Is, with Francesco Rizzo, likely to lose by Mr. Bichier, an English merchant, who is bankrupt owing Rizzo 600*l.*, most of which is money of Cecil's father. Begs him to write to Mr. Thomas Scerley to retain for Rizzo any money he may have of Bichier's, with whom he had many dealings for the soldiers' clothing and otherwise.—From my house, 15 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 55.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 16.—This Frenchman is so full of untruths that I cannot tell almost how to speak with him. He was with me even now, and would have made new propositions to me for a way he said for my profit to change the course that was set down by your honours. I answered him plainly, I would hear no alteration of him, that what you had ordered and commanded me should be done, I would willingly obey it, and would not alter it in a jot, nor in anything would take counsel of him if it would bring me as much profit as this chamber would hold goods; that when I had obeyed your order, I was of age enough to seek the best way for mine own profit. And still he would press me to new things, and I still would answer nothing nor hear anything, but only simply what you had or would command. And because he is so full of lies, I took witness of Sir John Hollis and my wife, who were present, of all that passed.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (47. 30.)

HENRY MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 17.—I cannot hear any news of those letters of Sir John Morris to Dr. Wildie (?) whereof you spake to me this morning, so as I cannot know my lord's [Burghley's] pleasure therein. If you shall command anything when you shall remember what becometh of the letters, I will accordingly perform your directions.—From the Strand, 17 December, 1596. [P.S.] Clapham telleth me that two nights past such letters were returned to you by your footman after my lord had read them. Since the writing of the former part, I acquainted my lord with the letters that came from Chester, which his pleasure was I should send to you to be imparted to the lords, as one other letter of the Lord Scroope's for his leave to come up, my lord's desire being you would make known to her Majesty that her pleasure may be signified touching his request.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 31.)

DR. THOMAS PRESTON, Master of TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, to
SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 17.—Had not Clement Corbett been placed in a scholar's room of our College by mine own mere interest, in regard whereof a thank from any of his friends was never as yet acknowledged, I could not thus be plied by their over eager solicitation for further preferment, for then he had been utterly incapable. Now untimely haste is made to get him elected Fellow, a snake into mine own bosom, before his turn cometh, against corporal oath, to the prejudice of far meeter competitors, divers of them being graduates, upon a plot laid at home to yoke the Master's government with a stronger part, the ready course to bring into a civil company horror and confusion. For if the factioners surmount, which is mightily shot at in Corbett's enterprise, woeful experience hath oft taught me that no abuse, though flagrant, though demonstrative, will be found an abuse, statute assigning themselves . . . with me in matters of their own delicts. Our reverend founder, a Bishop of Norwich in King Edward the 3rd's reign, from whence we deduce our antiquity, supposed a perpetuity of good men, and gave ordinances accordingly meet for those quiet times, which now we find defective to control some prodigious successors of this nimble age. These inconveniences notwithstanding, the freedom of my election is pressed for Corbett by the most sovereign authority and myself called in *periculum capitis*, for what less estimate can I make of the smallest detraction from such poor credit as Her Majesty hath been pleased these many years to harbour in Her Highness' most sacred breast and princely affection. At whose gracious knee, if a poor forgotten and shadowed academic might pour out his mournful complaint, I could make no doubt of finding comfortable relief. For answer unto the Fellows' untruths, with reasons why divers of us neither have nor can judge Corbett very eligible, I humbly beseech you to peruse by themselves within a short schedule enclosed.

Holograph. 1 p. (136. 51.)

THE QUEEN to LORD BURGHEY.

1596, Dec. 18.—Warrant to permit one Chamberlain to export free of custom 5,000 pairs of hose and 5,000 cassacks or mandillions of cloth, for the apparelling of the French King's soldiers, made in London for the said King.—Westminster Palace, 18 December, 39 Eliz.

Signed manual. *Signet.* 1 p. (47. 32.)

THOS. FANE, Lieutenant of DOVER CASTLE, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 18.—Having received your letters of the 16th by the post, to procure speedy and safe passage for the bringer of the said letters and to signify unto Sir Henry Palmer your desire therein, I have accordingly acquainted Sir Henry therewith. But concerning the party meant by you to pass, I understand as yet nothing, the letters being delivered unto me by the ordinary post only. Nevertheless, if any shall come and discover himself to be the party meant, I will further his passage by the best means that I can.—Dover Castle, this 18th December, 1596.

[P.S.]—I delivered your letter to the Italian gent. who hath returned this enclosed. The French ambassador went from hence upon Monday last the 13th inst.

Holograph. *Seal.* 1 p. (47. 33.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Dec. 18.—I beseech you to have no misconceit of me, which by wrong information you may have, I being not called thereunto to clear my innocency. I have heard you took me to be the man that informed her Majesty against the Merchants Adventurers to stay and search the last fleet for Stode. I did deny it with an oath in your hearing before the honourable Board, and now I swear again to your lordship I was not the man. But as I since have been told by him that delivered it to her Majesty, one Daniel Hills, a counsellor of Lincoln's Inn, was the man, and that from the packers who both afore and since have troubled both your lordship and myself. I deny it not as a service not fit to be done to her Majesty, for duty had bound me thereunto; but as a thing in honesty not so to be carried by me, before "platted" by your order to me to shew some service therein to her Majesty: wherein I should if [I] had so done [have] shewed myself a dishonest fool, to prevent both your trust and my service. Wherein I hope you will rest satisfied and be a means according to your and the rest of my lords' promises to the merchants, they having performed the order appointed by you. So you may conceive me to be the man that laboureth her Majesty to place Saltinstall in poor Phillips' office, but I am not the man, but have laboured against it with her Majesty, delivering sundry reasons: first his great years, not many under 80; secondly, his governorship of the Merchants Adventurers, whereby his oath to them is to hinder her Majesty's revenues of that office, which I cannot endure; thirdly, his plot thereby to avoid his term of mayoralty this next year, a matter not fit so suddenly to offer to discontent the city—besides, a matter, as I take it, very unfit so hastily to place him or any other in that office before Phillips's debt be made sure to be paid to her Majesty. And then if her Majesty deal in the new placing of another officer, her Highness to deliver you such names as she may be informed of, and then you to make choice out of them one such as every way you shall think fittest, in my simple opinion is best, and a matter pertinent to your office.—Mark Lane in London, the 18th Day of December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (47. 34.)

Examination of WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

1596, Dec. 19.—William Whitebread, merchant stranger, being examined what trunks he now hath or hath had that appertained unto John Phillips, saith that about four months past there was brought [to his] house by a tall man, whose name he knoweth not, three trunks [or] chests, and doth believe they appertained unto John Phillips: [that] his wife received 2s. 6d. a week for the keeping of them, and that about ten days past the same party that brought them did fetch them. What is become of them he knoweth not; they were fetched away between 5 and 6 of the clock before day. If he might see the man and the porter he should know them.

Item, whether at this present he hath any writing [or] matters in his house undelivered, or that who else knoweth where answereth that he hath nothing, neither doth he [know who] hath anything of his.

Signed. Injured. ½ p. (47. 35.)

ROBERT EASTFEILD to LORD BURGHLEY or SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 20.—One Nicholas Weston, an alderman, who the next year ought to be Mayor of the city of Dublin in Ireland, is repaired to

London, and, as he saith, hath some suit to your lordship. The man I know had great dealings with the Earl of Tyrone before he rebelled, for the Earl lay in his house in Dublin, and he provided all things of importance the Earl needed. Also, by report, the said Weston when the Earl was in Dublin, and suspect for his loyalty, conveyed him and his train out of Dublin at three of the clock in the morning by the means of the keys Weston got of the city gate next his house. Also, by report, before the rebellion Weston provided for the Earl 20 tons of flat lead for covering, which the Earl alleged should be to cover his castle of Dungannon, but the intent was because he lacked lead to make bullets, but as God would, the Earl got but 6 tons of lead, which he converted to that use. Also, since the Earl's rebellion, Weston's brother, who was steward of the Earl's house, forsook the service of the Earl and remained at Dundalk, and thither the alderman sent wine, *aquavita*, corn and all other provision necessary for victualling, which, as it is reported, the alderman's brother sent secretly to the Earl. Also since the prohibition of the victualling of Spain, the same alderman, as report goeth, sent above ten ships' loading of corn at several times into Spain. Further, it is reported that in 1594 he bought of one Pit a ship's loading of Newfoundland fish, about 60 tons, which fish he sent to Andaluzia. Also it is reported that in 1595 he sent one ship of 40 tons laden with fish from Poole into Biscay, which fish by outward shew he bought to relieve her Majesty's garrisons in Ireland and the city of Dublin. Also, by report, he hath sent yearly great store of tallow and other prohibited wares into Spain, which he doeth by means of his great credit and countenance that none dare speak against him, to the great impoverishing of the city and country. Moreover he goeth about to be customer of Dublin, which if he should obtain, he might convey any prohibited wares at pleasure. Likewise I understand he hath fished a place called the Bande and other places in the north of Ireland for salmon, which he conveyed to her Majesty's enemies. Also he hath bought great quantities of powder, but how the same is employed I cannot learn. Hoping you will weigh my good meaning to the intent it should not be known I am a revealer of his doings, for that he is rich and greatly friended and I very poor, and unless I should be some way countenanced I should go in great peril of my life, I have enclosed a petition to you concerning myself wherein I beseech your aid.—20 December, 1596. "Your honour's at commandment Robert Eastfeild, a scrivener lodging at the house of one Conway, a tailor in Houndsditch, right against the Gilded Cock."

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 36.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 20.—I let you understand last day how I was here at the discretion of my keepers, close and open as they would, with which I was well contented because it was a means of keeping divers from me; but now I hear this morning that there is command I shall be more close than before. From whence it proceeds I know not, for I hoped rather entire liberty than greater restraint. I must needs confess that by my going into prohibited places, I offended her Majesty, but I endeavoured there by my action to shew my intentions such as should be void from all suspicion, and therefore by your means hoped to have regained her gracious good opinion.—From the Fleet, this 20th of December.

Signed. 1 p. (47. 38.)

MATHIAS HOLMES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 20.—These foreign occurrences coming to my hands by John Gyles, though I have no encouragement from you to send them, yet my duty binds me to possess you of them. The Cardinal certainly lodges within 30 or 40 miles of Calles these men spoken of in this advertisement. For ships prepared in Spain we have daily notice. The preparation in Italy portends the Spaniard's purpose. As for the Earl of Turone, who has covenanted with the Spaniards to have her Majesty's crown set on his head, as these inclosed advertisements inform, no better was ever to be looked for at his hand. Great pity it was that some of the Oneales had not been suffered to have grown in Ulster as strong as he, that one thistle might have sucked the juice from the other; and greater pity it is that Sir Richard Bingham, whom the rebels of Ireland fear more than any other, should not be employed against them. I am persuaded that if Sir Richard Bingham and Sir Robert Gardner had been Lord Justices after Sir William Fitzwilliam's departure, which they had been had not the old man's envy and malice prevented, the Earl of Turone had not now been thus combined with the King of Spain. Consider the probability of these advertisements, likewise the danger of England if the ports of Ireland should be surprised by the Spaniard, how easily they might land men in divers parts of the north, where many papists inhabit. I have been informed that the Spaniards about one time next spring meant to enter into Ulster in Ireland, into Anglesea in Wales and to fortify it, and into some of the islands of Scotland lying near to Ulster; which if it should be true and succeed, then all our shipping from Chester to Dublin would be endangered. I request you to encourage John Gyles to send his advertisements. For myself, though I am often sick, the air being pestilent, yet will I remain here as I can, the bishops carrying so hard a hand upon me, having bound me in 200*l.* not to preach in England. My heart is as good to my prince and country as any of theirs. Therefore knowing my own conscience, though I cannot subscribe to some things in the church, when I shall be more weakened through sickness I will come over, hoping you will stand by me.—Middleborowe, 20 Dec. '96.

Holograph. 1 p. (174. 57.)

Enclosure :—

News out of Italy.

The Antelantado of Castilia, notwithstanding some separation of his fleet by foul weather, has renewed the same again, and has taken an English ship made out to understand of the Spanish fleet.

The Spaniard's attempt is for Ireland, where they have agreed with the Earl of Tyrone that if the enterprise fall out luckily he shall be King of England: in regard whereof he is to aid the King of Spain with 10,000 men whensoever he will attempt against England, and to suffer that King to occupy the ports and havens of Ireland, and to fortify them, and build ships there. There are 40 sail of ships more making ready in Spain to join with the other army, thereby the better to oppress the English by landing a great army in England in the north part thereof, where they may easily land men. The King has given order to the Cardinal to have ready 20,000 old soldiers about Calles to withstand the French and the English, or to convey them where he shall appoint them.

The Duke of Savoy, fearing war with the French King, the truce being expired, has sent 10 captains to levy men in the Duchy of Milan.

The principal man of the King of Spain is lodged with the ambassador of the same King in Venice, and makes provision of 12,000 harquebusses and 4,000 armours at Milan and at Brescia, and has caused 60 pieces of great artillery to be cast of metal, all which must be at Siviglia in March next.

Written from Antwerp or Brussels, 27 Dec. '96. Last week there came a regiment of Spaniards before Namure which showed their commission to pass through the town and were let in, the burghers meaning they should but pass through, but being entered they showed their commission to remain there, and have lodged themselves in such houses as they thought best to their liking, and have beset their gates, being masters of the town, and taken in the market, and so remain there. So as I account now the Spaniards are masters of all the strong forts, castles and towns upon all the frontiers under the Cardinal in the Low Countries. The like strong forts they never had, so as their meaning is easily seen.—Undated.

Endorsed :—"John Giles, rec. Jan. '96."

1½ pp. (174. 62.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 21.—I have sent to the party to whom you directed me about the signing of the warrant, from whom I have received answer that it is already signed. I will be glad therefore to entreat you to take order that the money be presently had, for thereupon would I despatch that business.—From my lodging, this 21 of December 1596.

Signed. ½ p. (47. 43.)

ED. NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 21.—Since my last here is very little news. The Cardinal is so troubled with the failing of the enterprise of Ireland that he cannot be spoken withal, so that divers speeches run of him.

The whole country is in amaze to see things prosper so ill with them. If the French King do make wars on them this spring, as they fear, it is likely that there will follow great alteration in these parts. The Duke of Arscott is made general of the wars, and the Spaniards will not be commanded by him.

This bearer Captain Brett, sufficiently known unto your Lordship, is able to deliver unto your Lordship at large both the state of our town and garrison.—Ostend, 21 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 2 pp. (174. 59.)

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, Dec. 22.—"A note of such ready money as hath been from time to time lent unto Mr. Archibald Douglas by Sebastian Harvie, and what the same with the ordinary allowance of 10*l.* per cent. doth amount unto."

Total of principal and interest, as above, of various loans from 12 April, 28 Eliz., to 21 Feb. 1596 (*sic*)—473*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

1 p. (47. 44.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 22.—“A note of such things as I [Anthony Bacon] have already motioned to his lordship [the Earl of Essex], and with his leave, am to recommend by you to his lordship’s favourable remembrance and to your daily solicitation, this 22nd of December, 1596.” 1. That it would please his lordship to call upon Sir John Fortescue to join with his lordship, according to his promise, in procuring forthwith the stallment of the late Bishop of London’s debt for the relief of the poor orphans. [*Answer in the margin in Essex’s hand*: “I have many times moved both the Queen and Sir John Fortescue, and so will still urge a good conclusion.”] 2. The remove of the Bishop of Bangor to Salisbury. [*Margin*: “When such matters are to be dealt in, I will give it my best furtherance.”] 3. The denization of Mons. Castor. [*Margin*: “I will speak to Dr. Cæsar for it.”] 4. Her Majesty’s answer to the Palsgrave, and his lordship’s to the Duke of Lunenburg’s letter. [*Margin*: “I am ready to write and will solicit the Queen.”] 5. That his lordship would vouchsafe 2 or 3 lines to young Mr. Davison, with some token, as he said he would, for his encouragement. [*Margin*: “If I may know by whom Mr. Bacon would make over my bill I would give Sir Gelly Merick order for 200 crowns.”] 6. That it would please him to move her Majesty to put my cousin Renelles (Reynolds) in the Fleet, or to refer the matter to my Lord Keeper. [*Margin, cancelled*: “I willed him to put his petition to the Queen as she goes to the closet.”] 7. That it would please him to give order that Signor Lopes (so often and earnestly recommended by Signor Perez) may be satisfied that which he freely and friendly lent to Sir Nicholas Clifford in regard of his lordship. [*Margin*: “Sir Gelly Merick shall satisfy him as soon as he can.”] 8. Lastly, that his lordship would vouchsafe to procure me Mr. Broune’s lodging and [*the following cancelled*] to bestow a brace of does on me in Whitlewood or Sawtie forest. [*Margin, cancelled*: “Ed. Reynold shall appoint Browne to come to me.”]

Endorsed:—“Remembrances recommended by Mr. Anthony Bacon.”

1 p. (47. 45.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 22.—I doubt not but the news of the Spanish wracks are sufficiently confirmed from many divers places; but since there is fresh confirmation also here of it, I thought best to advertise you. Yesterday came Middleburgh ships from Rochelle, with letters thence of the 21 of November, which contain this much, that three days before came in a ship from Lisbon, which saith for certain that the army which went from thence was almost wholly cast away, and that of 90 sail only 40 were saved, and they also sore distressed, and further do assure that in the said wracks were cast away 12,000, so as the enterprise of Ireland was wholly broken. From Madrid also the cause of the protest is written to be this, that the King of Spain, having requested those which had furnished the 1½ millions to furnish him 3½ millions more, and they refusing to do it, took it so ill of them as, thinking to force them to it, caused the Cardinal’s bills for the 1½ millions to be protested, whereby contrariwise he hath so much discredited them who had served his turn as it is thought they are scarce able to take up 50,000 crowns, nor the Cardinal for want of money to hold the field.—At Flushing, the 22nd of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (47. 47.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 23.—Is almost discouraged to write any more till he sees others dismissed before him, but that the necessity of his business urgeth him, being with such men as are loth to come into this place. Prays Cecil to further his delivery, or at least (which he is loth to ask) his delivery hence to some house in the town. Hopes her Majesty rests satisfied of the sincerity of his intentions and actions; as for the undertaking his journey, appeals to her clemency. Confesses it a fault, but a fault proceeding out of youth curious to see, and a desire by seeing to enable himself for her service; for which he is punished with imprisonment, increased to an extreme torment by fear of her Majesty's displeasure.—From the Fleet, this Thursday.

Holograph. Two seals. 1 p. (47. 48.)

VIRGINIO ORSINO to the EARL OF ESSEX.

Dec. 22, 1596

Jan. 1, 1597

—Having long been aware of his renown which is spread both in Italy, the writer's native country, and throughout Europe, has on coming to this Court begged Signor Antonio Perez to intercede for him to be numbered among his Lordship's servants. Remits the rest to the said Antonio.—Roano, 1 Jan. 1597. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—1 Jan. '96.

Italian. 1 p. (174. 103.)

THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONALTY OF LONDON
to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Dec. 24.—There was delivered unto us by certain aldermen who attended you upon Sunday last her Majesty's pleasure for the setting forth of ten ships, to join with her navy royal for the defence of this realm against the King of Spain, who (as it is said) intendeth to make another invasion upon some part of her Highness's dominions. Wherein, as we are to acknowledge her Majesty's great and princely care for the defence both of ourselves and this whole realm, so we would be glad to apply ourselves towards the accomplishment of her pleasure, if the present estate of this her city were any way answerable to the former ability, or to the present desire which is in us to perform this service. Whereof in case you were not persuaded, we would recount unto you the former service done by this city, as well for the common defence of this realm, as for all other extraordinary adventures required by her Highness and by you. The charges for sea service only (with that of 1588) amounted to the sum of 100,000 marks within these few years, whereby we doubt not, you will easily conceive the forward affection of her Highness's people within this city towards this service which is now required, if the like good will which is still in them were assisted with the like ability which before they had. The defects whereof partly proceedeth from the said charges of those former services by sea and land, but more especially from the great dearth of victual which hath been continued now these three years, besides three years' plague before, which so hath impoverished the general estate of this whole city, that many persons, before known to be of good wealth, are greatly decayed and utterly disabled for all public service, being hardly able by their uttermost endeavours to maintain the charges of their private families in very mean sort: divers of them being enforced

to relinquish their trades and to dissolve their households, which public calamity is greatly increased by decay of traffic in foreign countries, being nothing so free as in former times it was wont to be; whereby a great number of very good citizens complain of late, not without just cause, that they expend more in the ordinary charges of their house-keeping and relieving the poor than they are able to get by their foreign trades. This great poverty of the common people throughout this city may better appear by a late demonstration, when the Lord Mayor, taking a care for the present sale of such corn as is lately brought in from the eastern parts (to the end the merchants being encouraged might make their return of farther provision at the next spring), and to that purpose persuading the commons to buy so much corn every man for his own use as might well serve for the expense of his private family, could not obtain his purpose, nor persuade the people to buy the said corn; which their refusal of so small an expense tending to so necessary a use as is the provision of their food to preserve the lives of themselves and their families, may argue to your honours the extreme poverty of the common sort, as having no money to provide beforehand their necessary food, but only to expend from hand to mouth. For which cause it will be necessary that a greater contribution of money be made by the wealthier sort within this city for the provision of a greater quantity of corn from those foreign parts, by which means also those of the wealthier sort will be less able for this other service now required. Besides these defects, we may not conceal the great discontentment and utter discouragement of the common people, touching their adventure in the late voyage to the town at Cales (Cadiz), which albeit it was performed with so happy success that the enemy was greatly weakened, the army enriched, and such store of treasure and other commodities (besides that which was there embezzled) brought safe home as was sufficient to defray the charges of that whole voyage; yet, as neither their principal nor any part thereof was restored unto them, contrary to the meaning of the contract set down in writing under the signatures of two noble persons in her Highness's name, they are made hereby utterly unfit and indisposed for the like service hereafter: the rather for that their whole adventure being to the sum of 19,000*l.* or thereabouts, there is yet uncollected 11,000*l.*, the rest of that sum being taken up in the meanwhile upon several bonds given by the city upon charge of interest which ourselves, knowing the great difficulties of the said collection, upon good advice have thought good hitherto to forbear, rather than to collect with the hazard of so great trouble of the vulgar sort like to ensue. Which the rather we have cause to doubt, for that having collected great sums of money within these few years of her Highness's people within this city for those public uses, they complain of late of so great burdens, and begin to enter into consideration by what authority the said payments are imposed upon them by the governors and other ministers of this city. The like want is in the chamber and common treasure, which, being indebted the sum of 14,000*l.* or thereabouts, is utterly unable at this present time to supply this want of the common people within this city, for the payment of the said debt of 11,000*l.*, or for any other public uses. All which difficulties we pray you to make known to her sacred Majesty, who we doubt not for her great wisdom and princely clemency will accept of that our former readiness, and pardon this our just excuse, which proceedeth not from want of will but of ability. For which respect we assure ourselves her Highness also will rest content with this her city, if in these services which are intended for the public defence of the whole realm, the like proportion be yielded by us for this present service as is performed by all other her Highness's subjects;

which with all ready affection we will perform to the uttermost of our poor estates.—From London, the 24th of December, 1596.

1 p. (47. 50.)

THOS. BELLOTT, Customer of Weymouth, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 24.—Thanks for his favour of late vouchsafed him. As he shall learn of any occurrents beyond seas will with all dutiful care give him intelligence.—From Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, 24 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 51.)

CARLO CASA to MASENTO VERDIANI.

^{1596, Dec. 24.}
^{1597, Jan. 3.}—Need only say, in reply to his letter, that his servant carries letters to Signor Gondi for payment of his money.—Paris, 3 Jan. 1597.

Italian. 1 p. (51. 71.)

LORD MORDAUNT.

1596, Dec. 24.—Petition to the Queen for lease in reversion of lands, &c. in Newport and Mulso, Bucks, of which he is tenant, to pass in the name of his servant, William Downall.—*Undated. Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.*—The Court at Whitehall, 24 December, 1596.

1 p. (570.)

ALONSO NUNEZ DE HERRERA to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 26.—The King of Barbary wrote a letter in my behalf to the Queen, entreating her to grant me liberty, as by the enclosed copy you may see. She answered that I being one of the pledges for the 120,000 ducats, that matter must be conferred of with the generals. Wherefore I beseech you to understand that I was not born in Spain nor any subject thereof, and that my father hath dwelt in the state of the great Duke of Toscana and is now at Venice. My uncle is the King of Barbary's merchant resident in that kingdom, whither I went from Florence in the same King's service, and from thence to Calais, only as a merchant stranger factor for my uncle. So that I cannot be pledge for any Spanish or other matter, my sovereign being in amity with the Queen. Notwithstanding, I submit myself to pay for ransom what you shall command. Seeing I am not subject of Spain I beseech you would command me to be separated from that company, and that I may be in London with some friend, giving surety.—Ware, 26 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—"English copy."

1 p. (174. 60.)

NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 26.—Prays Cecil's favour for the bearer Sr. Ciprian Gabry, in the business which he has against Thomas Couteel, according to the petition enclosed. Details of the case, which concerns Gabry's father-in-law, Sr. Malepart, and his debts.—London, 26 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (174. 61.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 27.—Of the 18th I have received letters from Robert White, by which I understand that her Majesty means to employ me in an urgent affair (for so be his words) to the States, and that you hoped I should have no cause to dislike it; and that by your further speech he did gather, that it should be the same matter Mr. Bodley had had no success in, and now doth absolutely refuse to undertake any further. By Boord, whom I now look for by the first wind, I trust I shall hear from yourself if there be any such thing. In the meantime I beseech you to give me leave to say this much, that as I assure myself you will not give way to anything which you think unfit for me, and although I will not refuse anything which may be thought necessary for her Majesty's service, so, my lord, the time and the manner make me very doubtful of it. Not that I have any respect of pleasing or displeasing here, for I have no other ends in this place but her Majesty's profit or contentment; or that I would shrink from the charge, as foreseeing that the success will not be perhaps very fortunate. For if I do all what I can, mine own thoughts will be satisfied, and I hope her Majesty will look for no more at my hands than to have faithfully and carefully discharged her commandments. But mine own private business do exceedingly urge my being in England, and this time of winter may both give me means to despatch them and license my absence from Flushing, which will not be so well in the spring, when the King of Spain will send his navy to sea, and the Cardinal take the field. The manner also, my lord, is not without great exceptions. For I know the odds between receiving directions from the Queen herself, where her pleasure may be directly known and the doubts, if any be in the instructions, made plain, and to receive them in such writings as I have ordinarily seen given, which being confusedly set down, if the minister have not exceeding good luck to light upon the right, it is danger he shall not perform what is intended he should do. In the meantime he [is] subject to a thousand troubles in himself, and to as many blames if anything be wanting, and to have them his judges whose not sufficiently penning the instructions have been cause of the errors. Besides, I am absolutely unacquainted with the courses which have been held hitherto in these matters, so as when I shall negotiate with the States in a point never so clear, they may stop my mouth with what they will, and I not able to reply, except from my Lord Treasurer, who hath managed all things, and from Sir Thomas Wilkes and Mr. Bodley, who have been employed in these actions, I may be made acquainted with what hath passed until this time. For mine own reputation, it is a small matter in the world whether I bring matters to pass or not. But the want of my prospering will fall out to the Queen's disprofit and discontentment; and therefore not in respect of me but in respect of her own service, she must see I be so provided as I may accomplish her will. And lastly, I must put your lordship in mind, and desire you not to forget me in it, that if the Queen will employ me in an extraordinary charge that she will also give me means for it. For I cannot live here without great expenses, having neither house nor provisions, and the dearthness of these countries is well enough known. Neither can I remove so from Flushing but I must leave a charge behind me; and never will I live in such a place of resort as this is (while I have means) but to the honour of her which sends me, and to mine own reputation. Your lordship may hereout gather that my not going into England is that which lies heaviest upon me in this matter, from the hope whereof

I am very suddenly fallen by the unlooked for alarm of this employment; which yet I see was by some resolved upon a good while since, though kept from me. For a good many days ago it was written out of Mr. Secretary's chamber, that this feast was provided for me; at which time being told me, I did not believe it, and did less desire it. But if her Majesty will have it so, and that your lordship doth advise me to it, I will not refuse it; but ever desiring that I may go into England to receive my despatch thence, where among other helps unto me, you shall have means to support me if there be occasion because I will acquaint you with everything that shall be laid upon me, whereas a letter may be sent me with cross directions, and you never a whit the wiser. And herein the Queen shall not only purchase thanks of me, but shall neither hinder her own desires to have her business despatched and shall take a fitter occasion to have anything proposed to the States that she hath a will unto. For these countries are not governed by one as England is, nor by one settled body as Venice and such commonwealths be, but of divers bodies, all which if they be not together, nothing can be handled. Now, my lord, at this time the provinces are not assembled, nor will not be till March at the soonest, and so I doubt not but Mr. Gilpin hath advertised. All the time between cannot serve to despatch any business of the Queen's, for they which remain here will not enter into anything (if they be not some matters of course) without the general assembly of all the provinces. In this vacancy I may go into England, receive her Majesty's pleasure and commandments, despatch mine own business, and be here again before there will be any time to do anything. Besides, if her Majesty stay till about that time, the States will already have brought the provinces to resolve upon their extraordinary contributions, out of which it may be they will be able to spare somewhat unto her, or at the least, when the one is once granted the motion of the other will not be so unwelcome as if they come both together; whereas otherwise the desiring of both together may make both be refused. Her Majesty may do as it pleaseth her, and as she hastened away once Mr. Bodley and made him come hither three months afore he could do anything, though he had made the like protestation that I now do: for the coming of a servant of the Queen hither will not make them go a whit out of their old way, and less now than ever, because they will look for nothing that will please them. I beseech your lordship therefore to consider of these reasons and to make the Queen to taste them well; so I have a month in England I care not for any more. I will be ready, if the Queen will so have it, to come away upon any warning. I am too tedious with your lordship, but I beseech you construe it to be out of the confidence I only repose in you; for hereof I write to none but to your lordship of all the Council.—At Hague, the 27 of December, 1596.

Holograph. 6 pp. (47. 52.)

SIR EDM. UVEDALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 28.—Yours of the 17th inst. I received the 23rd, a day or two afore which time John Warren, Mr. Beecher's factor, went out of this town to Middleburgh, where he remains. On the receipt of your letter I would have sent for Warren to come hither, but Jasper Van Hissien, who brought me your letter, desired first to speak with him, which he did, and 25th he came to me again, and brought a letter from my Lord Treasurer, to the same purpose yours was, and then desired me to send for Warren, which I did; but he came not and therefore the 27th I went to Middleburgh where I and Van Hissien dealt with

Warren about the repayment of the 600*l*. To which he answered, protesting with great oaths, that neither then nor at the time he heard of his master's breaking, he had not ten shillings by him nor in any other man's hands that he could get, for that all that ever he had was attached. And for the 600*l*. he showed Van Hissien a note of the days of the receipt and the day that he delivered that and more to Mr. Kenneth for the paying of the garrisons of Flushing and the Brill; and withal told him that as soon as his creditors would give him liberty he would truly, inasmuch as he knew, make known what means both himself and his master had to give content.—Flushing, 28 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 56.)

JOHN DANIEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 20.—I send you here enclosed Mr. Freman's note, beseeching you either to procure your father's warrant according to his request, or to take some present order that he may receive 250*l*., otherwise he will deal no farther for Thomas Geffrey's liberty, for that he is to go for Italy within these four days. I thought it my duty to certify you, as I am informed, that James Archer the Jesuit, with two or three priests more, came out of Spain about 6 months ago, and landed in co. Wexford. Archer was born in Kilkenny. There is no doubt (if that report be true) but that he was an earnest persuader of the Earl of Ormond's nephews to enter into their wicked rebellion. If Archer came not thither himself, there is no doubt but those that came were accompanied with his letters and instructions, as well to Sir Edmond Butler's sons as also others of the best and civilest sort in towns and abroad in the counties thereabouts.—This 20 of December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.

*Enclosed:—Request by George Freman for the Lord Treasurer's warrant to the searchers of the port of London to pay 250*l*. out of the next goods found cessed for nonpayment of the Queen's custom; if within six days this may be procured he will perform his promise.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. (47. 57.)

RICHARD DOUGLAS to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, his uncle, one of his [Scottish] Majesty's Council.

1596, Dec. 20.—I doubt nothing but ye have oft, both in thought and word, condemned me as forgetful and unthankful, who this great while past has not advertised you neither of any matter concerning yourself nor yet of the state of matters here; which if I had not great and weighty reasons for me, I could not in any wise excuse. But the truth is, as I wrote to you by my last, immediately after that, against all reason, and farther against the King's honour and weal than yours, you were denounced to the horn, I was both verbally discharged, and a proclamation set forth forbidding all men to write or to entertain intelligence with any in that country by the knowledge and privity of his Majesty or Secretary; which proclamation was principally made, as I was surely advertised by some of no small credit, principally to entrap me and to draw me within the compass of treason, and spies and means were used to have intercepted my letters if any I had sent. Therefore, since by my writing, except I had found a quiet and sure convoy, I might have procured harm and irrecoverable loss to myself and no benefit to you, I abstained hithertills, not forgetting in the mean time neither my duty to you, which shall ever be with me in highest commendation, nor yet

to use the means I could, either by myself or friends, to procure your benefit and credit, which your enemies upon imagined grounds, to his Majesty's greater loss than yours, have sought to diminish. It shall be ever my greatest care, and either with God's assistance shall I yet bring it about, that you shall be honourably sent for and employed, or else I shall succumb and perish in that quarrel. For professed enemies here you have none except Sir George who, upon a malice to all your name and fear of your advancement and home coming, procured that horning, whose credit is nothing diminished nor yet his evil will to us. And for your man Foules, I account not so much of him who is known to all men except to the King to be a vain fool, albeit he has been a very evil instrument against you. I have used many ways, and caused others also to travail in the same, to have laid by Sir George his malice, and to have entered in friendship with him; but he, suspecting according to his own evil inclination others after his own humour, thinks that while he enjoys the living of Shott none of that name will but seek his fall; and since we see that by his goodwill your matter cannot be compassed, there is no remedy but we must seek by him to come to it, or else either to cast him or his credit, whereof I despair not by the help of some whose credit increases daily, but yet dare not expressly oppose themselves to Sir George, but will work it indirectly, I trust, ere it be long. The President, who is very like to be promoted to be Chancellor, and the Secretary have promised all their assistance, and my Lady Seton his mother who is in great credit with the Queen, who now is in great favour and rules the King her husband, has offered herself to move the Queen, and all others with whom she has credit, in your matter, confessing to me how far she was obliged both to your help and advice in her greatest necessity. I pray your lordship, by the first occasion you may, to give her thanks of her goodwill, and to desire her to insist and continue in that good will towards you as occasion shall offer, and as I shall advertise her ladyship when time requires. By my next, which must be by this or the like address, for any other way I dare not use as yet, your lordship shall understand a greater progress, I trust, in your matters. Our estate here is not in good terms, for this division fallen out betwixt the King and the ministry, who seeks now to take from them that liberty which they have long had, is like to produce dangerous effects for factious people to make their advantage of; for if the King remain constant at this point he is now at against them, they will not fail to raise a faction against him, and it is suspected they shall not want assistance thereunto from that country; and if the King yield to them he endangers his credit and reputation, being once embarked so far against them. Always by this faction the papist lords are like to settle themselves, for Angus has bought his living from the Duke and it settled in the person of his son, Huntley offers to subscribe and embrace the religion, and Errol desires conference whereby he may be reduced, and all three would now be contented to enter in dealing with her Majesty of that realm to lay off her evil will from them, and to make her sufficient surety of their peaceable intentions to embrace no foreign course prejudicial to her nor her estate and dominions, and to bind themselves thereto. Which if ye think may be friendly heard there, upon your secret advertisement to me, I shall cause further matter be sent you from themselves. And thus to my next advertisement, which I shall seek to send when I have any sure convoy.—Edinburgh, this 29 of December, 1596.

[P.S.] My brother, Mr. Samuel, is troubled with Edward Johnstone who in no ways will consent to seek his silver in London, and as for me, I would rather pay it than my brother should be troubled therefore if I

had the money, and for Robert Graham, he stands decreed to pay that silver to Logie, neither has any other any right to pursue for it; neither will I be able to get anything of Colfargie so long as my lord of Angus stands forfeited, and no heir to Earl Archibald, so for the time I can see no remedy but Mr. Samuel must pay that money.

Holograph. 3 pp. (47. 58.)

CAPTAIN N. DAWTREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 29.—Beginning now to recover from an extreme cold, will attend Cecil's pleasure. Asks him in the meanwhile to move her Majesty for her warrant for the lease in reversion she granted him, to be so enlarged that he may pay his debts, &c.—29 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 60.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, Dec. 29.—Note of profit from Lord Cobham's farm at Lowell.
1 p. (145. 187.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 29.—The Estates General have thought good to exchange lances for pistols in such troops as are armed with them, and to ordain that each company should have 25 men, fully armed, each with a baggage horse, and for that purpose has increased the pay by ten florins the month. As some of the English companies are feeble and small, he finds it requisite, for the service of Her Majesty and the carrying out of the order, to reduce these companies, so that each be hereafter of 100 men and have, if possible, 25 men armed and mounted as above. Begs him, therefore, to persuade the Queen to consent, according to the charge he has given to the Sieur de Schoonerval, and the solicitation of their friends by Vere, Sydney and Parker. He hopes that thereby the Queen will be better served.—The Hague, 8 January, 1597. *Signed.*

French. 2 pp. (147. 121.)

SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY to the QUEEN.

1596, Dec. 30.—According to your Highness's commandment I moved the King for the enterprise of Calais, to whom I needed not use many reasons of persuasion about that matter, finding him so willing at the first motion to yield thereunto as a matter importing him very much and your Majesty also, whom (he saith) he loveth and honoureth much more than himself. He rejoiceth much that your Majesty concurrerth with him in opinion, not only in the danger and annoyance which that place breedeth to you both, but in an assured resolution to remove so great an offence with all the speed possible, whilst the enemy, weakened by his late losses, is as yet unable and unapt to hinder your designs. For the better effecting whereof, and for your Majesty's satisfaction, he desireth you to send some person of credit to Dieppe to confer with him thereupon; he will likewise send to Count Maurice to entreat him thither, that the time, the number of men, and the manner of proceeding being fully agreed upon, it may presently be put in execution. The men he prayeth may be in a readiness in the meantime, that they may consult and execute both together, if it be possible. If your Majesty

proceed in this matter I pray God send you that success which I wish for your contentation especially and the good of your poor subjects, who are much straightened in their traffic by the incommodity of that place. It will stop the course of treaty of peace with Spain, which, whatsoever is here pretended to the contrary, there is great reason to doubt in respect of the artifice used in the handling thereof, besides the general assent thereto, to the which it seemeth they have intended and bent their whole wits at this present. The King's resolution only hath stayed it hitherto, from the which he willed me to assure your Majesty that nothing should ever have power to remove him, both in respect of your Highness's contentment and his own good, foreseeing his own ruin if any such thing should be effected. I humbly thank your Majesty for your gracious acceptance, expressed in your letters, of my poor travails. I pray God make me able to deserve so great favour with all the service I can do, which if it might once in any proportion answer the faith and zeal with the which I serve, I would hope well to give your Majesty better satisfaction thereof, which I only seek and sue for at the hands of the Highest.—From Rouen, the 30th of December, 1596.

Holograph. Two seals. 1½ pp. (47. 61.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN, W. BOROUGH, and THOMAS MIDDLETON
to LORD BURGHELY.

1596, Dec. 31.—We received your letter of the 24th of this December, with the petition of William Stalleng, of Plymouth, unto you for the payment of 407*l.* 1*l.* 4*d.* by him disbursed by order from the Lord Admiral, for victualling in May last certain ships that served in the India voyage with Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, being then returned back to Plymouth; which petition you appointed to be considered by Mr. Quarles and Mr. Darell, and the same to be answered by them, which they did endorse, signifying thereby unto you that the same 407*l.* 1*l.* 4*d.*, with 89*l.* 1*s.* disbursed in like manner by Jonas Quarles at Portsmouth for the victualling of some of the ships of that fleet that arrived there (and divers other sums owing unto sundry persons for victuals taken up for relieving of that fleet after their return in that voyage upon the coast of this realm), was not to be demanded by them in an ordinary estimate, but ought to be allowed and paid out of the treasure returned in that voyage, or by Thos. Drake and the Lady Hawkins, the executors of the two late generals that died in that service. Both which sums your lordship, in your said letter, requireth may be paid accordingly, or otherwise to let you understand some reasonable cause to the contrary. The charge for victualling the ships that served in that voyage, since they arrived upon the coast of England and before they arrived to the ports where their companies were discharged, doth amount to 965*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, as appeareth by sundry accounts and bills for the same which we have seen, whereof those two parcels before mentioned, owing to William Stalleng and Jonas Quarles, are part. Moreover, there is owing unto sundry mariners that served in that voyage, as we judge, about the sum of 300*l.*, for the payment whereof we want money. We know not how the same sums can be paid except Lady Hawkins and Thos. Drake be constrained to bring in and pay unto me Thos. Middleton the sum of 1500*l.* yet behind and unpaid, parcel of 4000*l.* which they should have paid for their third part, answerable to the 8000*l.* ready money disbursed by her Majesty for her two third parts. We see your lordship is troubled with suits by some of those to whom money is owing for those victuals; but if you

did see in what sort we are troubled with hard speeches by some of those that sue to recover that money due, as also by sundry poor mariners that served in that voyage for their wages yet unpaid, which we cannot despatch till order be taken for that money, we doubt not you would so pity their cases that order might be speedily taken for the payment of the said 1500*l*.—London, the last of December, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 p. (47. 62.)

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN IRELAND.

1596, Dec.

Horsemen :

Tully	-	Cap: Fleming	-	30
Clandolkan	-	S ^r H. Harrington	-	50
Rosse	-	S ^r Rob: Nedham	-	30
Com. Kilkenny	-	S ^r Edmund Butler	-	10
		Cap: Mountague	-	50
Newry	-	S ^r H. Bagnall	-	50
Carrickfergus	-	S ^r Edw: York	-	50
		L: of Dunsany	-	20
		Cap: Adam Loftus	-	20
		S ^r W ^m Clerk	-	10
		Cap: Warren	-	20
Offaley	-	S ^r Edw: Herbert	-	12
Kilconnell	-	Cap: Russell	-	50
		Cap: Gifford	-	50
Roscomen	-	S ^r Rich: Bingham	-	40
		S ^r John Norreys	-	100
Athlone	-	S ^r H. Norreys	-	

Footmen :

		E: of Thomond	-	150
Com. Kilkeny	-	S ^r Edw: Stanley	-	100
		Cap: Fiton	-	100
		Cap: St Leger	-	100
Lex	-	Cap: Marshall	-	50
		Cap: Wenman	-	100
		Cap: Chichester	-	100
Tully	-	S ^r Geo: Bourghier	-	100
		Cap: Heigham	-	100
		S ^r H: Wallop	-	100
Bathdrome	-	S ^r Jo: Dowdall	-	100
		Cap: Lee	-	100
		S ^r John Bolles	-	100
Dublyn	-	S ^r Tho: North	-	100
Baltinglasse	-	Cap: Greame	-	50
Offaley	-	Cap: Cromwell	-	100
Naas	-	S ^r Edw: Bowes	-	100
Mallahill	-	Jo: Talbot	-	22
		S ^r Edw: York	-	50
Carrickfergus	-	Cap: Mansfeld	-	100
		Cap: Merryman	-	100
		Cap: Bethell	-	60
Armagh	-	Cap: Baker	-	100
		Cap: Ashenden	-	100

Newry	-	-	Sr H: Bagnall	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Collyer	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Trever	-	-	-	100	
Carlingford	-	-	Cap: Currye	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Ghest	-	-	-	100	
Dundalk	-	-	Cap: Staunton	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Piercy	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: M: Wingfeld.	-	-	-	100	
Atherdy	-	-	Cap: Rice ap hugh	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Devereux	-	-	-	100	
Drogheda	-	-	Sr Uriah Leigh	-	-	-	100	
Kells	-	-	Cap: Street	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Follio	-	-	-	100	
Longford	-	-	Cap: Whyllyes	-	-	-	100	
Athlone	-	-	Sr Jo: Norreys	-	-	-	150	} 300*
			Sr H: Norryes	-	-	-	150	
Ballymore,	-	-	Sr Rich: Bingham	-	-	-	100	} 150
Boyle, and	-	-						
Athelege	-	-						
Roscomen	-	-	Cap: Malby	-	-	-	50	} 200
Ballineslowe	-	-	Cap: Wilmott	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Parker	-	-	-	100	
Molloghmore	-	-	Cap: W. Mostyn	-	-	-	100	
Myleke	-	-	Cap: H. Mostyn	-	-	-	100	
Cloughinkillybeg	-	-	Cap: Awdley	-	-	-	100	} 600
			Cap: Garret	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Brett	-	-	-	100	
Kilconnell	-	-	Cap: Izoell	-	-	-	100	} 200
			Cap: Kingsmell	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Babtist	-	-	-	100	
Athenry	-	-	Cap: Conway	-	-	-	100	} 200
			Cap: Parsons	-	-	-	100	
Conge	-	-	Cap: Pettit	-	-	-	100	} 200
			Sr Tho: Knollys	-	-	-	100	
Galway	-	-	Cap: Goodwyn	-	-	-	100	} 300
			Sr Rich: Wingfeld	-	-	-	100	
			Cap: Lister	-	-	-	100	
Mounster	-	-	Sr Tho: Norreys	-	-	-	100	

Undated.

Endorsed:—"Decemb: 1596. A list of her Maties forces in Ireland, and how they are disposed."

2 pp. (47. 63.)

MICHAEL STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec.—I thank you for your letter. My absence from the court is verily till that be despatched clearly from her Majesty; then I would be there within one hour. If it might be drawn into a letter, it would work much more effect, yet I stand not upon it, but if my lord of Buckhurst have the doing of it, it will be well enough. I mind not to be away one hour these holidays, nor to enter into bonds till work days come, that the days be longer.

Holograph. Seal, broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (47. 64.)

* This and the corresponding additions which follow are in Lord Burghley's handwriting.

H. HUGHES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec.—My master, Sir Henry Bagenall, relying altogether upon the good hope of your wonted favour, hath addressed me hither to be suitor in his behalf for the granting unto him a reversion of the manor of Newcastle under Lyne, which he hath now in possession, and hath been held from her Majesty by his ancestors for a long time. And now, finding from you that her Majesty in these times is not well disposed to hearken unto like suits, and that you are not likewise pleased, in respect of your weightiest affairs, to move her Majesty any further in this behalf, not having any other hopes to bring the same to pass unless by the Master of Requests, whose despatch because I fear it will be long and uncertain, though I have commission to be liberally thankful unto any that would effect the same, I have resolved, for avoiding further vain charges, to return back into Ireland, and therefore beseech your letters unto my master, signifying in what unseasonable a time this suit is undertaken, by which I shall be discharged of blame. And forasmuch as my master, in regard of his long experience in the wars of Ireland and his good knowledge of the nature and disposition of that nation, is (as I hope) in the opinion of some of the wisest in that kingdom, very sufficient for managing her Majesty's service there, whereof he hath always and of late made good trial; of your wonted regard and the better to enable him in her Highness's service, may it please you and the rest of the Lords to write your letters to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to require that if they shall think necessary to establish any government or command in the north of that realm, as at Knockfergus or the parts thereabouts, that the same may be disposed unto him, with expedient and usual entertainments.

Endorsed:—"December, 1596."

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 p. (47. 65.)

EDWARD WYMARKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec.—I do not find any course to be taken with my Lord Thomas Howard but it will endanger my bond to Cutts, which I did not enter into to cross my lord or of any purpose to gain thereby myself, but only to stop the clamour which otherwise would have overthrown his lordship's particulars and all the rest. Most willingly I will refer myself to your order when the book is passed, and if you will have me assign it to Lord Thomas I will; or else, if you shall think well, keep the same in my hands until some end be made between Lord Thomas and Cutts for my security against Cutts' bond of 1,500*l*. Humbly I sue that you would suffer the same to pass the signet that it may be ready for the great seal to-morrow, for you know there may be many crosses if the same pass not before the holidays. Myself much weakened with sickness am not able to attend you.

Endorsed:—"December, 1596."

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (47. 66.)

FOULKE GREVYLL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec.—I most humbly thank you, and do assure your honour it was the Queen's resolute pleasure to have those letters written which I will soon wait upon you myself and justify. Till then I labour to bring down the pride of my nose, which is somewhat out of proportion for the time, and a little thing will easily misbecome an ill face. And so most

humbly desiring you honour that the letters may be ready as soon as your greater businesses will permit, and commend your honour to God.

—*Undated.*

Endorsed :—"Dec. 1596."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (174. 63.)

ELIZABETH, LADY RUSSELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan.—"I pray accept the hearty thanks of a poor widow that can no more for acquittal of your honourable liberality to as poor a maiden: you show yourself a complete courtier of this time to your honour by such actions and not least pleasing for the kind messages fit at such occasions both for place person and times. Thus having performed Han. Russell's request for giving of thanks both of the money and most kind message, as she termeth it, touching her coming among boxes, wishing you happiness and health to your own contentment I end with confessing that my proud heart promiseth to acquit to yourself any kindness you shall show to mine, if God make me ever able, which I look not for. So out of my bed, not well, I wish myself one of your company of the privy chamber to make me able to give a New years gift to Her Majesty, which now in faith I was not; your loving Aunt, Elizabeth Russell, Dowager. I pray do me the favour as to thank the Earl of Essex for his most honourable new year's gifts to my two daughters with the best words that Sir Robert Cecil can deliver, and the like I pray from me also to my Lady of Warwick and Cumberland for Nan's two carcanets and to your own father for his gilt pot. All these Nan hath named to me. From Bess I hear of nothing. Good Sir Robert Cecil do thus much as I desire that will thank you for it."

Holograph. 1 p. (68. 11.)

DEFENCE AGAINST THE SPANIARDS.

1596.—Note of matters considered in Council, with marginal notes in Sir Robert Cecil's hand. As follows:—

- (1.) "To advertise the Earl of Bath of the danger like to come, and to command him to provide that all the forces of the shire be in readiness to repair to such place as may be attempted. All appointed to find horse to put them in readiness and to be showed in the field and mustered." (2.) "That warning to be given to all the gentlemen of the West parts that be here about London to repair down with speed." [*In margin*: Proclamation.] (3.) "That all recusants be removed from their dwelling places and committed either to prison or to the houses of such as will answer for them. And for the knowledge of these recusants my lord of Canterbury is to deliver his opinion." [*Margin*: Archbishop of Canterbury.] (4.) "That such recusants as have horse or geldings of service, or armour, to be taken and delivered to the custody of the lieutenants." [*Margin*: Here ordered.] (5.) "The Earl of Bath to be written unto to certify what quantity of powder, match and lead there is in readiness if need be." [*Margin*: to be put into the general letter, and a motive to increase the powder. Lord Keeper.] (6.) "That none that be principal men, gentlemen or others, be permitted to depart the country, but to be ordered to put themselves in arms by providing of such things as shall be needful." [*Margin*: The general letter.] (7.) "That as many of her Majesty's ships as presently may be put to readiness, and the rest to be prepared an the same may be done." [*Margin*: Done here.] (8.) "That the former orders for aiding one country with others to be put in execution and the

like letters to be renewed." [*Margin*: Here.] (9.) "Advertisement to be given to the lord Marquis and lord Mountjoy of some intention of an exploit upon some of those parts as Portsmouth or the Wight, and therefore that the strength of the country be put in order for defence, &c." [*Margin*: A private letter here. Mr. Smyth.] (10.) "The lord of Hunsdon to return to his charge." [*Margin*: Here ordered.] (11.) "That Mr. Caron be advised to move the States to send more shipping to the Narrow Seas, considering the purpose of the King of Spain to send his forces thither." [*Margin*: He comes hither.] (12.) "All officers that have any manner of authority or charge in any maritime county to be commanded presently to repair down to their charge to attend the same; especially any that have custody of any forts on the sea coast to repair to their charge and to attend in person." [*Margin*: The lord Treasurer to be pleased to cause letters to be made because his lordship hath the notes. *In another hand*. It is put into the proclamation.] (13.) "The justices of assise of the West to inquire what gentlemen of those parts be in and about the city." [*Margin*: Mr. Wade may speak to the lord Chief Justice.] (14.) "That Sir Fer. Gorges may have his garrison increased to 100, both for defence of Plymouth and the Islands." [*Margin*: The Queen contented with this, but her Majesty would have the country, according to the offer in Sir Ferd. Gorges letter, bear their parts. In this the Lords desire that the lord Treasurer will conceive the direction.] (15.) "That no inhabitant of any port town depart from their dwelling." [*Margin*: Proclamation, put into the proclamation.] (16.) "That no shipping be suffered to pass out of the realm." [*Margin*: Lord Admiral doth that.] (17.) "To know of Sir G. Carewe if the forts in Cornwall be furnished with ordnance as he had warrant. [*No note*.] (18.) "Pinnaces from the West to be sent to discover." [*Margin*: Ordered here.]

Endorsed:—1596. *Also with the following note by Sir Robert Cecil to his father*;—

"The Lords have commanded me to acquaint your Lordship with what they have done and what they desire his Lordship to do, Ro. CECYLL."

3 pp. (39. 74.)

Similar notes in the EARL OF ESSEX's hand.

(1.) The Archbishop of Canterbury to take order "for the safe laying up of recusants." [*In margin*, Ordered.] (2.) Persons of quality to repair home and put themselves in order. The lord Keeper to learn their names from the justices of assise. [*Margin*: Ordered.] (3.) All lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of maritime counties and all captains of castles and forts upon the sea coast to be commanded to reside upon and furnish their charges, notifying the Council if they want anything which cannot be supplied in the country. [*Margin*: Mr. Secretary. Mr. Waad shall go to my lord Treasurer for the writing of letters to that end.] (4.) All lieutenants throughout England to be written to to muster the forces of their counties and see that captains of horse and foot are with their charges; and all recusants' horses and armour taken from them for her Majesty's service. [*Margin*: Mr. Sec. Ordered.] (5.) "The orders in the year '88 to be sought in the Council chest, and, according to those precedents," direction given where forces are to repair in case of alarm; and the forces to be accompanied with victuals and pioneers with tools "as was in those former orders set down." [*M*.; Mr. Sec. Ordered.] (6.) The lord Admiral to declare how many

ships he can set out, and when, and give a note of preparations necessary in his office. [*M. : L. Ad. Ordered.*] (7.) Sir George Carre to make a note of all provisions belonging to the office of the Ordnance, both for the general store of the realm and for an army to be presently made, and see that all contained in the note is ready. [*Margin : Sir G. Care. He is sent for.*] (8.) A general of victuals to be named who shall provide magazines of victual in all counties most likely to be attacked, and have his under commissary in each of such counties. (9.) "A store of victual to be forthwith gotten out of the Low Countries to serve both for sea and land services ; and to that end Mons. Caron and the Deputies of the States to be forthwith dealt withal, and some person to be sent from her Majesty to the Low Countries ; for if the business be well handled her Majesty may have it gratis and speedier than any provision can be made in England." [*Margin : Caron is sent for. Sir Fra. Vere is here.*] (10.) Three pinnaces to be sent to discover the Spanish fleet ; one to the Rock, another to Cape Finisterre and Cape Prior, and the third to lie betwixt Silly and the coast. [*Margin : Ordered.*]

Endorsed :—"Things ordered by the Council, '96."

3 pp. (39. 76.)

SAMUEL SYMKROFT to MR. THOS. ARUNDEL.

1596.—[*The top portion of the letter has been cut off.*] . . . All we had (our rapiers only excepted) was lost. Her Majesty wrote very sharply in the beginning of her letter against your lordship, that you were only a gentleman and your father but a knight, and it were very unfitting you should take place before him ; and in especial, the nobles of the realm would take it altogether evil that a man of meaner parentage should take place before them, neither was this any common honour, therefore seemeth strange both to herself and Council ; and it must be that his Majesty [the Emperor] hath supposed you to be some man of greater worth than you are. In regard whereof, and for avoiding of further inconveniences which happily might grow among the nobility, she had under a "collar" commanded you to prison for some time ; and withal besought his Majesty you might want that honour, for otherwise further troubles might grow. The Emperor his letters, in better words than I can express, imported this much, that as he was by your lordship very well persuaded of her Majesty, and supposed now all that had been spoken of her to be but lies ; therefore, even as she meant to continue this his good liking towards her, so he wished her again and again that you might not only hold that honour you had received (which he thought insufficient in regard of your desert), but also for his sake that she would deal graciously with you. And where it seemed to her and the Council strange that you should be graced with such title, he answered it was unto him not strange, neither needed they look [to] the records of other countries, for that it was with them a thing most common to give titles of as great honour to them which deserved it ; and neither did he anything inconsiderately, nor without good intelligence what your lordship was, both by her Majesty's letters, wherein she commended you for her near kinsman and of her own blood, a copy of the which he had sent her, but also by others. . . . think it not good to be seen with your lordship before the next spring, for that the Lord Willoughby, Mr. Evers and others who suspected my being there saw me, and I gave it out to all men that I was going for Italy. Wherefore I think it best to go into the country to my friends, and lie close this winter, for if it be known I am in the country, it may hap bring you

into trouble and myself both. I refer myself to your good lordship's wise consideration. Barvisious doubted not but all should go well with you, but if any further matter fall, he would have you write to the Emperor himself, and commend your cause unto him. Truly Baron Rumsse (?) and Barvisious dealt most effectually for your lordship, and have them commended with all other your good friends. The letter you wrote to Mr. Tilley they could by no means get from him; he had special command to send it back, as he said, if he were not [*sic*].—This present Thursday.

Addressed:—"To the right honourable his very good lord Thomas Arundel, Earl of the Empire, deliver these."

Endorsed by Cecil:—"1596. This letter also was found in Mr. Thomas Arundel's hose and brought by Mr. Wade to the Earl of Essex, the Lord Admiral, and the Secretary the 21 April, '97."

Holograph. 2 pp. (47. 68.)

SIR MATTHEW ARUNDEL to MR. JOHN BUDDEN, feodary of Dorset.

1596.—I would you (knowing my state better than myself) do not answer Mr. Ashley's impossible demands for his land of St. Giles, which you know I cannot deal in without sale of Sock to Mr. Phillips, and know neither what he will give nor when he will pay, and for interest I am too "weery" to be deeper plunged. Mr. Ashley's need will ask no long tarrying, and his rate with my valuation hath no affinity, wherefore tell Sir Harry Barkeley I much thank him for his kindness, and desire much he should be my neighbour in that place. Now touching the 100*l*. I was content you should take up for my son, upon ten of the 100, whereof I wished a stay (his too, too many unkindnesses considered) I am charitably to pray your delivery of it to his hands, protesting it shall be the last unless he alter much from his unnaturalness, ever despising me and my poor advice in all things, as you know so well. I will pray to God for his amendment, and wish with my heart that he wholly cleaved to the counsel only of Mr. Secretary and my lord Harry, whose mind I so well know as they will advise the best, however his grace be to accept it: that he seek solely and wholly to please her Majesty, which is the true touch for every good English subject, and reckon more to be her vassal (to her liking) than Earl to an Emperor with her dislike, I know will be ever both their counsel and my commandment upon my blessing. I pray you heartily that John Dacombe may buy for me a dozen good muskets with their furniture. I thought (for my debt as you know) to have sojourned a year, but this hurly burly will here stay me at Shasbery [Shaftesbury] my poor home.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (47. 69.)

MR. LUCAS, PREACHER AT ST. PAUL'S.

[1596.]—"The names of those that do accept of Mr. Lucas his preaching at Paul's, or else he to give forty pounds a year to maintain a preacher there."

A list of 103 names, commencing with Thomas Dyve, John Myghton, Thomas Abbys and William Willson, aldermen; Robert Lynford, B.D. and now master of St. John's Hospital [Bedford]; Martin Lynford, parson of St. Peter's, William Foxcroft, parson of St. Cuthbert's, and Edward Noke, vicar of Paul's.

Some of the names are the same as those subscribed to the succeeding letter; the handwriting is also the same.

1½ pp. (47. 77.)

The PARISHIONERS OF ST. JOHN'S, BEDFORD, to the EARL OF
ESSEX.

[1596.]—Whereas we of the parish of St. Johns in Bedford doe understand that there is some controversy between your chaplain Mr. Lucas and Mr. Gilby for our hospital and parish church of St. John's; forasmuch as we have heard and do know Mr. Lucas to be a good teacher, we do desire you that he may be the master of the said hospital and parson there, hoping that he will be a meet man for the place.

Sixteen signatures attached. 1 p. (47. 78.)

DR. ROBERT BENNETT, DEAN OF WINDSOR, to the QUREN.

1596.—Your Majesty's letters requiring a grant of a lease of the parsonage of Husborne your most humble subject and servant receiveth with all loyal regard and most thankful acknowledgment of your high and princely favours towards him, and with all submission of myself and whole condition at the feet of your Majesty. Howbeit, if so poor a subject upon his knees may treat with his most gracious sovereign for pardon in this case, I tender these my plaints to your piety and most compassionate regard. I cannot by the laws demise the lease as yet, neither by the local statutes for more years than one and twenty, unto which statutes I am straitly tied. I have bound myself in covenant to grant it (when I may by law) unto one Oxenbridge, dwelling upon the place, and out of whose lands the tithes do arise, if at such time I continued master there; out of whose power I know not how to discharge myself. It tendeth to the ruin of the hospital, which hath continued since the Conquest, and which in conscience I am bounden to preserve, for that it ministereth yearly the one half of our provision, even an hundred quarters of corn, wherewith threescore poor are continually relieved, besides an infinite number of foreign poor. Of which provision at your Majesty's assignees' hands we shall stand uncertain by reason counterpaines are seldom sealed from your Majesty, neither lieth against your Majesty any distress, forfeiture or reentry, so the poor may want their rent (as we find in like case by woeful experience in Windsor), or long seek it by petition only; and so I shall bring the displeasure of God and curse of the poor upon me. I have done your Majesty service in your Commission Ecclesiastical in those parts, and suffered there some violent oppressions, and to redeem my peace I have cast myself into debt, whereof I shall not be relieved otherwise than by letting this to the highest rate. This only lease I have preserved, not for any child (which I never had) nor any friend, but for the only hope I had out of that only living to recover my debt, and do some good to the poor and ruinate hospital which hath so long relieved me. This your college wherein I am by your singular favour placed is more like to fall to ruin than work my supply. What I have or may attain is with sacred vow dedicated to your service. I labour in my function with all my power, I expend in hospitality to the highest point of my value; the better strength your Majesty vouchsafeth me, the more abundant shall my service be. These things, as most humble suppliant, I present unto your sacred hands and eyes to treat your princely pardon and compassion towards me.

Endorsed. Holograph. 1 p. (47. 80.)

1596.—A reply to "the reasons [here recited] of Dr. Bennett, why he cannot, or rather, will not yield to her Majesty's letters for the parsonage of Husborne."

(1.) There is no more desired than he may, or by the laws of this realm and her Majesty's prerogative shall be found in his power to do.

(2.) His promise is against law because the statute maketh such bands and promises void; and against conscience, because he hath promised it to a stranger over the old tenant's head.

(3.) For that which tendeth to the ruin of the hospital, there is nothing desired but upon good security for all payments of corn or other rent, and he seemeth much to want good manners that will disable her Majesty for any fit tenant to college or church; and as for the poor, whereof he seemeth to have care, that place doth cry out that he hath abated many of the foreigners and made the ordinaries his own servants, as butlers, cooks, gardeners, &c.; which were more fit for her Majesty's poor maimed soldiers; to say nothing of his turning out a whole choir of singing men, which were allowed in his predecessors' times for the service of God.

(4.) For the fourth, it is likely that he reserveth it, as he hath done all the other leases, to his private gain; for that which he speaketh of his debts is a manifest untruth, especially by any service of her Majesty. Indeed he hath provided his wife a jointure of 80*l.* a year in one lease of a parsonage demised to Sir John Seymour, and hath let another lease to a brother of his, but, as it is thought, to his own use. It only goeth against his conscience to grant a lease to her Majesty, who hath given him (who never was her servant by bill assigned) that hospital, a prebend in Winchester, and the Deanery of Windsor.

1 *p.* (47. 79.)

ARMY.

1596.—“The parcels of armour and weapons lost [by the soldiers levied in Middlesex] in the last expedition pretended for Callesis.”

Corslets, 17; musketts, 24; cullyvers, 15; “powldrons,” 244 pair; of burgonetts and murrions, 124; swords, 230; daggers, 500; pikes, 18; flasks for muskets, 48; touch boxes, 57; musket rests, 70; bullet bags, 247; flask leathers, 247; girdles, 500; moulds, 247.

Endorsed :—“1596.”

1 *p.* (47. 88.)

ARMY.

1596.—“A note of such armour as was found wanting and not re-delivered by the captains who had charge of the soldiers set forth by the City in the late service intended for Callaies.” Against the captains' names are the numbers of coats, swords, headpieces, &c., wanting from their companies.

Also, “Recovered by search made in Kent by warrant granted by your lordships the parcels following.”

Endorsed :—“1596. A note of arms lost of the companies levied in London for Callis.”

1½ *pp.* (47. 89.)

THE MIDDLE MARCHES.

1596.—(1.) “Strength of horsemen and footmen in the Middle Marches.” Total: light horses, 71; petronells, 30; footmen, 1,334.

1 *p.*

(2.) (*On the back*). “A view of horsemen and footmen taken for the Middle Marches made by Captain Westroppe at the commandment of

the Earl of Huntingdon, given to Hen. Withrington and Anthony Hutton." Total; horses allowed, 175, whereof 30 wanting petronells; horses disallowed, 795.—1595, Dec.

1 p. (47. 90.)

NAVY

[1596].—List of the following ships by Lord Admiral Howard :—The *Due Repulse*, *Warspite*, *Defiance*, *Garland*, *Mary Rose*, *E[lizabeth]* *Bonaventure*, *Nonpareil*, *Rainbow*, *Dreadnought*, *Swiftsure*, *Antelope*, and *Foresight*: with numbers against each, probably indicating the tonnage, total 2,820.

1 p. (47. 98.)

CAPTAINSHIP of the WARWICKSHIRE BANDS.

1596.—“Reasons why the commissioners for musters in Warwickshire viz., Sir Thos. Leigh, sheriff, Sir Thos. Lucy, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Mr. Edward Greville, displaced Mr. Gibbes of his captainship and placed Mr. B. Hales in his room.”

1. Because under him many armours were lost at the time of the camp held at Tilbury, without any due recompence unto the poor townships, which still complain for the same.

2. At a day appointed for the mustering of the trained companies, Mr. Gibbes came not, whereupon the commissioners attending the service to appointed Mr. B. Hales in his room, &c.

3. Mr. Gibbes did dry beat an ancient gentleman of the shire who long served as foreman of the grand jury.

(47. 102.)

TRAINBANDS in DEVON.

[1596].—“Reasons alleged by Mr. Cary why Mr. Champernowne cannot be a Colonel, neither raise a third regiment in the south division [of Devon].”

1. There are in each of the three divisions of Devon but two colonels, long since appointed by your lordships. To raise a third in the south division would be over-burthensome to that part and disorder all the rest of the forces, which are now reduced into bands under several captains, appointed to repair to the places of descent and how each shall relieve and back the other, as occasion shall require.

2. Mr. Champernowne was appointed a deputy lieutenant within this quarter of this year upon the death of Sir Francis Drake [*in Nov. 1595*] who [neither] had, nor made suit for, any regiment or band of men.

3. It is alleged by Mr. Champernowne that the south division hath more parishes than the east or north and therefore there will be men sufficient to raise a third regiment there. There are a great number of maritime parishes full of mariners, and there are also in the same the four courts of the Stannaries; so that if the “mannred” of the mariners belonging to the Lord Admiral and the jurisdiction of the Stannaries appertaining to Sir Walter Raleigh be deducted, with which we may not inter-meddle, then is there less possibility to raise any more men in the south division than in the other two.

4. Mr. Champernowne desires to have certain hundreds now under Mr. Seymour's charge, and Mr. Seymour to have Haytor hundred which is under my charge; which is not convenient. For I dwell in the midst of Haytor hundred hard adjointant on Torbay, a principal place of descent

and very dangerous, the charge whereof your lordships have appointed unto me, and to have its forces as well trained as untrained for the better defence thereof. And in that hundred only do I raise my particular band of 250.

1 p. (47. 115.)

The QUEEN.

[1596 ?].—"Cases already adjudged for her sacred Majesty."

Englefield's case	-	-	-	1,000 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Shelley's case	-	-	-	1,000 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Dacre's case	-	-	-	2,000 marks per annum.
Sir John Perrott's case	-	-	-	800 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Alton's woods	-	-	-	10,000 <i>l.</i>
The case of the Isle of Man	-	-	-	500 <i>l.</i> per annum.

The Lord Darcy's case that claimed liberties to be discharged of purveyance, which greatly concerned your Majesty in the provision of your honourable household :—

The case of your Majesty's birthright from your most honourable mother Queen Anne, 1,000*l.*

I found out the several deeds whereby your Majesty was intituled.	{	Sir Christopher Blunt's case concerning the manor of Tainton in Gloucestershire, 200 <i>l.</i> per annum.
		Sir John Perrott's case for the manor of Osterlow, 300 marks per annum.
		My Lord of Southampton's case for the inheritance of all his lands, 2,000 marks per annum.
		Mr. Littleton's lands, 1,000 <i>l.</i> per annum.

The case against unreasonable perpetuities and uses.

Windam's case, 700*l.* per annum in reversion.

The overthrow of patents of concealments and reducing those titles to compositions to the great liking of your subjects, whereby your Majesty hath already received above 10,000*l.*

The case concerning the deceit of auditors.

The case of sojourners in London that claim to be discharged of prisage—not adjudged.

1 p. (47. 117.)

COUNTY BUSINESS.

1596.—A paper advising the person addressed "to get of her Majesty the keeping of the county books of and in every shire, the calling of all exigentes and proclamations and return of the same, the keeping of all county courts and hundred courts and the trial of all actions in them, the bailiwick of all hundreds, and the breaking up of the Green Wax, to give her Majesty a small rent for it."

The writer states that each of these things has been partly granted before, that it will be a great boon to all the Queen's subjects (who are wronged, he shows, by the negligence and malice of sheriffs or their officers) and will be a hindrance to none but the sheriff or undersheriff for the time being; he concludes,—“Though your lordship should be abridged of some part, yet may the grant of the rest be very beneficial; but if you can get all I dare warrant your estate better than ever. It may be that the Green Wax will not be granted in general, yet leave it not if you may have the rest.”

Endorsed by Cecil :—"Mr. Clanye (?), 1596."

2 pp. (48. 4.)

SIR HERBERT CROFT to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596.—Since he last made suit to Essex, on behalf of his brother, that brother has come over; which rather disconcerts the writer, who trusted to Essex's promise to give him a place at his (Essex's) coming into Ireland, and feels the disgrace of having failed to get him what others of less merit obtained. To make himself more efficient he was content (contrary to the writer's liking) to serve under a private captain, and has bestowed, at sundry times, two years in the Low Countries. He was with Sir Thomas Baskervyle before Amiens and only came home because of desperate sickness. Finding the Low Country wars but slack this last year he went to Ireland, and has been there until now; whence he has come over presuming on the writer's credit to get him the leading of a company. Begs him to bestow one upon him.

Endorsed :—"1596, Sir Herbert Croft to my lord.

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 7.)

P. LORD DUNSANY to SIR JOHN STANHOPE.

1596.—I learnt this morning out of Norfolk that one Oxborroghe, a justice of peace, examined the cause *ex officio* without my witnesses, "and yet found enough to prove my assertions true:" With higher authority, "having Mr. Secretary's letter and his commandment for the party," it will assuredly be found wilful murder, which will both advantage the Queen more and give greater scope for her clemency. Urges him to be diligent.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 11.)

— to —

1596.—"Sir, I have sent you hereinlosed a copy of my lord Chief Justice's letter to the justices." Asks him to get it accompanied with another from Mr. Secretary, with the addition that Her Majesty, hearing that the matter is very heinous, would have the truth bolted out to the uttermost. Begs to know soon what to expect. "I fear our principal justicers will be slack except you second the cause with some higher authority."—*Not signed.*

Endorsed :—"1596. My lord Chief Justice touching the killing of Thomas Watson in the county of Norfolk by Thomas Thirsbye."

In Lord Dunsany's hand. 1 p. (48. 5.)

P. LORD DUNSANY to SIR JOHN STANHOPE.

1596.—"Sir, it imports us much to have Mr. Secretary's letter to th'effect of these which my lord Chief Justice wrote, only added thereunto that her Majesty is made acquainted with the heinousness of the fact; for the Queen's name is a mighty bond to tie men to do their duty and devour. Moreover, if there were a commandment by a pursuivant sent for Thomas Thyraby himself by Mr. Secretary his absence would give the readier passage to all our proceedings there." Urges haste: fears only the Chief Justice's and Mr. Attorney's slackness.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 12.)

The QUEEN to -----.

1596.—Hearing that he has been sick of late, sends Henry Midlemore, a groom of her Privy Chamber, to enquire of his welfare, and “to declare unto you our earnest good will and special favour we bear you for your most faithful service always done to us, and specially in the discharge of the trust and charge committed to you.”

Endorsed :—1596 ; and by Cecil : read. *Begins* :—“Right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor.”

Corrected draft. 1 p. (48. 14.)

LORD EURE to SIR ROBERT CECIL, Chief Secretary.

1596.—Asking whether (as Cecil promised) he may tell the merchants of whom he takes up 1,000*l.* at Stoade to write to their factors to obtain repayment from Cecil.

Signed :—Ra. Eure.

Endorsed :—1596.

1 p. (48. 15.)

SIR GEOFFREY FENTON, Secretary of State in Ireland.

[1596.]—A petition [to the Council] presented on behalf of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, secretary of state in Ireland, headed :—“A note of my master’s petitions concerning his offices of secretary and surveyor, &c.”

The Queen in her special instruction dated Greenwich, 26 Feb. 1585, [*in the margin are further details of this*] appointed that her chief secretary in Ireland should have the making of all bills, warrants, and other writings to pass the signature of the lord Deputy or other head governor there; but this is usurped from him by the deputies “countenancing” their private secretaries. Suggests words which he begs may be added to the instruction, to remedy this abuse. Desires to have rooms in Dublin Castle which have lain vacant since Mr. Auditor Jennyson died (save for a little space when Brian Fitzwilliam lodged in them) for the storing of the records of the surveyorship which cannot be safely kept in a private house and were in his predecessors’ times injured and embezzled. [*Margin* :—“The L. Treasurer’s or your Honours’ letter effectually written to the new lord Deputy will suffice for this, specially if this clause be inserted, ‘Notwithstanding any other man’s pretence or challenge to the same’”] Requests “your honours’ effectual letter” to Sir William Fitzwilliam to pay him a debt of 60*l.* incurred upon the rent of Dunboyne and which Robert Napper, chief baron there, being now here, who had the examination of the cause in Ireland, can certify. And since he cannot have the fee farm of the parsonage of Dunboyne, owing to “the crossness of the proceedings in Ireland wherein he was made a commissioner,” he begs that, in return for his long and hard service (and that he may not die in debt and leave his wife and children destitute), he may have the *custodiam* of that parsonage, which was so injuriously taken from him. [*Margin* :—The *custodiam* is ready to be seen, which was granted unto him in very ample sort, and yet, in the time of his attendance last at Court, the same wrongfully taken from him by the late Lord Deputy.”]

With some additions in the same hand in the margin.

Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil as “read.”

3 pp. (48. 19.)

2. Copy of the Queen's instruction dated Greenwich 26 Feb. 1585, directing that the Privy Signet shall remain in custody of the Secretary of State.

Signed by Sir Giles Fenton, 26 Feb. 1596.

Enclosed in the preceding.

1 p.

GUERNSEY.

1596.—A statement of accounts of the island of Guernsey, as follows:—
Revenues, according to the book of accounts that now is, 656*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* whereof:—paid to 14 soldiers in Castle Cornet at 6*d.* a day, 127*l.* 15*s.*; the lieutenant's pay, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; receiver's, porter's and master gunner's, 20*l.* each; bell watch, 10*l.*; two boatmen, 20*l.*; officers' wages of the islands with the charges of the court, 42*l.* 6*s.*; twenty serving men extraordinary for the better guarding of the castle, at 10*l.* each, 200*l.*; total payments 536*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

"So there remaineth for the governor towards his expenses, *per annum*, but" 119*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

Endorsed:—1596.

1 p. (48. 26.)

GUERNSEY.

[1596?].—"Demands," addressed to the Council, of Sir Thomas Leighton, for the castle and isle of Guernsey.

(1.) Considering the great preparations in Spain, to have 300 soldiers "sent hither by the beginning of the month of May and to remain all the summer, and victuals for them." (2.) To have 50 soldiers allowed to reinforce the garrison permanently. (3.) To appoint a staple of victuals in the castle for the 300 soldiers for six months. (4.) To licence the inhabitants to import, at their own charge, two demiculverins and 6 sakers of cast iron. (5.) To have a sufficient serjeant major appointed to train the inhabitants being about 800 fighting men.

1 p. (48. 27.)

SIR ROBERT JERMYN to [the LORD TREASURER].

[1596.].—Apologises for troubling his Lordship amid the multitude of his State affairs. Perceives that he will charge their "inland parts" with a contribution. The suit of the country is that it may not exceed 400*l.*, or if it do, that the town of Ipswich may be joined in it. Essex, a larger and richer county than Suffolk, yields but 230*l.* towards two ships better appointed than those of Ipswich, and Norfolk has as yet paid nothing. Four of Ipswich receiving some loss near Spain, obtained your Lordship's letter of marque, and for their own profit manned two ships at their own charge, but now for the public service the whole town cannot man a bark and a hoy, and, as he hears, has taxed the other port towns of Suffolk more than 300*l.* towards it. Ipswich is one of the richest ports of England, and has a corporation standing of 12 and 24, all men of wealth, who lay this burden upon the gentlemen that sojourn there for a while, and upon the mechanical sort, and spare themselves. Their inland parts with the other ports "were that very year at 3,000*l.* charge, whereof Ipswich bare no part nor penny." Ipswich has dealt very unneighbourly by ingrossing corn "these dear years" and sending it away, because the poor cannot pay the price for it. The justices of peace in Suffolk bear them no favour, and at the

assizes, where this matter was discussed, one of them said that if the country would not yield to their full demand they would find means to compel them.

Holograph. 2 pp. (48. 29.)

INDULGENCES.

[1596 ?]—"Indulgences granted by his Holiness to the things under-written, at the instance of the English College."

"1. Having any of these grains wheresoever, you shall gain all the indulgences granted unto the society of the Most Blessed Trinity of the City, if you shall do that which is commanded by the said society. But the indulgences hereafter rehearsed they only shall gain which dedicate themselves to the restoration of the Faith in England, or any way do labour for that cause, or do pray for England.

"2. Whosoever shall have one of these blessed grains and shall be contrite, with at least a purpose of confessing and communicating as soon as conveniently he may, and shall say a crown or a rosary, or shall read Christ's passion or the 7 psalms or the Litanies, praying for his Holiness, or for the state of the Church Catholique, or for th' increase of Faith, or for the conversion of the kingdoms of England, Ireland or Scotland and of all heretics, shall, so often as he shall do these (or any of these), gain a plenary indulgence.

"3. Whosoever he be that is confessed and shall communicate" on the feast of the Trinity, Pentecost, &c., and of the English Saints, or saints whose relics or churches are in that place, or on all Sundays of the year, "shall gain a plenary indulgence to himself or to some one of the faithful deceased, if he shall offer it for that one in way of suffrage (or voice)."

"4. So often as he shall confess his faults before an approved confessor, or contrite or with a purpose of confessing shall devoutly hear mass or a sermon, or shall examine his own conscience, or shall teach the Christian doctrine in whole or in part, or shall endeavour to reconcile those that are at variance, or any man to piety, and shall do what he may to bring men to works of charity either by his counsel or example, or shall strive to bring either himself or others from the profane communion of heretics persuading that the Catholique religion is that that is to be embraced, he shall gain all the indulgences of St. Mary of Lavrettoe, St. Mary Majore, and St. John Laterane."

5. Whosoever having one of these grains shall devoutly fast all the vigils of the Blessed Virgin shall gain 100 years' indulgence, and if he do it "on bread and drink only" shall gain 1,000.

6. By saying of a crown or rosary, or the 7 psalms or litanies, for the conversion of heretics in the Advent, Lent or other days in the which "stacons." [*in § 2 a blank space is left for the word*] are at Rome, he shall receive the indulgences of those 'stacons' as well as if he had visited the same Churches."

7. "He that shall bring any man to detest the life that he hath led or any enormous crime committed, especially of heresy, schism or blasphemy, shall gain a thousand years' indulgence."

8-15. Eight other numbered paragraphs explaining similar indulgences for the performance of similar religious exercises "devoutly before God or some altar or image"; saying mass, &c.; praying for the dead; contrition in the hour of death; praying for his Holiness or propagation of the Faith or conversion of heretics; doing reverence before images; mental prayer, and penance; suffering torture or imprisonment and praying for his persecutors; if one of the grains be lost he that had it may supply its place with an unconsecrated grain, and in

places where there is great punishment of the bearers of such things, he that has had such a grain may chose some pearl or "cürrole" or some little stone or bead or little cross, "or the image of a saint or a death's head of bone, metal, or wood" so often as he shall have need.

"Other indulgences only granted unto crucifixes, medals or crosses, beside the above rehearsed.

"1. He which hath a blessed crucifix or medal, so often as he shall behold or kiss the same he shall gain a hundred days of indulgence.

"2. He that celebrateth or causeth to be celebrated every Friday upon an altar upon which is such a crucifix or medal, he shall free a soul from Purgatory. And the same on All Souls' Day and every day of the octaves thereof.

"3. It shall be lawful also in their place to choose unto yourself any other things after the manner above written."

3 pp. *On the back in a contemporary hand.* "Je me mieurs je recommande mon esprit à son Dieu."

Another copy with numerous verbal differences.

3 pp. *Much injured by damp.* (48. 30.)

TROOPS for IRELAND.

1596.—List of English counties furnishing soldiers, and their captains, viz.:—Chesh. and Lanc., Sir Urian Lee, captain; Bucks. and Beds., Captain Elmes; Ntht., Capt. Par Lane; Linc., Sir John Bowles; Shropsh. and Worc., Capt. Follyett; Camb. and Hunts, Sir Tho. North; Berks. and Oxon, Sir Edw. Stanlye; Warw. and Leic., Mr. Ed. Fitton; Notts., Sir Samuel Bagnall; Staff., Derb., and Heref., no captains named. Of these Ntht. and Linc. furnish 100 men each, the rest 50 each.

Endorsed:—"Captains for Ireland, 1596."

1 p. (48. 34.)

TROOPS for IRELAND.

1596.—A list of names numbered successively 1, 2, 3, &c., and each followed by the letter W, I, D, or G., viz.:—L. Burke W., Sir Coniers Clifford W., Sir Chr. St. Lawrence W., Sir Ed. Fitz Garrett W., Sir Wm. Ashenden I.; Captains Ar. Bourcher I., Baynard D., Billings W., Cheston D., Clouert (?), Cosby W., Larkam W., Ch. Mansfield W., Price W., Godfrey Garrett W., H. Poole G., Rainsford G., Pooley D., Sims I., Chaterton I. "If any of the others do fail":—Sir Clement Higham, Sir W^r Naler (?), Fra. Croftes.

Opposite the 10th to 14th of the above list are inserted in another hand the names of Captains Croftes, Harvy, Crompton, Dutton and Frokleton (?).

In the Earl of Essex's hand.

Endorsed:—"Captains for Ireland, '96.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 are marked with a cross before the number. Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 17 and 18 with another cross after the number.

1 p. (48. 37.)

i. "Captains present that have served in Ireland," viz.:—Captains Hod (?), Edward Northe, Francis Crofte, James Baker, Francis Kingsmill, Crompton, Price, [Richard Wade, lieutenant to Sir Edward Stanley],* and Higham.

ii. "Captains named by your Lordship," viz. :—Captains Wm. Windsor, Thos. Roper, John Burtall, Laurence Banister, Thomas Bowes, son to Sir Edward Bowes who died in Ireland, Rookwoode, Thos. Bois, Wynter and Pilkinton [*these two names bracketed with "Earl of Rutland"*], Godfrey Garrett, White, Ed. Lewen, John Merbury [*bracketed with "L. Keeper"*], Thos. Rotheram [*with "Mr. Chancellor"*], Digges.

Endorsed :—"Captains' names, suitors to be employed in Ireland."

1 p. (48. 36.)

A list of captains [suitors for employment?], viz. :—Captain John Davies. Peter Wier (?). John Brookesbury. Rookewood. William Williams. Mr. Boulton, your lordship's servant, commended by Sir Richard Bingham. Moris Osborner. Saintbarbe, commended very earnestly by my lady Walsingham and commended by Sir Richard Bingham for a company of horse. Bingley. Mr. Fisher, commended by the Countess of Cumberland. Garrett Dillon. Godfrey Garrett, commended by Mr. Fra. Bacon. Thomas Harcomertt. Kemyshe. Crompton. Rowe. John Morgan who is now in Ireland and was commended by Sir Wm. Russell. Rane. Higham (*cancelled*). Wayne-man, commended by Mr. Tasebrough. Francis Russhe, is a suitor to have his company increased; your lordship wrote for him but your letters prevailed not. Cuny and J. Pooley have the like suit. Zouch, recommended by the lord Bray. Mr. Stafford, son to Sir Ed. Stafford and commended by him. Coterell, Trevor and Dutton, commended by the lord admiral. Torbock, of Lanc., commended by Sir Thos. Gerrard. Savile, of Leic., by Sir Edw. and Sir Fr. Hastings. White. Horwell commended by Sir Wm. Russell, the lady Warwick, Mr. Grevile. Poole, desires to have the conduct of the companies for Connaught. Mr. Jones, the lord keeper's man that bears the purse, desires that Mr. Houghton may have the conduct of some of the rest. Lowman of the West Country commended by Sir Rob. Sidney. *Each name prefaced by the word "Captain."*

Apparently jottings made at different times.

1 p. (48. 35.)

THOMAS KEYLWEY to LORD BUCKHURST.

1596.—"To dying men, my good lord, there is neither person or thing to be preferred before the discharge of man's conscience, in respect of which I am moved to write these few lines to your lordship, signifying the course of some dealing that hath happened, which I do perceiving your Lordship's late proceedings by obscure ways never moving questions to me of any matters whereby I might take occasion to have discovered you the case and truth or to defend myself, which of myself was not meet to be done considering the persons whom I then should have discovered to have been the beginners whom respects unmoved by your Lordships might have forbidden me to speak of. But true it is out of wrongs done to the lady Dacres and me became I to wronged Ann Ryvott now the lady Winsor, and the lady Walgrave did the like to free her daughter, and then by wrong to the lady Dacres did I the like to free myself, a practice begun by my father and sisters and afterwards used (yoused) and entered into by others to be named to separate the friendship between the lady Dacres and me, and to deprive us both thereby of our lives and livings. My father after he had got his youngest daughter with child, and murdered both the child and the nurse, with

many others more, making one Thorpe an instrument of his in that matter, he was afterward so practised upon by others that took advantage herein of him as he always was at contention with me, seeking to wrest me out of my inheritance to make amends with his daughter for his fault, and to stop the mouth of such as had taken his daughter from him, and practised upon him. Whereupon he thinking my ability by the lady Dacres was bettered to defend myself, he practised as well by himself as by his letters, some of which I have, to break the good opinion between the lady Dacres and me, as also did use the like practice with all other of my friends to leave me friendless to bring his foresaid practice to pass, which in long time not being able to perform, he practised sundry other ways to murder me, and finding the same both dangerous to himself and hard to be performed, he hath given himself to the beginning of this wicked witcheries 'sociatts' [associated?] with others, by that ways to accomplish the same upon me, of which I was long before warned of by my dead mother, and of his conversements and questions in the night, with other unlawful things. This much I write to discharge my dying conscience, sorrowing your Lordship's dark and contrary mearing questions and by ways deceiving me beyond my understanding, making my offence and doings contrary to my meaning to be burdensome to my own soul in offence to others, and true it is, unsent for, some xvij years since or more there came unto me in a pining sickness one Knott from Sir Henry Knevytt, who had given him physic, and who came unto me from him and gave me physic, and after some time of resorting unto me, he told me I was ill used and the lady Dacres was carried from me by ill practice, and that I could hardly ever after have her favour again, and I making small reckoning of his speeches passed them over and told him I would go a wooing, and he then answered me if I would have her what I should do and he would warrant I should have her, and when I came thither I found such a show in her, and such a course taken by my lady Walgrave as I found was unnatural and not well in my own conceit, so as I left it and came thither no more."

[The writer continues in the like frenzied strain at great length (the above is perhaps a third of the whole) in the course of which he mentions a Captain Malby who recommended him to one Deane, who brought him a letter and a bottle from one Elizabeth Godart]. Foretold his imprisonment. An honest man "is hardly used that hath the Devil taken for a good witness against him." Concluded that his father and Mrs. Godart were both conspiring against him and at times feared the Queen might be in danger. Asks that these letters be shown to the lord Treasurer. Like witcheries are now practised upon his aunt Horsey, "so as if things may pass in hugger mugger and they be suffered, they will destroy the Queen's subjects and accuse and excuse whom they list." Advises him to look to himself, "for I verily conjecture they mean to make a practice upon your honour."

Endorsed:—"1596. Mr. Kilway to the lord Buckhurst."

Holograph. 3 pp. (48. 38.)

MAYORALTY OF LONDON.

1596.—A list of sixteen aldermen and commoners of London who of late years have been discharged from holding office as mayors or sheriffs of London; concluding that if the mayor and bench could discharge so many, "why should they so much grudge that your Majesty should discharge one man from being mayor only, for your service sake; for

though the choice be granted unto them by their charter, yet to allow or disallow of their choice resteth in your Majesty."

Endorsed :—1596.

1 p. (48. 41.)

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH.

1596.—Petition of the mayor and inhabitants of Plymouth to the lords of the Council, in the matter now in question between the town and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, captain of the fort there, viz. :—

For a decision upon Gorges' refusal to allow the soldiers to be arrested by the town officers for felonies or debt. That Gorges be forbidden to meddle with the liberties of the town. A while since, Gorges caused John Hele, deputy town clerk, coming to him on a message from the mayor, to be imprest "to serve at the Island": desire an order for his discharge and that Gorges may not in future imprest townsmen. To be relieved from the charge of lodging the soldiers, which they undertook because of the urgency of the service to the whole country, and which has already cost them 120*l*. That the mayor and expert men of the town may continue to have the mustering of the townsmen, as allowed by Stat. 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, Cap. 3, and that Gorges may not assume the mustering and leading of them.

Endorsed :—1596.

2 pp. (48. 44.)

RECUSANTS, ETC.

1596.—"A note of the orders taken with certain prisoners and examinates.

"Dorrell, Esquire :—To be proceeded with upon the branch of the Stat. of 27^o touching the sending over children beyond the seas.

"Carye, Esquire :—To be proceeded with upon the Stat. of 23^o for hearing of mass.

"D. Fryar :—Service expected at his hands for the discovery of Garnett.

"Mr. Slegge :—Bound over to the Star Chamber, but no strong ground of matter against him.

"Mr. Arundell :—Restrained formerly but not sent up, nor examined upon the entertainment of Charnock, the priest, who wears his livery.

"Peacock, Walker, Woodfall, Cooke, Duckett :—Bound over to the sessions with special order that if no indictment be preferred yet they be not acquitt but bound over to the High Commission.

"Jennings of Dunmow :—Not yet come up.

"Clarke of Dunmowe :—Not yet examined, being very lately sent up.

"Mrs. Whitney near Croydon :—Lately come up and therefore not yet examined.

"Michael Thompson :—*Qu.* Whether he be to be proceeded with in the Star Chamber *ore tenus* upon his confession of the practise to retract his testimony?

"Gerrard Swift :—Certified to their Lordships.

"William Thompson *alias* Ermesbie :—*Qu.* Whether to be proceeded with upon the point of reconciliation or adhering to the Queen's enemies? Use made of him already for the discovery of a great number of priests come lately into this realm and the places whither they use: but in no case to be enlarged.

"James Boyle :—To be thoroughly examined of the 3 priests that came last from Rome, and otherwise, because he seemeth to be a great conveyer both of priests and youths beyond the seas.

"Memorandum. The prisons appear to be very corrupt, and specially the Clinck. *Qu.* of some proceeding against Shepheard or at the least his displacing?"

"Stanwardin Passies case to be favoured because of his voluntary information."

Endorsed :—1596. (48. 46.)

PENELOPE, LADY RYCHE to SECRETARY CECIL.

1596.—Thanks for his kindness. Is glad of her brother's safe return. Would be glad to hear how his service is accepted in Court for already there are some who out of envy seek to detract from it. Will tell what she knows of this matter when she sees Cecil.

P.S.—"I would fain know what will become of my uncle W. Knowles, who is very much bound to you, and shall be more, if nobility descend not in tide for a treasurership, as it is thought it will to-morrow.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. (48. 49.)

JOHN TAYLLOUR to ———.

1596.—Notifying to his "Lordship" that "the office beareth the name of the bailiff of Sandwiche," and giving the duties and emoluments of that office.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (48. 58.)

EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596.—"Likelihoods" that the *Corredidor* or *Pagador* had "been in that room or place where the treasure was hidden," and had taken some of the treasure that is missing :—

"First, I found the door open and unlocked when the lady came with the merchant of Cherris (Xeres) to show and give me that treasure, the door being a door that did open in the midst, as warehouses' doors in London do open, and a bar of iron to go overthwart the door and to be locked with a padlock hang lock. And it is not like that they that had the charge of that treasure would let in (*sic*) lie in a place unlocked, where so many Spaniards were as I did see within that castle, any of whom might easily come to that treasure if the door were open, and take what they list in the night."

"We found the trunk open. The *Corredidor*, when he and the twelve Spaniards, with the merchant of Cherris, came into the house, would have taken the trunk away if I had not resisted. The iron chest was so fast locked and so large and yet not full, but would have held 2,000 pounds more in florins, much more in gold. If the *Corredidor* say there was gold among the treasure; most likely he or the *Pagador* took it, and would have taken the rest but that we did take the castle so suddenly. The *Pagador* confessed to Sir Arthur Savaydge that he took some of the treasure out to pay the men, the day before the place was taken. We found dollars lying loose and coffers and bags open and empty.

Notes at the head :—"To ask the *Corredidor* his wife's name. Remember to show the *Corredidor* his wife's hand. To prove that he knew of all the treasure as she."

Endorsed :—"1596. Toplyf."

2 pp. (48. 59.)

GODMANCHESTER RECTORY.

[1596.]—Reasons why the Dean and Chapter of Westminster cannot grant a lease in reversion of the rectory impropriate of Godmanchester to Mrs. Hide; to be submitted to the Queen.

The impaired state of the College by the great charge of redeeming a lease for provision of corn towards the hospitality of the college, and the building a school for her Majesty's scholars at Cheswicke in time of infection, costing 800*l*.

The allowances made at the beginning of the reign to the singing men in the quire, scholars and servants, being insufficient to maintain them have had to be increased to 250*l*. a year; and there must be a new supply presently, or else they will be destitute of fit and hable singing men.

The constant necessary repair of the fabric of the church and college houses, amounting sometimes to 200*l*. at the least.

The maintenance of daily hospitality; now grown so great as that it cannot be continued without further present provision.

The only means to supply these charges, the best things of their church having been demised before her Majesty's reign for 99 years, is to turn smaller leases as they expire to the benefit of the College.

The present farmer of the rectory, besides his fourteen years yet to run, hath long laboured to renew his lease to the term of twenty-one years upon good conditions.

They may not presume to allege that the Statutes of the Realm do not allow the letting of a lease in reversion until the old be within three years of expiring.

The oath taken by the Dean and every prebendary on admission to keep all the statutes of the College; among which is one penned by Mr. D. Byll in the year of the new erection of this her Majesty's College, 1560, that no reversion be made of any lease more than three years before the expiration.

Endorsed:—1596.

1½ pp. (37. 106.)

SPANISH INTELLIGENCES.

[1596.]—Certain brief notes gathered out of divers Spanish letters which were sent from the Havannah in June and July last unto sundry parts of the Indies in a small pinnace of *advizo*, which was taken by an English man-of-war.

By a ship of *advizo*, sent from Spain 13 May 1595, and arrived in the Havannah 20 June, with the King's letters, giving them to understand that the ships with the silver were arrived, saving the ship of Sancho Pardo which was admiral of the fleet of Tierra Firma, which ship with two others was driven to Puerto Rico with extremity of weather, the said ships being very much spoiled. From thence the captain sent a frigate to the Havannah to give advice of their arrival there, and also to certify the governor that they had landed the treasure and put the same in safety. The governor, upon this intelligence, sent order to the captain not to depart from thence till such time as he had direction from the King. That galleon had in her two millions and a half of treasure; the one for the King, the rest was of particulars.

Don Sebastian de Arancivia, awaiting at the Cape St. Anton with four galleons for certain ships to come from Tierra Firma to the Havannah with treasure, did meet with four English men-of-war and

fought with them: of the which they did take one and the rest fled. The Englishmen that were taken alive are all sent into Spain.

In the first fleet which went from the Havannah for Spain with the greatest part of their treasure, there was lost the galleon of the Adalentado, called *St. Martin*, and there was saved but only sixteen men of all the people that were in her. There was another galleon lost, called *St. Luis*, but the silver and people that were in her they had time to take out and passed it into other ships, and they having forsaken her, she sunk down presently. There was cast away other merchants' ships, wherein was lost to the number of 80,000 hides, with store of other commodities. The said fleet before their arrival in Spain was wonderfully separated with extremity of weather, so that there did not enter into St. Lucar and Callez at the most above three or four ships together, whereof some either wanted sails, foremast or mainmast, as by their letters is mentioned.

Of the last fleet which did come from St. John de Lua to the Havannah, there was lost the *Viz Admiral* upon the coast of Florida; five men were drowned and the rest escaped.

The last fleet which departed out of the Havannah about 8 July, which were to the number of fifty sail, small and great, whereof there were fourteen galleons and pinnaces of Armado, and the rest were merchants' ships. In their letters they made great brag that although all the armies of England should meet them they would not be afraid of them.

In the said fleet they brought not so much treasure as they did expect, by reason that the treasure of Tierra Firma was not come down at the ships being there, so the general of that fleet, having express order from the King not to pass the limited time, was forced to depart without the said treasure.

In the said letters is reported that the Viz Roy of Peru hath sent into Spain forty Englishmen, which were of the company of Mr. Hawkins taken in the South Sea. The Captain's name which did take them is Don Balltran de la Queba.

What time they had intelligence in the Havannah of Sir Francis Drake coming into those parts.

There arrived in the Havannah the beginning of July a pinnace of *advizo* from St. Lucar by the Duke of Medina, which two days after his departure out of the said port was taken by an English man-of-war, and the captain having conference with the master of the said pinnace, whose name is Vincent Gonsalbes, told him that Sir Francis Drake was ready to depart out of England with fifty sail of ships, in which were six of the Queen's ships, and certain French ships and others of the States of Holland and Zeland, joined together to the number of ninety sail, and that their determination and intent was to take the Havannah and other parts of the Indies. The pinnace having nothing in him but the King's letters, the English man-of-war let him pass; and, upon this intelligence given to the Governor of the Havannah, they made all the preparation that might be, both in providing their castles and otherwise. Also they sent frigates to divers parts of the Indies, giving them to understand of this news, and willing them to prepare themselves to resist Sir Francis Drake, according as they have done, in saying that they hope if he come thither they will give him such a welcome that he should not rejoice of his coming, for that they had store of soldiers, ordnance and other munition to receive him withal.

By the said Vincent Gonsalbes they of the Havannah had the first intelligence of the spoil that Captain Lancaster did in the coast of Brazil with fourteen sail of men-of-war, as he told them, and that the

Portingales had rendered the country like cowards, without any resistance.

A note of *advizo* from Madrid in Spain the 10 January 1595 and sent to Mexico in the West Indies.

It was determined and decreed to assault the heretics in France by the ways of Flanders, Italy and Brittany, and that all Italy had entered into league with the King of Spain to the same effect, except the Duke of Florence, which refused, for that he married a kinswoman of the French King.

In Spain they are determined to establish an army of seventy great ships, as well for defence of the Indies and the Spanish coast, as also for the safety of the fleets that shall pass to and fro.

A league to be concluded betwixt the Pope and the Christian princes to resist the invasion of the Turk in Hungary; and to the effecting of all these things the Pope sent a cousin of his ambassador to the court of Spain, who arrived at Barcelona 27 December 1594.

An *advizo* of the death of the old Cardinal of Toledo which at his death left behind him more than a million in money, which is 300,000 pounds sterling. The Spaniards are of judgement by their writing that he had been better to have disposed the same in his lifetime. His bishopric was given to the Cardinal that is in Flanders.

Endorsed:—1596.

Copy. 3 pp. (43. 32.)

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

[1596].—Drafts of two letters written to Mr. Wootton and Mr. Newton, Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, apparently with regard to a lease of land sought by Mr. Wootton from the Provost. Wootton is advised to use no delays, but either to write to Cecil or come up, as the writer holds some question of the Provost's good meaning to him.

Endorsed:—1596.

2 pp. (136. 53.)

FR. AMYCE to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

[1596].—The lordship and manor of Rieslipp, with the park, lying near unto Pinner, within two or three miles of Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex, parcel of the possessions of King's College, Cambridge, is in the occupation of one Smyth for 8 or 9 years to come for the rent the same hath been letten for without the memory of man, viz. 68*l.*; and the park is in the occupation of one Mr. Hawtrey for the like term at the ancient rent of 10*l.* A lease in reversion of the premises is offered to his Honour by Mr. Tredway, one of the ancientest seniors of the College, to show his gratitude for Cecil's favour bestowed on his brother, Mr. Tredway of Northampton. The gentleman hath the greatest part of the seniors and fellows so linked in love towards him as he assured himself they will join their voices with his. Mr. Hawtrey is determined to come on Monday or Tuesday to Cambridge to renew his lease, and the tenant of the lordship is also expected to the like effect. Therefore, if he have a purpose to deal therewith, the opportunity would be taken hold of: a lease of both could easily be obtained.

Undated. (136. 60.)

COLLEGE OF MAIDSTONE.

1596.—“Michael Hennage’s note touching the college of Maidstone.”
 Extracts from grants of 19 and 20 Richard II. and 8 Henry IV.
 1½ pp. (145. 71.)

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

1596.—The King having commanded the Marshal Biron to enter Artois with part of his army to waste it, the Marshal passed the river Authie the 4th of this month, went to lodge the 5th at Frenan on the Canche and ordered Baron de Luz, one of the marshals of the camp, to invest a fort called Bombert on the same river; where he met the Marquis de Harembon, Governor of Artois, with 1,000 or 1,200 horse and a good number of foot, come there to oppose the Marshal. Being advertised of this by De Luz, he proceeded thither, and having reconnoitred the Marquis’s forces, determined to give him battle, though the Marshal had with him only 300 or 400 horse including the carbines. The Marquis seeing this, and that the Marshal was coming towards him, commenced to retire, but being pursued and pressed by the Marshal, he was forced to turn round and receive the Marshal’s charge, who routed and defeated the Marquis with his cavalry, composed of the under-mentioned companies, took prisoner the Marquis, with the Count de Montescou and some six score others, and killed or wounded 400 or 500 more: and but for the favour the enemy received at the passage of the town of St. Paul, not one would have been saved, for the foot having arrived, led by the Sieurs de Scypiere and D’Harancourt, immediately gained the suburbs of the place. The Marshal lost in the fight only his horse which received three lance thrusts at the first charge and two pistol shots at the second, with a sword stroke that sent him to the ground and the Marshal underneath; but being extricated, he rallied immediately with his men, and having remounted pursued the victory up to the place, where he ought to lodge the 7th of this month to continue the devastating—which will be very easy from the fear that this defeat has brought over the country.

Note of the companies that were with the Marquis de Harembon, as well *d’ordonnances* as light horse, without counting the carbines. The companies *d’ordonnance* of the Marquis de Harembon, the Marquis de Rantz, Conte de Sores, Conte Roux and the Sieur de Barbançon.

Light horse: the companies of the Conte Montescou, the Baron de Balençon, the Conte Salvin, and of Jehan Jaques de Belle Joyeuses, lances; of the Sieur de Hillaire and Captain Daniel, 100 or 120, cuirassiers with pistols.

The captains who led 200 carbines are not included here; besides this, the Marquis de Harembon says he had 40 gentlemen in his train.

Endorsed:—“Discours de la prise du Marquis de Harembon par M. le Mareschal de Biron.”

French. 1½ pp. (171. 37.)

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

[1596].—Draft of a warrant to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to forbear process against Thomas Phillips, collector of Petty Customs in the port of London outwards, for recovery of moneys received by him to the Queen’s use since Michaelmas 35 Eliz., for one year, during which Phillips shall pay 2,000*l.* at Hilary term next,

2,000*l.* at Midsummer, and the residue before the said year expires.
Given under Privy Seal — day of —, 38 Eliz.

1 p. (172. 135.)

LORD COBHAM'S HOUSEHOLD.

1596.—The names of all my Lord's (? Cobham's) servants at ending Court. Christopher Mills and 22 others.

1 p. (145. 184.)

INHABITANTS OF HARWICH, ESSEX, to the COUNCIL.

1596.—They have heretofore made known the weakness of the town, by want of men, ordnance, shot and other warlike provision, together with their danger, by reason of the enemy's nearness, and perfect knowledge of their harbours: upon consideration of which the Council appointed commissioners to certify the defects. Notwithstanding, the town remains in that weak and dangerous state, and like to be worse, by reason of the fearful minds of divers of the inhabitants, who are ready to depart into other places unless the Council take some order for redress.—*Undated.*

Endorsed :—"1596."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (174. 79.)

HENRY LOK to the QUEEN.

1596.—His services to the Queen, contemning all travail and expense or peril which might oppose itself to his enjoined employment, as in some measure has of late appeared in these last five years of his negotiations in Scotland, to the good liking of the Council, and the Queen's gracious allowance and regard. Thereby his ability and estate have been not a little impaired, and his debts increased. Prays for a lease of 50*l.* a year in reversion for 50 years.—*Undated.*

Note on reverse, signed by Lord Hunsdon, to Sir Robert Cecil. Has had good experience of Lok's faithful service, and the Queen's intent to do him good. Prays Cecil to recommend his petition.

Endorsed :—"1596."

1 p. (174. 80.)

HENRY LOK.

[1596].—"Henry Lok's memorial of his suit to your honour" [? Cecil].

Motions which he wishes to be preferred to the Queen for his relief: consisting of various leases in reversion, specified, or a pension of 100*l.* per annum.—*Undated.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (174. 81.)

SIR GELY MEYRICKE to ———.

1596.—Being sent by my Lord to London, I desire you to acquaint their honours with this addition to my former certificate. It seemed there should be some cause to charge me with an uncertain sum. In regard that the bags were sealed, but with my own seal at the first until I sent for Sir Arthur Savage's seal, I will prove by oath with witness with me that four of the bags were sealed at one instant, and I thought they had been all so, but when I sent my man for the money and found

one that was not sealed, I was much offended with him, sent him presently to Sir Arthur, willing him to send a man to see the state of the bag and to seal it. He did not send his man but sent his seal, so that now having better thought of it I find that the sixth bag, which they all agreed came thither, never appeared, which both Sir George Carew and Topylfe says was in a chest. Then that bag must be 550*l*. This falling foul one of another is strange to me. For Topylfe, he confessed the taking out of money. He would seem to excuse it as not taking it for the King's money. He affirmed that he told my Lord of it. He also had an Englishman there that interpreted between him and the Corregidor. There was some reason why the Corregidor should offer him 4,000*l*. to be gone. There was also a foul mistaking in them not to guess at a quantity, to affirm it to be as much more as it was and more. I have nothing to do how they handle it, but desire their lordships to repair that report which her Majesty is possessed with, which is Topylfe's confession of 5,000*l*. to be there, and this by their means sought to be laid on me in general terms, as by swearing all the bags that came to their hands I had, which is true if they confess but nine, for I had three in the trunk in the castle, and six bags from Sir Arthur Savage's lodgings, but there was but five that had money, and those confessed by them tied with knots. So that in their own reason there could not be more money in them than I have set down. Which to prove Mr. Chomley will be deposed, who received the bags sealed and was present at the telling, and Sir Anthony Ashley, who I dare trust in this matter. These two points, the sealing of the bags, and the telling of the money and the quantity, I will prove by oath to be as I have set down. Then this is all that is come to the Queen's Majesty. What is become of the rest I leave to intermeddle with.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1½ pp. (174. 84).

CHARGEABLE ON SIR GILLY MERRICK.

[1596].—118*l*. yet unpaid of the moneys commanded to be restored.

176*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*., with other great sums of the same moneys embezzled and concealed in other ships then taken, whereof there is great presumption. An account to be demanded how the rest of the moneys in question are employed.

His Barbara hides of great value.

His great benefit by buying of silk stocks and other things, all with the same moneys.

His sugars in four ships.

The chest of plate, with the bottom of a hatful of pearl and some amber.

The oils sold at Plymouth in price and quantity.

The mercer's shop of velvets and silks.

The riches found in the house of the city, yet must he needs have the benefit of a prisoner that of more right and equity ought to be mine.

Besides many other things to me unknown.

And there be great presumptions that he took treasure good store out of the other two flyboats that were taken at the same time and not searched by me and Mr. Dorrell, as the other was, whereout we took the six score bags that contained the money in question. And I assure your honour that if I be guilty or blameable for taking and using this money being good prize (whereof I doubt), then I dare warrant it will fall out that Her Majesty is yet deceived of 7,000*l*. or 8,000*l*. which she ought

to have as well as this. But I think it will not fall out so happy for Her Majesty's profit as that I should be faulty ; for if it be no prize, then in all reason and justice am I clear, as by the charter parties will appear.—*Undated.*

Signed :—A. Ashley.

1 p. (174. 85.)

SIR GILLY MERRICK.

[1596.]—"Chargeable on Sir Gilley Merrick, with the proofs and his answers."

This contains Merrick's answers to the charges contained in the preceding paper, and rejoinders to those answers.—*Undated.*

5 pp. (174. 86.)

MAURICE KYFFIN.

1596.—Petition to the Queen for a company of the forces presently to be employed in France.

Endorsed :—1596.

1 p. (591.)

ROBERT LANG to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596.—Prays for pardon to John Nell his kinsman, prisoner under capital sentence in Exeter.—1596.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (945.)

THOMAS MORRALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596. Was charged with the murder of his late master George Wintoure of Huddington, Worcester, and acquitted, but another warrant has been procured for his apprehension. Prays that the cause be committed to the Justices of Worcester, or else be discharged.—1596.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (949.)

HUGH BULLOCK to the LORD TREASURER.

1596.—His cause against Robert Sadler, Edward Leechland and others, as to certain bonds of theirs, assigned by him to the Queen in payment of impost of wines. Prays for letters to the Barons of the Exchequer that the assignment may continue in that Court.

Endorsed :—1596.

Note by Lord Burghley that Mr. Baron Ewens is to confer with the Lord Chief Baron thereon.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (1643.)

— to —

1596.—The causes in the Court of Requests are greatly increased, and thereby a fourth attorney is requisite. If "your friend" can procure the office for the writer, he shall have 150*l*.

Endorsed :—1596. (2454.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. (2454.)

SIR RICHARD BINGHAM to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

[1596.]—Prays for his liberty, or to be restrained in his lodgings on good security, in view of his aged years and many acceptable services; also for indifferent trial of his cause.—*Undated.*

1 p. (1979.)

ARMY: LEADERS OF HORSE.

[1596?]-Notes by the Earl of Essex of "leaders of horse fit to be employed."

Sir Thos. Cecil. He had one of the companies of horse at my lord of Leicester's first going into the Low Countries.

Sir Rob. Sidney. He hath been a captain of horse near 10 years and had the place of colonel of all the light horse at Tilbury.

Sir John Wingfield. He served on horseback and was hurt at the encounter before Zutphen, and had 100 horse whilst he commanded in Bergen, and 300 at Gertrudenberg, with which he gave two or three blows to the enemy.

Sir Wm. Knollys. He was a captain of horse in the Low Countries.

Sir Ant. Shirley. He both served on horseback in the Low Countries, where he was taken prisoner, and commanded all the English horse in Brittany, where he fought with them divers times.

Sir Thos. Shirley, junr. He had a company of horse in the Low Countries.

Sir Matthew Morgan. He served on horseback long under Sir John Norris and carried Sir Roger Williams' cornet at the retreat of Ghent. He was dangerously wounded serving on horseback under me in France, and was captain of horse in the Low Countries.

Sir Nicholas Parker. He was in my time lieutenant of Sir Wm. Pelham's horse company, and hath since been many years captain, and hath done valiantly in all encounters.

Sir Chr. Blunt. He was lieutenant in my time to Sir Tho. Perrott, of my lord of Leicester's company of horse, and rescued Sir Fras. Vere when his horse was slain before Zutphen and lay so upon him as the enemy had almost hold of him. He was after captain of horse, and was maimed of one hand in the service of Berk.

Sir Edw. Yorke. He hath long and often been captain of horse, and amongst many other notable services which I know of and have seen, he gave one charge in the suburbs of Lisbon towards the fields, which was one of the two causes of saving our army, which was once ready to run.

Sir Tho. Knollys. Was captain of horse in the Low Countries.

Capt. Arthur Bourcher. He hath had often commandment of horse, against the Scots, in Ireland, and in the Low Countries.

Capt. Wm. Selby. He was my lieutenant in the Low Countries of mine own company of horse, and is both discreet and valiant.

Mr. H. Mackwillams. He commanded Sir John's horse in Brittany after Sir A. Ashley came away, where I heard he both served well and was hurt.

Capt. Oliver St. John. He commanded my horse company in France after Sir Ed. Yorke came home, and both commanded orderly and served very valiantly, namely, the first day of the siege of Rouen, when he had his horse killed in a charge, which he performed very well.

Capt. Merick. He served long in Sir John Norris's horse company in the Low Countries, and was there 14 years since taken prisoner, and was my cornet both in the Low Countries and France.

Capt. Conway. He was lieutenant to Sir Chr. Blunt. In the Low Countries he commanded my lord of Leicester's carabines, and had charge of a squadron of my horse company in France. Of his quality there is not any man more valiant or sufficient for this kind of service.

Capt. Edmondes. He long served on horseback under Sir Jo. Norris in the Low Countries and commanded a squad of horse under me in France. He is also very tall orderly soldier and is maimed of a leg and therefore fitter for this than to serve on foot.

Holograph by Essex. 3 pp. (47. 85.)

LEVIES.

[1596 ?]—"Schedule of the numbers to be levied, with the names of the captains;" giving the number of men to be levied in each shire, the names of the captains, and of the superintendents of the groups of shires.

Total number of men, 4,000.

2 pp. (47. 87.)

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

[1596 ?]—(1.) List of the days of payment out of the duchy of Lancaster to the Cofferer of the Household and Treasurer of the Chamber. To the former 8,000*l.* is paid by instalments, 31 Jan., 7 Feb., 6 March, 6 April, 21 June, and 28 Sept.; to the latter, 4,000*l.* at the four terms.

1 p. (48. 53.)

(2.) Yearly payments of the Treasurer of the Chamber for the five years 28 to 32 Eliz. showing an average of 14,505*l.* 12*d.*

1 p. (48. 54.)

(3.) The like for the five years 33 to 37 Eliz. showing an average of 12,678*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

1 p. (48. 55.)

(4.) Money "heretofore yearly granted by warrant dormant from her Majesty" to the Treasurer of the Chamber's office, viz. :—

From the Exchequer 2,400*l.*, from Sir Philip Botteler, receiver of the duchy of Lancaster, 4,000*l.*; from the clerk of the Hanaper, 3,800*l.*; and from the receiver of the duchy of Cornwall, 3,600*l.* Total, 13,800*l.*

1 p. (48. 56.)

(5.) "Brief declaration" of the payments made in the Treasury of the Chamber for one whole year 33 Eliz., viz. :—

To the bishop almoner, rewards to noblemen's servants, largess to heralds, wages of trumpeters, violens, flutes, sagbutts, footmen and the other household servants, in all 39 items. Total, 13,078*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.*

1 p. (48. 57.)

PRINCESS CATHERINE DE BOURBON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596 ?].—Mon cousin, J'ai tant été assurée par vos lettres de votre bonne volonté que cela m'a fait croire que ma prière servira au seigneur Dom Cristolfhe. Voila pourquoi je vous adresse pour assister en ce, qu'il vous requerra. C'est un honeste homme, et a qui la fortune fait beaucoup de tort, lui ôtant les moyens de temoigner son courage. Aidez

lui, et qu'il connaisse que pour l'amour de moi vous le favorisez. Conservez moi aux bonnes graces de la Reine d'Angleterre, et me continuez l'amitié que vous m'avez promise et vous me connaîtrez si ennemie de l'ingratitude que je rechercherai toutes les occasions de vous témoigner que je suis votre bien affectionnée cousine et parfaite amie, Catherine.

Holograph. Seal. Undated. (133. 165.)

CAPTAINSHIP OF NORHAM.

[1596 ?].—Petition to the Queen showing that the captainship of Norham is of that small value that my Lord never made benefit of it since he had it, but from time to time hath given it to some servant or friend of his. There is no fee belonging to it, only the benefit of it is in a small demesne which it hath, which at most cannot be worth 50*l.* a year. The tithes of Norham my Lord has by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham. That lease is worth to my Lord near 300*l.* a year which he reserves to himself: only the captainship he hath given me as much as his interest is therein, and my humble suit is that I may have my life interest therein confirmed by letters patent.

Draft. Unsigned. Undated. (45. 62.)

THE QUEEN TO THE KING OF SCOTLAND.

[1596 ?].—I suppose you will not conceive any evil impression of my judgment nor my affection to you so small as that I should so long have refrained my hand from such grateful acceptance of so kind a letter as your last did show me, were it not that I should disfigure mine of answer of that which you required to know. For though I have well noted the sundry times that this resident ambassador hath had my audience (in which many kindnesses have passed in wonted sort) yet nothing more was said but that the baron with you hath not, nor ever shall have, other commission than to remember you for your own weal, to commit nothing that might displease me, but warns you to believe that it is your only surety to rely of me; and of the other matter not one word I heard. Now for your good advice you gave him, I never heard more necessary counsel for him, if he have grace to follow it, but he hath too much "spaniolyed" about him to be capable of such advice. But as I told his ambassador I saw he would make me too vainglorious to have the fame alone of resisting his bold attempts. For I did vow that, though I were of the feminine sex, I could never endure such affronts as of late he hath done many, for my shallow brain would not fathom so deep as to consider so much of my people that I left myself out of the reckoning: but I should think that I should make both them and me contemned, if my enemies should see I could bear so much. The king is so used with my fond speeches that he will look of the experience of my love and let my follies go. Thus you see, my good brother, that I am of this religion *qui vadit plâne vadit sane*. For your part you have played it in this matter so wisely and with such good caution that not I alone, who finds myself indebted to you for your kindness, but yourself might by good reason, can yourself thank for using so good a method with your wellbeloved, and remember that, for silence, you made not your worst choice of me that never yet uttered word that you desired might be reserved. And of that assure you; for, if ought be in me of value, that is not the least that I can both keep my own counsel and friends. And, in recompence of ought best worth that I can pay you with, account this prayer in chiefest degree, that I

desire that all yours that best ought do carry a sound, unspotted faith unto you, not seeking more their own than yours. This is my text. As for paraphrases I can make none, and end this scribbling both with my hearty thanks and best wishes to you.

Draft. Undated. 1½ pp. (133. 162.)

Another copy of the foregoing.

[*Camden Soc., Ed. Bruce, in extenso, p. 167.*]

THE VIDAME OF CHARTRES TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

“Voicy le papier dont j’escrips a une maistresse. Je m’en sers pour vous, Monsieur, comme pour ung de mes plus chers maistres, que j’honore et veux servir avec plus de franchise et de fidelitté.” By the despatch which is made at Fontainebleau, will give the news. “Recevez cest offisse de la suffisensse de Monsieur Gorges, et de moy mes tres humble bayse mains comme estant vostre serviteur et frere plus fidelle et treshumble, Uuidame.”

Endorsed :—“Vidam of Chartres.”

Holograph. Small paper. 1 p. (41. 40.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1596.—Sonnet addressed to the Earl of Essex. Begins—“Sweet Lord, even in thy warlick terror sweet.” Ends—“Service each mayde to mother’s son applies.”—1596.

1 p. (204. 49.)

ROGER WALTON TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

[? 1596].—I have well conceived of my punishment and long imprisonment in Holland, and my present miserable case. I have no money or means for my release and have fallen into the displeasure of the Queen and yourself. Yet I desire to serve you in one of these ways here set down.

I will leave England secretly and go to Pralseg [Prague] to the Emperor’s court. The Secretary of Don Clement de Capell, the Spanish Ambassador, is High Dutchman of my acquaintance and will entertain me, especially as I shall show him my condemnation and of my troubles in Holland, and that I have stolen out of England only to remain with him. Since the Practisers and the Jesuits were put out of France, the chiefest of them are at “Prakeg,” and no man is sent overland from Spain or Italy to the Low Countries or England but he is addressed to the King’s Ambassador or the Pope’s nuncio there. I shall thus be in the first position to do good service and can send every week to “Noringebrow” and thence by the ordinary posts to London.

Or I will go to Italy or Spain for a year or two. I will get letters of recommendation from my friends at Prake. Or I can go to the Prince of “Ledes,” bishop of Liege and Colen, one of the Electors to the Empire and brother to the Duke of Buveray [? Bavaria], who keeps his court near to Brussels. And in my journey towards Prake I will go by the college of Wirttiesbrowe, and if I cannot take Chambres or Philipps before my departure, if that be desired, I can find a cotish [Scottish] Doctor there who will tell me what they have been doing and where they are. And I doubt not but to procure one of them to come into England and justify the whole practice to the faces of the best of the Talbots, and concerning Mistress Arbel or Lady Arbel, one that I never see in my

life. This doctor hath been my bedfellow and has written to me in England since I left there. Or again I will go to the court of Cotland [Scotland] to Colonel Stuart whom I knew when he was ambassador to Holland. I will tell him I am come out of England for debt and for that I am stranger there, will ask to be put into the service of the King's Secretary or some other so that I may do some service. For my return I am ready to pawn 800*l.* worth of bonds to the Queen. And if none of this please, I would ask to have the liberty of London, on condition of appearing once every twenty-four hours at some place appointed in the city; and then I will write to all the places where I have friends for intelligence, and will do other service in London as I may. And if it please you to employ me, it must not be known that I am not still in disgrace. And so I beseech your pity upon me most miserable poor prisoner, like to be undone by many executions of debt unless I may have my liberty.—*Undated.*

Holograph. English written by a foreigner. 2 pp. (58. 65.)

SPANISH PREPARATIONS.

1596.—Examination of Pedro Ramus, of the town of Moores in Galizia, being one of the company of a small bark called the *Good Jhesus*.

He, with 8 others of his company, 10 days past, departed from Moores with conger, dowse and pilchards for Bilbao, and was taken by Captain Legatt 3 leagues from Sezark.

Touching the King of Spain's preparations, about 10 weeks past the Delantado departed from Lisborne with 100 sail, with intent, as it was reported, to join Suriago his fleet, which was then at Vigo, and so to come for England, minding to land at the Isle of Wight. But was through extreme foul weather constrained with his fleet to put into Faroll, having lost near about the Cape Fenister 24 sail of them, with 3,000 men, besides 2,000 that died by sickness in the rest of his fleet.

That Captain Suriago about 3 months past arrived at Vigo with 40 sail of ships and pinnaces, which he brought thither out of Biskey: and 20 days past departed from thence with his fleet to Faroll, having lost many of his men by sickness the time they were at Vigo. That it was reported there were in the two fleets at the first 15,000 men, of which there were lost and died by sickness before they came to Faroll 6,000, besides those that have died since, which are thought to be many by reason of the sickness that is amongst them.

That all the soldiers are lodged in divers places within 20 leagues compass of Faroll, where the King doth allow them 6*d.* each man per diem for their victuals.

That the whole fleet of shipping with the mariners remains at Faroll, except some of the mariners which are licensed to depart with commandment to return again when they shall be called for.

Farther, he saith it was reported that certain of Captain Suriago's companies should go for Biskey to bring from thence to Faroll 8 gallions that were ready at the passage.

Examination of Pedro Ramus of the same town, kinsman to the above named.

That 10 weeks past the Delantado of Castile departed from Lisborne with 100 sail of shipping of all sorts, the greatest part of them being Flemings taken perforce, of which 100 sail there were lost about Cape Finester between 20 and 30 sail, of which the gallion *St. Tiago* was

one, and in the said ships there were lost, as it was reported, near about 5,000 men; the rest arrived at Faroll about 2 months past.

Secondly, that the Captain *Suriago* [*underlined, and marginal note in Robert Cecil's hand "hebur"*] having lain at Vigo 2 months, where there died many of his people, came to Faroll 20 days past with the rest of his fleet, being 30 sail of all sorts, which he brought thither from the passage in Bisky.

Thirdly, about 20 days past there arrived also at Faroll 20 hulks and flyboats which came from Cevill with provisions of victuals for the army, and as it was reported, there was a greater quantity to come from thence, for that the country of Galizia and thereabouts is not able to relieve them.

Fourthly, that the whole fleet did consist at the first of 15 or 16 thousand men, whereof there were lost and died before they came to Faroll above 6,000; the rest of the soldiers are lodged in divers places within 20 leagues compass about Faroll, the whole fleet of shipping being in Faroll but many of the mariners licensed to depart to their houses, with commandment to return again when they shall be called for. The Delantado himself being at a town called Pontadema, which is 4 leagues from Faroll, by reason of the sickness that is amongst his companies, where they die very fast.

Endorsed:—"1596."

1 p. (204. 46.)

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